HISTORY

OF

JONES COUNTY, IOWA

PAST AND PRESENT

R. M. CORBIT, B. S. and LL. B.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

IN TWO VOLUMES—ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
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1910

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In the spring of 1869, H. Dearborn commenced business on the N. E. one-fourth of section 6-84-4, on the north bank of the Wapsipinicon. This quarry is still being worked under the name of H. Dearborn & Sons.

Mr. Dearborn has gone to the great beyond. The stone has proved to be good in quality and successful in all its details, forty-six thousand, seven hundred and eleven cars of stone having been shipped.

In 1869, J. A. Green opened the Champion Quarry No. 1, on the south side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about the center of the Stratified Stone Basin, which has proved to be exceedingly good. From here and the other two quarries, Champion Quarry No. 2, purchased from the state of Iowa, and Johnellen he has shipped seventy-seven thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four carloads of stone.

In addition to the Champion Quarries, J. A. Green opened a quarry in 1887 on the Buffalo River, one and seven-eights miles from Anamosa on the Chicago, Northwestern Railway, from which he has shipped some seven thousand carloads of stone. This quarry, called Johnellen, bids fair to turn out millions of carloads of stone, it being the highest face in this stratification, and embracing several hundred acres.

The next quarry to be opened at Stone City, is the one known as Gold Hill, which was opened in 1883 by Dawson & Hess. The property was afterward bought by F. S. Brown and F. Erickson, who commenced business July 7, 1887, under the firm name of F. S. Brown & Co. In 1896, the business was taken over by F. Erickson. The business has since been carried on under the name of F. Erickson Company. From the time of opening to the present time, something like twenty-six thousand, and sixty-six carloads of stone have been shipped from this property.

In 1884, the state of Iowa abandoned its quarry on the Wapsipinicon and purchased one on the Buffalo River near Anamosa, which it still operates, and from which it has erected its own buildings, and supplied the state institutions. From 1884 until the present time, some fifteen thousand carloads of stone have been shipped.

In the spring of 1893, James Lawrence opened a quarry on the Buffalo River, adjoining the state quarry. He has shipped about six thousand carloads of stone.

These are all the quarries opened for railroad transportation, and we find the total number of cars shipped to be about two hundred and twenty-three thousand, worth approximately four billion, four hundred and sixty-six million dollars, and still but a small part of the quarries have disappeared. It is safe to say that they will last for time immemorial, and that this is one of the richest spots in the state of Iowa.

This stone has been shipped into eight states, namely: Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. It is in the finest bridges and buildings in these states, namely: the Boston block, a seven story building, fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, all stone; Washburn building; Sidel building; Congregational church; Great Arch Double Track Viaduct across

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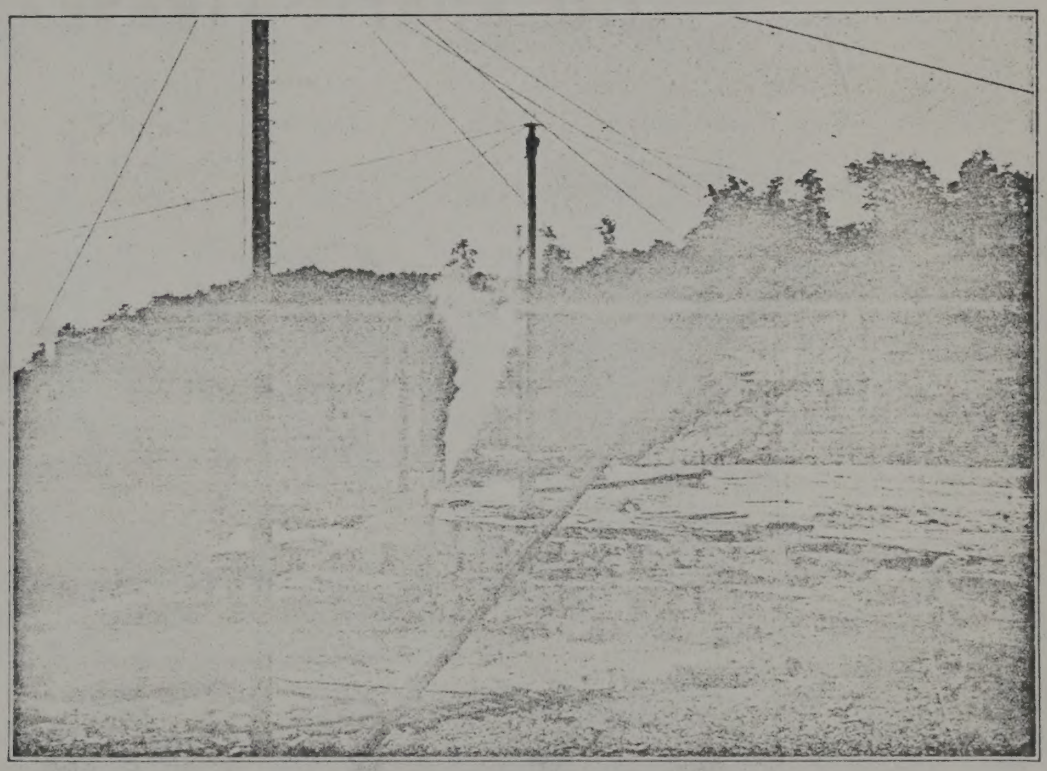


STONE QUARRY OF H. DEARBORN, STONE CITY

the Mississippi River, below the Falls of St. Anthony all the above in Minneapolis. Besides this there are in Iowa, the Sabula, Keethsburg and Ft. Madison Railroad bridges; the Lyons, Clinton and Muscatine highway bridges, all spanning the Mississippi; in Wisconsin and Minnesota the Chicago and Great Western Railroad bridges on the entire line; and those of the Illinois Central Railroad in Iowa and northern Illinois. The entire system of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, virtually all the railroads of the northwest have used this stone to their entire satisfaction. The Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, is built of this stone, and it was used for the columns supporting the dome of the capitol at Des Moines. There are very few towns in Iowa that have not used this stone wherever stone was used, and it can safely be said that no more durable stone, except granite, exists.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Greenfield township is located in the southwest corner of Jones county, and is one of the most fertile and productive of all of the townships of the county. In the value of its lands it stands second, being exceeded in value only by Wayne township. In 1895, Greenfield stood at the head of the list in the value of its soil according to the township assessor's valuations. It is doubtful if any township in the county has better crop prospects than Greenfield at this time (August, 1909).

The people are industrious and thrifty. The rural homes are silent monuments of the prosperity of the tillers of the soil. The people are largely Americans by birth, and are intelligent and hospitable. There are also some Germans who are good citizens and prosperous.

The first settlement in the township was around Cherry Grove, in the southeast part. One of the lone sentinels to the early days of the township who is yet in touch with the affairs of earth is Ambrose Bowers. Though now eighty-five years of age, he has a clear memory of the early struggles of the pioneers. He became a part of the township in 1853. Though he was not the first settler in the township, what he knows about hauling wheat to Davenport overland with oxen, defending himself and his fellowmen against the horse thief and the counterfeiter as a member of the early vigilance committee, and other features of pioneer life, would fill a small book and be interesting reading.

Other names which might be mentioned as being pioneers in this rich agricultural center are: Jonathan Porter, Gideon Peet, John Armstrong, Ira Breed, David Mann, Robert Murfield, Isaac Warren, Valentine Newman, A. Peet, A. S. Miller, John Baird, E. Peet, T. O. Bishop, Jonathan Raver, Amos Kohl, John Kohl, Michael McCann, R. D. Stephens, James Curtis, I. Curtis, Jonathan Goudy, Conrad Mohn, John Arnold and others.

What is now the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, crosses the northern part of the township. This road was built about 1872, and it is safe to say the township and the railroad are of mutual benefit. The town

of Martelle is located in the northwest corner of the township on the line of the railroad.

The township has been well supplied with schools and churches. The United Brethren church in section 34, and the Evangelical church in section 22, aside from the churches in Martelle, have had an important bearing on the training of the younger generations in the paths of morality and rectitude. The district schools have been placed where they would be of the greatest advantage to the greatest number and the patrons in the several districts have taken pride in securing the best teachers.

The early records of the township seem to have passed beyond the discovery of the present township officers. The earliest record to be found begins with the year 1876.

ROSTER OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1876. Trustees—E. Newman, I. D. Warren, Henry Scott; clerk, J. W. Kirby; road supervisors: No. 1, Geo. Lamb; 2, Adelbert Peet; 3, Solomon Baer; 4, H. D. Keller; 5, Charles Armstrong; 6, John Pieper; 7, Eber G. Peet; 8, John Finnegan.

1877. Trustees—S. R. McConaughy, C. E. Brady, E. G. Peet; clerk, J. W. Kirby; assessor, E. V. Miller; justices—E. V. Miller, G. J. Hakes; constables—D. M. Hubler, Jos. J. Newcomb.

1878. Trustees—E. Newman, Henry Scott, Ira Breed; clerk, G. F. Keller; assessor, R. K. Soper; collector, Frank Hoffman.

1879. Trustees—R. K. Soper, Ira Breed, H. D. Keller; clerk, G. F. Keller; assessor, E. V. Miller; justices—G. J. Hakes, E. V. Miller; constables—Jos. Miller, Isaac Drayor; collector, Frank Hoffman.

1880. Trustees—I. D. Warren, Ira Breed, H. D. Keller; clerk, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. W. Kirby; collector, A. T. McConaughy; road supervisors—District No. 1, W. J. McCleary; 2, E. Newman; 3, S. Baer; 4, H. D. Keller; 5, G. J. Hakes; 6, John Pfeifer; 7, J. S. Murfield; 8, Thomas Davis.

1881. Trustees—A. D. McConaughy, I. D. Warren, H. D. Keller; clerk, Seward J. Smith; assessor, E. G. Peet.

1882. Trustees—H. D. Keller, I. D. Warren, A. D. McConaughy; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, E. G. Peet; collector, A. T. McConaughy.

1883. Trustees—G. W. Meeks, H. D. Keller, A. D. McConaughy; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, F. M. Miller; collector, A. T. McConaughy; justices—E. V. Miller, G. J. Hakes; constables—Jas. West, Eugene Pollard.

1884. Trustees—A. D. McConaughy, G. W. Meeks, H. D. Keller; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, F. M. Miller; collector, J. W. Newman.

1885. Trustees—J. H. Russell, A. D. McConaughy, G. W. Meeks; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, F. M. Miller; road supervisors—District No. 1, N. G. Mershon; 2, E. Newman; 3, Sol Baer; 4, Jos. Miller; 5, C. R. Armstrong; 6, Henry Kohl; 7, A. R. McConaughy; 8, John Finnegan.

1886. Trustees—E. G. Peet, J. H. Russell, A. D. McConaughy; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, E. V. Miller; constables—W. H. Miller, Geo. Pattee.

1887. Trustees—C. W. Chapin, E. G. Peet, J. H. Russell; clerk, J. S. Hall; assessor, E. G. Peet; justices—E. E. Sawyer, G. J. Hakes.

1888. Trustees—A. W. Brokaw, C. W. Chapin, E. G. Peet; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; constable, J. R. Breed.

1889. Trustees—H. F. Kohl, A. W. Brokaw, C. W. Chapin; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck.

1890. Trustees—J. H. Armstrong, H. F. Kohl, A. W. Brokaw; clerk, A. H. Newman; road supervisors—1, G. W. Lamb; 2, E. Newman, 3, C. R. Armstrong; 4, C. R. Colyer; 5, H. F. Kohl; 6, S. J. Smith; 7, A. C. Burroughs; 8, Henry Zimmerman; 9, A. Bauer.

1891. Trustees—D. H. Pieper, J. H. Armstrong, H. F. Kohl; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck.

1892. Trustees—H. F. Kohl, D. H. Pieper, J. H. Armstrong; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck; constables, Joseph Miller, O. P. Miller.

1893. Trustees—J. H. Armstrong, H. F. Kohl, D. H. Pieper; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck; justices—A. C. Burroughs, G. J. Hakes; constables—Jas. S. Terry, Alonzo Burroughs.

1894. Trustees—D. H. Pieper, J. H. Armstrong, H. F. Kohl; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck.

1895. Trustees—John P. McPherson, D. H. Pieper, J. H. Armstrong; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; assessor, C. D. Peck; justices—J. M. Brokaw, W. M. Arnold; constables—O. P. Miller, R. H. Russell.

1896. Trustees—D. H. Pieper, J. P. McPherson, J. P. Ellison; clerk, C. H. Ormsby.

1897. Trustees—J. P. Ellison, J. P. McPherson, A. C. Burroughs; clerk, J. S. Armstrong.

1898. Trustees—E. D. McCann, A. C. Burroughs, J. P. Ellison; clerk, J. S. Armstrong.

1899. Trustees—J. P. Ellison, E. D. McCann, A. C. Burroughs; clerk, J. S. Armstrong; assessor, Uriah Barr.

1900. Trustees—R. S. Russell, J. P. Ellison, E. D. McCann; clerk, J. S. Armstrong; assessor, Uriah Barr; justices—C. E. Pollard, Philip Mohn; constables—J. E. Wood, Marion Hempy; road supervisors: 1, A. D. McConaughy; 2, C. W. Chapin; 3, H. F. Kohl; 4, John Thimmes.

1901. Trustees—E. D. McCann, R. S. Russell, J. P. Ellison; clerk, H. S. McConaughy; assessor, Uriah Barr.

1902. Trustees—E. D. Armstrong, E. D. McCann, R. S. Russell; clerk, H. S. McConaughy, assessor, Uriah Barr; constables—Thomas J. Kinney, Allen Siver.

1903. Trustees—Emerson Shotwell, E. D. Armstrong, E. D. McCann; clerk, H. S. McConaughy; assessor, Uriah Barr.

1904. Trustees—R. H. Russell, Emerson Shotwell, E. D. Armstrong; clerk, H. S. McConaughy; assessor, U. Barr.

1905. Trustees—Earl McConaughy, R. H. Russell, Emerson Shotwell; clerk, John Bodenhofer; assessor, Uriah Barr; justices—Chas. Pollard, C. H. Brown; constables—W. C. Litzenberger, Ben Hempy.

1906. Trustees—Emerson Shotwell, Earl McConaughy, R. H. Russell; clerk, John Bodenhofer; assessor, Uriah Barr.

1907. Trustees—C. E. McConaughy, Louis Kohl, R. H. Russell; clerk, C. H. Brown; assessor, Uriah Barr; justices—C. E. Pollard, C. E. Miller; constables—J. R. Munn, J. W. Baer.

1908. Trustees—Louis Kohl, Harry Peet, John Wurzbacher; clerk, C. H. Brown; assessor, Uriah Barr.

1909. Trustees—Louis Kohl, John Wurzbacher, Harry Peet; clerk, C. H. Brown; assessor, Uriah Barr; justice, F. N. Rathbun.

THE TOWN OF MARTELLE.

The busy and enterprising town of Martelle is snugly located on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in the northwest corner of Greenfield township, and within a short distance of the Linn county line. The village began its historic existence in the fall of 1872 when the railroad was being built through the township.

THE FIRST MERCHANT.

The first store building erected in Martelle was the present store structure occupied by Frank Hoffman. This same merchant began to supply his customers with coffee, sugar and other necessaries of life at Christmas, 1872, and is yet in business at the same stand. It is needless to say that he has always given his numerous customers the full measure of satisfaction. His first stock of goods was brought into town before the trains began running regularly. Mr. Hoffman is the oldest continuous merchant in the county. Thirty-seven years is a long period of time to stand behind the counter in the same place. This merchant is not yet an old man by any means, nor has he lost the art of serving his fellowmen in positions of trust and confidence. He has served as a member of the town council, and has been its treasurer since the village took on the robes of cityhood in 1899. He has also served in the same capacity in his school district for a number of years, as well as serving as a township officer a number of terms. He is a director in The Farmers Savings Bank. There can be no question about the citizenship or character of Mr. Hoffman.

THE TOWN PLATTED.

The town of Martelle was first platted in November, 1872. We are informed that C. W. Ormsby laid out the town, and that J. P. Ellison has long been known as "the father" of the town. East Martelle was platted in November of the same year. Musson's Addition became a part of the village in December, 1873. In May, 1892, Ellison's Addition was platted. Hubbell's Addition was platted in March, 1897, and Ormsby's Addition added to the territory of the town in August, 1899.

SOME EARLY MERCHANTS.

Among the first merchants of Martelle were: Frank Hoffman, groceries and general merchandise; Amos Merrill, general merchandise; Jacob Newland, shoes; G. A. Bollis, blacksmith; C. W. Ormsby, postmaster.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the first settlers in the community were: Robert Pieper, Billy Kohl, Danny Kohl, Dan Moore, Fred Staft, John Farley, Andrew Bettle, Tom Mason, Samuel Ellison, Jas. Scott, E. V. Miller, Joe Miller, Peter Kane, Abe Miller, Joseph Curtis, Tom Hempy and others.

MARTELLE INCORPORATED.

Early in the year 1899, the city bee began buzzing merrily in and around the thrifty village of Martelle, and it was not long until relief was sought through the proper channel. The village had arrived at the point where its population was sufficient to justify the district court in granting the people of the village self-government, and the importance of the place as a business center would have justified this action several years previously.

Since the date of the incorporation, the affairs of the town have been managed by the council elected by the people. The expenses have been kept down to the lowest limit consistent with good management and consequently the tax levy has been kept within reasonable bounds. There is no city indebtedness and no municipal burden to worry the people.

MARTELLE OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1899—Mayor: D. E. Williams; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; street commissioner, A. H. Strother; council: A. Bauer, J. W. Brown, R. P. Lacy, C. E. Pollard, C. M. Onstott, J. W. Newman.

1900—Mayor: C. E. Pollard; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; council: T. J. Kinney, Frank Hoffman, A. Bauer, C. M. Onstott, R. P. Lacy, J. E. Wood.

1901—Mayor: C. E. Pollard; clerk C. H. Ormsby; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; council: C. E. Garretson, T. J. Kinney, A. Bauer, C. M. Onstott, O. P. Miller, R. P. Lacy.

1902—Mayor: C. M. Onstott; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; council: C. E. Pollard, C. E. Garretson, F. D. Curttright, R. P. Lacy, A. Bauer, T. J. Kinney.

1903—Mayor: F. D. Holcomb; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; council: R. P. Lacy, C. E. Pollard, C. E. Garretson, J. W. Newman, J. A. Williams, F. D. Curttright.

1904—Mayor: F. D. Holcomb; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, T. B. Smith; council: W. G. Brock, J. W. Brown, J. A. Williams, W. G. Kohl, C. E. Pollard, J. W. Newman.

1905—Mayor: F. D. Holcomb; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, T. B. Smith; council: W. G. Kohl, S. Robbins, J. W. Newman, J. W. Brown, W. G. Brock, J. A. Williams.

1906—Mayor: C. E. Garretson; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. F. Brown; council: Harry Holcomb, J. W. Newman, W. G. Kohl, W. G. Brock, S. Robbins, J. W. Brown.

1907—Mayor: C. E. Garretson; clerk, C. W. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. F. Brown; council: Wm. Brock, S. Robbins, J. W. Brown, Harry Holcomb, W. G. Kohl, J. W. Newman.

1908—Mayor: A. B. Caffee; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. F. Brown; council: W. G. Kohl, E. C. McCann, J. W. Newman, Harry Holcomb, W. G. Brock, Samuel Ellison.

1909—Mayor: A. B. Caffee; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. F. Brown; council: W. G. Kohl, W. G. Brock, J. W. Brown, O. P. Miller, J. W. Newman, Samuel Ellison; marshal, A. B. Caffee, Jr.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first person commissioned in Martelle to receive the mail and perform the duties of postmaster, was C. W. Ormsby. Mr. Ormsby received his commission December 9, 1872. Mr. Ormsby's successor was E. E. Tathwell, June 27, 1881. The next man to cancel the stamps officially was our pioneer merchant, Frank Hoffman, beginning September 2, 1885, and he was followed by C. H. Ormsby June 22, 1889. The complexion of the political checker-board again changed and we find Frank Hoffman once more placing the postmark on the out-going mail July 10, 1893. Following him, F. E. Ormsby, the grandson of the first postmaster, took up the reins of office December 9, 1897. Then came the present incumbent, A. H. Strother, June 28, 1902. The present postmaster has presided at the delivery window for lo, since the days when the present dominant political party began its long administration. Mr. Strother is giving all the people general satisfaction and he may well be called a popular Nasby.

The rural mail route was established about seven years ago. C. S. Peet is the present messenger who goes out on the route daily delivering the mail to whomsoever has it to receive.

THE CREAMERY.

This dairy headquarters, though not located quite within the incorporated limits of the town of Martelle, is close enough to be considered a part of the industry of the town. The creamery was built and established by a man named Hill. It is said that he solicited the funds for the founding of the plant from the farmers, asking them to subscribe a sum equal to one dollar for each cow in their herd. The creamery was later operated by a son of the founder who later sold out the business to John Newman and Eber Peet. Newman & Peet were succeeded by J. R. Moore & Co who later sold the business to James Sinclair. The present proprietor, S. C. Batchelder, purchased the creamery in 1898. The present output of the creamery is about three thousand, six hundred pounds of butter each week. A number of cream routes have been established, the churning being done at the creamery. The creamery is a profitable industry to the dairymen in the community. The proprietor believes in practicing the "square deal" and this has added to the popularity of the proprietor and the contentment of the patrons.

BANKING.

The pioneer banker of Martelle is J. P. Ellison. He was also a merchant of the town, and conceived the idea that the business necessities of the merchants and the community demanded some medium of exchange in the money market.

In 1901, Mr. Ellison established the Martelle Bank with Harry Holcomb behind the desk as cashier. This popular young man continued in this capacity until something over a year ago when Ed. C. Gotch became cashier. The bank has enjoyed a substantial patronage and has made an honest effort to meet the demands of the people. The Martelle Bank is a private institution of which J. P. Ellison is the president and proprietor. The bank has good backing and its affairs are in a healthy condition.

The Farmer's Savings Bank is young in years and is strong for its age. Its record began December 12, 1908, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. There are thirty-five stockholders, all being farmers with but few exceptions. This institution with this number of substantial farmers as stockholders, was destined to meet with success from the start. The last published report to the state auditor shows over forty thousand dollars in deposits and total resources of fifty thousand dollars. This bank is a state institution and was chartered on the date above given.

The directors are: Frank Hoffman, C. J. Murfield; Abner Lacock, A. J. Baird, S. C. Batchelder, J. E. Barner, A. R. Weaver. The officers: president, Frank Hoffman; vice-president, C. J. Murfield; cashier, C. H. Brown.

The officers and directors are all local men who have long enjoyed a reputation for rugged honesty and business ability. The cashier has had experience in business and is a very pleasant man to meet. His popularity and ability has had much to do with the prosperity of the bank.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first record of the Martelle School so far as we found, began March 20, 1876. The school was then called "The Independent District of Martelle, of Greenfield Township." J. V. DeWitte, A. H. Musson and W. R. Leonard qualified as directors, W. R. Leonard being secretary and C. W. Ormsby being treasurer.

The secretary's minutes, the record of April 3, 1876, states that out of the applicants for the summer school, the board decided to employ Miss Emma Arnold of Fairview at twenty dollars per month. The board further decided to rent Leonard's Hall for six months' school, three months' summer and three months' winter. The cost of providing seats for the hall for twenty-eight scholars was reported to be fourteen dollars.

The minutes of the secretary show that Miss Nancy Hakes was employed to teach the summer and winter school of 1877 at twenty dollars per month.

In the minutes of February 25, 1878, we find this record: "Moved and seconded that we recommend to the qualified electors of this school district at their next annual meeting, to authorize the board of directors of this district to issue

bonds to the amount of eight hundred dollars for the purchase of site and erection of a schoolhouse."

The proposition carried and it was decided to erect a schoolhouse twenty-four by thirty-six feet on lot 2, block 3 of the original town. The lot was purchased for fifty dollars.

The proceedings of the school board contain nothing of moment until March 22, 1897, when the record states: "On motion the secretary was instructed to call a special meeting of the electors of the district April 1, 1897, for the purpose of voting on the question of bonding the district for one thousand five hundred dollars to build a new schoolhouse."

This proposition also carried. Lots number 11, 12, 13 of Hubbel's First Addition of Martelle, were purchased from C. M. Hubbel for two hundred dollars. The contract for the erection of the new school building was awarded O. P. Miller for one thousand, one hundred and ninety-four dollars. A bell weighing three hundred and fifty pounds was purchased from Scott Brothers, of Anamosa, the purchase price given in the record being thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

Those who have served the district as directors have been:—T. O. Bishop, John Pollock, J. V. DeWitte, A. H. Musson, W. R. Leonard, Ira Breed, R. G. Robinson, G. J. Hakes, William Breed, C. H. Ormsby, H. Williams, Frank Hoffman, O. P. Miller, J. E. Barner, A. H. Strother, T. O. Moore, W. G. Kohl, James Sinclair, R. P. Lacy, S. V. Onstott, Philip Bobst, F. E. Port, A. Bauer, J. E. Wood, F. E. Ormsby, O. P. Miller, F. S. Myers, T. B. Smith, H. L. Peet, A. B. Caffee, W. G. Brock, F. W. Linebaugh.

The present school board:—president, A. B. Caffee; secretary, J. W. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; F. S. Myers, W. G. Brock, Harry Peet, F. W. Linebaugh.

The teachers as found from the record are: Emma Arnold, Nancy Hakes, Miss Craighead, George Baldin, E. S. Kenington, Miss E. P. Anderson, Ida Fullerton, Harry Porter, Etta Miller, May Miller, Stanter Johnson, Lillie Joseph, Miss Bixler, Miss Mead, Miss Chipman, Minnie Kyle, J. W. Bowman, Jennie Coleman, Elnora Yates, John Brokaw, Belle Courtney, Miss Andrews, C. C. Clark, Anna Connery, F. Cutler, Ida Bradd, E. S. Handley, Lulu Fish, J. M. Strauss, G. W. Carper, Miss Outland, Georgia Boxwell, William C. Cummings, F. D. Curttright, G. W. Johnston, Howard Young, Lena Wood, None Cavanaugh, Mattie Carson, Hattie Hibbin, Mae Phelps, Ida Lake. Miss None Cavanaugh has been principal during the past three years or more. The teachers for 1909 are: J. T. Fackler, principal; Miss Maud Dumont, primary.

The course of study is sufficient to give the pupils a good working education. The academical branches, and such as are beyond the capacity of the school or the pupils, are given no place in the curriculum. The public schools are considered to be in a good condition, and good work is being maintained.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1909.

Frank Hoffman, general merchandise; J. P. Ellison, general merchandise; C. E. Garretson, groceries; H. D. Miller, groceries; A. B. Caffee, meat market; Beers Brothers, restaurant; J. W. Brown, harness; A. R. Weaver, drugs and

stationery; W. G. Brock, farm implements; F. W. Linebaugh, lumber and coal; C. S. Peet, grain, coal and feed elevator; Brockman Sisters, hotel; O. P. Miller, carpenter; G. C. Newland, painter; A. H. Strother, postmaster; J. E. Tracy, depot agent; J. F. Brown, insurance; D. L. Stearns, blacksmith; John McDonald, livery and feed stable; J. G. Wienland, physician; S. C. Batchelder, creamery; Farmer's Savings Bank, cashier, C. H. Brown; The Martelle Bank, cashier, Ed. C. Gotch; Christian church, pastor, Rev. W. L. Post; Methodist Episcopal church, pastor, Rev. John Olson.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Knights of Pythias, White Rose Lodge, No. 279. This flourishing society of Martelle was chartered August 13, 1891, with the following charter members: C. R. Armstrong, C. H. Ormsby, O. A. McCall, I. J. McConaughy, Frank Hoffman, A. E. Holcomb, James Sinclair, J. M. Brokaw, H. S. McConaughy, Ed Holcomb, J. H. Armstrong, F. M. Miller. This order now enjoys the society of seventy members and owns its own lodge rooms over the store of C. E. Garretson. The present officers are: C. R. Armstrong, C. C.; C. S. Peet, V. C.; Ray Hester, P.; A. B. Caffee, M. of F.; Frank Hoffman, M. of E.; V. J. Peet, K. of R. and S.

Pythian Sisters, White Rose Temple, No. 111. This order of ladies was chartered August 10, 1899, with the following officers: Mrs. Dell Armstrong, chief; Mrs. Jennie Ormsby, Senior C.; Mrs. Mabel Brown, J. C.; Mrs. Dora McConaughy, manager; Mrs. Winnie Williams, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. Caroline Hoffman, M. of F.; Miss Maud Armstrong, P.; Miss Dosha Rundell, G. of O. T.; Mrs. Cornelia Ormsby, P. C. The society numbers thirty-five members at present, the meetings being held in the Pythian Hall over C. E. Garretson's store. The present officers are: Mrs. H. F. Kohl, P. C.; Mrs. W. G. Brock, C.; Mrs. J. G. Weinland, Sr.; Miss Edna Newman, Jr.; Miss Rosebud Hoffman, manager; Mrs. C. R. Armstrong, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. C. E. Garretson, M. of F.; Mrs. F. S. Myers, P.; Mrs. F. W. Linebaugh, G. of O. T.; trustees—Mrs. J. E. Barner, Mrs. Frank Hoffman.

Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 4158. This hustling insurance society was organized August 22, 1896, with the following officers: J. F. Brown, C.; J. W. Brown, clerk; T. O. Moore, banker; F. W. Kinney, adv.; O. E. Clemans, esc.; A. J. Reed, wman.; A. E. Mitchell, S.; J. W. Brown, del.; D. E. Williams, physician; managers: C. H. Brown, E. C. Newland, A. A. Price. The Woodman lodge now number thirty-two members in good standing, with the following officers: F. W. Linebaugh, C.; J. W. Brown, clerk; S. C. Batchelder, banker; C. H. Brown, escort; J. English, adv., C. E. Garretson, S.; W. J. Wallace, W.; J. G. Weinland, physician; managers: G. C. Newland, C. E. Garretson, J. F. Brown.

Royal Neighbors of America, Victory Camp, No. 5858. This camp of ladies came into existence just in time to get into history. The camp dates from July 16, 1909, with the following first officers and charter members: Mrs. Amelia Tracy, O.; Mrs. Nina Hinds, V. O.; Mrs. Louisa Newlands, P. O.; Mrs. Clara Myers, C.; Miss Elzoe Brown, recorder; Miss Hazel Boxwell, receiver; Miss

Florence Vernon, M.; Willis Brown, asst. M.; Mrs. Mary Boxwell, I. S.; Miss Rosa Vernon, O. S.; managers—Mrs. Emma Batchelder, Mrs. Emma Vernon, J. W. Brown, Mrs. Cora Dripps, J. F. Brown, C. M. Plummer, Miss Florence Kline, Mrs. Della Kidwell, Mrs. Katie Eye, J. W. Brown, Mrs. Nettie Wallace, Mrs. Ava Brown, Mrs. Rozella English.

THE CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST CHURCH. The church building of this religious society was erected in 1896. The organization however existed several years prior to this date, the services being held in what is now the Christian church. The church at present is in the Viola circuit. Very little could be learned of the early organization of the class, or of its early struggles. The present officers of the church are: Rev. John Olson, pastor; class leader, J. W. Brown; trustees—A. H. Newman, C. H. Brown, J. W. Brown, E. D. Armstrong, B. J. Clark, Milo Lacock, C. E. Garretson. Stewards—A. H. Newman, J. W. Brown, E. D. Armstrong, Milo Lacock. Sunday school superintendent, Mrs. A. H. Newman; organist, Miss Elzoe Brown; president Epworth League, Miss Rosebud Hoffman.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. The present pastor of this church is Rev. W. L. Post. Regular services are held. A comfortable edifice on the south side of the village was erected and remodeled several years ago. Our efforts to secure a history of this organization was not successful. The organization is entitled to more than this passing reference.

HALE TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Hale township was made south of the river. The locality which is known by the colloquial name of "Nigger Point" but more properly called Pleasant Hill, was settled by Daniel Garrison and wife in 1838. There is a tradition that a character named "Nigger Dick" was the first settler of Hale township and that he built a shack a short distance east of Pleasant Hill church, but the best informed residents declare the name of Nigger originated from the fact that Daniel Garrison who settled in the neighborhood was a strong abolitionist.

The first dwelling was built by Horace Seeley in 1837, but never was occupied. In 1839 the house was rebuilt and Mr. Seeley with his family moved into it.

Francis Sibbals settled on what is now called Sibbals Creek, July 1, 1838. His nearest neighbor, Daniel Garrison, was four miles away. Mr. Sibbals at one time owned three hundred acres of land south of Pleasant Hill, and eighty acres west of Olin.

In the fall of 1839, L. A. Simpson moved into Hale township. He afterwards became county surveyor. M. Q. Simpson settled about 1842. He became sheriff

of Jones county in 1844. Benjamin Freeman and family made Hale township their home in 1854.

The first death in the township was the wife of M. Q. Simpson. The funeral services were conducted by Elder Rathburn of Cedar county. The next sermon was preached by Wm. Farbs of Indiana. The first marriage in the township was in 1839. The name of the groom was James G. Blone, but the name of the bride was not learned. An effort was made to stop the marriage, but the birds had flown too swiftly and the knot was tied before interference arrived.

From 1848 to 1856 M. Q. Simpson, W. S. Simpson, and Silas Garrison did some preaching in the private homes of the settlers. The first church built in the township was the Free Will Baptist church at Pleasant Hill in 1868, though the society was organized in 1855. The Diamond Methodist Episcopal church located about two miles south of Pleasant Hill was built the same summer. This church was moved away a number of years ago. The first school taught in the township was by Daniel Garrison and wife in 1848. The first schoolhouse built was called Union School and was located in Pennsylvania neighborhood in 1854. This neighborhood is about two miles east of Pleasant Hill. The first saw-mill was built and operated by Norman Seeley on the Wapsie about a mile west of the present Hale bridge in the year 1847.

The settlement on the north side of the river was not made as early as on the south. Philip Lewis and William Cronkhite were the first and came about 1850. After them came Clement Lane, Robert Brown, William Vrooman, William Sweet, John Gorman, Robert Inglis, Burt Smith, John Fradenburg, George Thurston, Harvey Campbell, Clement Guthrie, William Walston, John Brigham, J. C. Austin, George Lewis, J. B. Mullett and others.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Hale township was organized in July, 1851, and was named after Hon. J. P. Hale at the suggestion of Mrs. Simeon W. Cole now residing in Olin. The first township election was held at the house of Joseph Bumgardner. The board of election consisted of L. A. Simpson, Joseph Bumgardner and Daniel Garrison. The first justices of the peace were Samuel Holden and Daniel Garrison.

AN EARLY INDUSTRY.

An industry of some importance was begun near Hale bridge in the latter part of the '60s or early '70s in the manufacture of lime. The site of the old lime kiln is yet seen on the road to the Hale bridge. Quite a few men obtained employment during the flourishing days of the industry.

THE BRIDGE.

The first bridge across the Wapsie in Hale was built in the latter part of the '60s. The present substantial structure was built in 1879, and is yet in good condition.

THE VILLAGE OF HALE.

The history of this little embryo city begins with the advent of the railroad about 1872. In that year J. C. Austin & Chase opened the first store of the village. This was located east of the present store of S. W. Reyner. Prior to this store, J. C. Austin had a temporary store in a shack north of the depot. A man named Sharkey had the first blacksmith shop. George Lewis built the first residence. This residence is now occupied by John Kruse.

The story is told of a wag of an Irishman, Wm. Ross, who was a character generally admired in the early history of the village. He was section boss, but that hindered not in the flow of his wit, and the flow of his poetry. This ability to make rhymes was proverbial, and the sides of the grain elevator used to be covered with his poetic effusions. In Mr. Austin's store was a placard reading. "Notary Public and County Conveyancer," which the inimitable Billy at once read before the crowd of evening traders, "Notorious Republican and County Surveyor."

The oldest resident of the village is J. B. Mullett. Kind of heart, and cheerful of disposition, he is spending his days with all the comfort of his limited means.

The Hale school building was erected about 1900 by the citizens of the village, and by them presented to the school district.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice in Hale was established February 28, 1872, and on that date Arthur O. Dickinson was commissioned to perform the duties of postmaster. On November 19th of the same year, Edmond F. Austin was appointed to this position which he held until April 30, 1877, when F. E. Husten was named in a commission from Washington, but on May 31st of the same year, another commission was issued with the name of Frank E. Austin written upon its face. This, however, did not suffice, and on November 9th, also of the same year, Rufus B. Chase became the postmaster by proper appointment. On February 28, 1879, George Lewis was found with the proper credentials as postmaster. And on November 7th of this same year, F. M. DeLarme succeeded to the office. Jeremiah C. Austin was appointed to the office January 12, 1880, and he was succeeded by Mrs. Hathaway January 5, 1883, and on the 8th of the next month, Burton A. Demoney became the man who signed the money orders. The office had been named Hale Village, in its beginning, but in the spring of this year the name was changed to Hale, and upon the change being made Mr. Demoney was reappointed to the office June 20, 1883. W. J. Mills was appointed postmaster July 28, 1886, and things being now apparently settled, he continued in the office for nearly nine years, when on May 1, 1895, Joseph Bluthe was appointed. The commission to Charles E. Walston as postmaster was dated April 17, 1899, and for nearly ten years, Mr. Walston was the obliging Nasby of the village. In the transfer of business interests, rather than in any political upheaval, Mr. Walston asked to be released from these confining duties, and on March 25, 1909, Samuel W. Reyner took up the reins of office under Uncle Sam, and is now performing the duties of the office with all the dignity and obliging manner of an old hand at the business.

HALE CHURCH.

The Hale church was built in 1874, and while it was the intention that it should be a Union church, the Methodist Society have had general control of the building. The building was erected under the ministerial supervision of Rev. Jenkins, and was dedicated by Elder Paxton. The records of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church have been mislaid, and for this reason the record cannot be given complete. Among the first members were Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. Geo. Taylor, W. N. Walston and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Berwell, C. E. Walston and Lizzie Walston.

During all of the thirty-five years of its existence, the church organization has been maintained. During its existence it has had its Epworth League and its Junior League, and its Temperance League organizations. It has had a live membership. The attendance has been good, and the song services have been a source of religious enjoyment.

In the early history of the church, it was in the Oxford circuit but several years ago, it was transferred to the Olin charge, and the Methodist Episcopal minister at Olin now ministers to the spiritual wants of the Hale charge. The class leaders of the church have been John Deming and Wm. Giddings. E. L. Barber was financial steward for a number of years.

The present trustees of the church are: C. O. Woodard, Albert Switzer, C. W. Iosty; C. E. Walston is financial steward. The Sunday school is well maintained with the following officers: superintendent, John Inglis; secretary and organist, Miss Bertha Woodard; librarian, Miss Margaret Inglis. Robert Inglis, who is yet an attendant, but enfeebled with age, was the Bible-class teacher almost since the organization of the church. Although a Presbyterian, he and his entire family have been liberal supporters of the church and Sunday-school, both in attendance, personal work and financial assistance.

The Hale church has wielded a wide influence in the maintenance and development of a high standard of morality in the community, and around it will cluster many precious memories of the days past and gone.

HALE BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909.

Present business roster of Hale Village: S. W. Reyner, general merchandise, postmaster; John Schledetsky, hardware, agricultural implements, lumber; F. W. Rummel, barber shop and pool room; Sam Conley, blacksmith; Mrs. Sam Conley, restaurant; Frank Herlitzka, shoemaker; Henry Kruse, live stock, grain, insurance; J. B. Mullett, broom maker; Ray Knight, depot agent.

VILLAGE PLATTED.

The village of Hale was platted by J. C. Austin, in April, 1876, and included blocks 1, 2, 3 and 4, located south and west of the present location of the Hale postoffice. Preston's Addition to Hale was platted August 30, 1898, by C. A.

Preston, C. E. Walston, D. C. Merritt and J. J. Merritt and others, and included the land north and west of the present postoffice corner.

THE CREAMERY.

The Hale Creamery, for a number of years was one of the most prosperous industries in the township. It was built about the year 1894 by a stock company promoted by W. J. Mills and C. E. Walston. This stock company operated the creamery with good success for about four years when it was then sold to a Cooperative Company. Two years of experience was sufficient for the new owners, and it was then resold, and after some minor changes in ownership, the creamery became the sole property of Walston & Merritt, C. E. Walston, W. J. Mills and A. G. Alden. The business was continued, almost without interruption, and was finally destroyed by fire on the morning of July 4, 1907. There was no insurance. Though the creamery was a profitable institution, it was not rebuilt.

HALE LODGES.

Hale Camp, No. 4083, of the Modern Woodmen of America, was organized at Hale, July 27, 1896, with the following charter members: W. J. Mills, C. E. Walston, F. D. Cruise, P. L. Markey, J. F. Iler, Fritz Kruse, J. W. Wooder, A. E. Mullett, George Briggs, W. H. Brownell, C. J. Miner, William Martin, E. Horton, C. W. Huston, M. E. Wooder, H. A. Mills, B. F. Curley, H. E. Coon, O. E. Thornton, G. W. Schledetsky, D. L. Smith, John Burch. The officers were: C. E. Walston, C.; P. L. Markey, adv.; W. J. Mills, clerk; F. D. Cruise, banker; J. F. Iler, esc.; C. W. Huston, W.; H. A. Mills, S.; Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick, physician; F Kruse, delegate. Managers—E. Horton, O. E. Thornton, J. W. Wooder. There are sixty-seven members at present with the following officers: Michael Souhrada, C.; Freeman Mason, clerk; C. E. Walston, banker; M. E. Wooder, adv.

Wapsie Camp, No. 1488, Royal Neighbors of America was instituted at Hale, April 5, 1899, with forty-eight charter members as follows: Mrs. Fannie Clay, oracle; Mrs. Mary Horton, V. O.; Mrs. Anna Iler, rec.; Mrs. Minnie Cruise, receiver; Mrs. Lizzie B. Giddings, chan.; Mrs. Clara B. Freeman, marshal; Mrs. Mary Martin, O. S.; Mrs. Kate Kruse, I. S.; Frank W. Port, physician; J. W. Wooder, N. L. Sweet, Anna Henak, Nora Mills, Addie Starry, Clara Shankland, Minnie L. Anderson, Sadie Patton, Nellie Mills, Mary E. Walston, C. E. Walston, F. A. Byerly, Carrie Biggart, Nina Byerly, Viola Brownell, E. C. Freeman, C. C. Wood, J. W. Patton, D. E. Vrooman, Wm. Martin, W. H. Brownell, Ora Thornton, Louie M. Wood, Maggie Mullett, F. W. Stange, Ida Shumaker, A. Shumaker, Wm. Henak, H. A. Mills, Cora Wooder, Ollie M. Blahney, J. F. Iler, Frank J. Miner, I. K. Shankland, E. Horton, Fred Cruise, Bert Clay, Melton Tubbs, Cora Tubbs. There are thirty-six members in this camp at the present time. Regular meetings are held, and the camp is in a prosperous condition. The following are the officers for 1909: Mrs. Kate Kruse, oracle; Mrs. Emma Warner, vice oracle; Miss Elva Conley, recorder; Mrs. Charles Woodard, receiver; Mrs. S. M. Conley, chancellor.

PLEASANT HILL CHURCH.

One of the first settlements in Hale township was in the beautiful grove known to the first settlers as "Nigger Point" later changed to the name of Pleasant Hill, the name by which it is known at the present time. Daniel Garrison was the first white settler, coming from the state of Indiana in June, 1838. Soon after others were attracted by the beautiful grove, among them was the Simeon Cole family who settled in the grove in the early spring of 1850.

Mr. Cole was a devout man, and as the settlement grew, conceived the idea of organizing a church. Accordingly a meeting was called in the early fall of 1855. The meeting was held in Simeon Cole's log house, Elder Reeves, of Tipton, preaching the sermon. At this meeting the first church society in Hale township was organized, the church now known as the Pleasant Hill Free Will Baptist church. There were nine united with the church at this meeting, including Simeon Cole, Senior, and wife, Henry Cole and wife, John Cole and wife and M. N. Phillips and wife, the names of the other members not being definitely known. Meetings were held regularly thereafter in Simeon Cole's house, excepting when the weather would permit them being held in the grove near the house, until the schoolhouse was built in 1865, when the meetings were held therein. The schoolhouse soon became inadequate to hold the pioneers of this rapidly growing colony, and the people began to talk of building a church. The needs of a church building became so apparent that a meeting was held on the 3d day of February, 1868, to consider the matter. The meeting was largely attended, and it was unanimously decided to build a new church.

About this time Rev. O. E. Aldrich, of Wyoming, became the pastor, and to him was delegated the authority to draw up the incorporation papers, which he proceeded to do. They were submitted to Squire Roger, Rome, for an opinion. Mr. Rogers pronounced them all right, and they were adopted. Henry Cole, Jackson Simmons and Jesse Finch were elected as the first board of trustees, M. N. Phillips was the first clerk.

The members went to work at once to get the material for the new church on the ground. Henry Cole donated the rock for the foundation, which was hauled from the quarry without expense. The contract was let to H. Rummel and Jacob Harbaugh, for five hundred and fifteen dollars, and seven teams went to Muscatine for the finishing lumber. The work of building the new church was commenced in the early spring of 1869, and the early fall found the building completed and ready for use. The building was thirty by forty feet, with a high cupola, surmounted with a dome and ball of tin, gilded with gold. The building stands on the highest point of land in that community, and can be seen for miles in almost every direction. The building is located near the southeast corner of section 21 of Hale township.

Shortly after the completion of the new building Rev. O. E. Aldrich held the greatest revival ever known in the county at that time. Sixty-four were converted, and with but few exceptions all were baptized and became influential members of the church. Under the pastorate of Rev. Aldrich, who was one of the best known pioneer preachers, the church continued to grow stronger, and in the early seventies was the strongest church in eastern Iowa.

Among the early members of the church were Simeon Cole and wife, Henry Cole and wife, John Cole and wife, Fred Cole and wife, S. W. Cole and wife, George Phillips and wife, Mrs. Nelson Garrison, William Buckley and wife, B. H. Scriven and wife, D. A. Clay and wife, Jesse Finch and wife, Aaron Gearhart and wife, H. P. Chatterton and wife, I. B. Southwick and wife, Jackson Simmons and wife, Joseph Bleasdell and wife, and B. A. Smith and wife.

The church continued to prosper under the pastorate of O. E. Aldrich until the latter part of the seventies, when a man by the name of Rathbun, claiming to be a minister of the gospel came into the community, exposing secret societies, and more especially Masonry, causing a division of the church, finally resulting in the matter of the control of the church being taken to court. After this, for a number of years, Elder Curtis was pastor of the church, but the church never fully recovered from the division.

Among the former pastors have been: Revs. O. E. Aldrich, D. C. Curtis, Maxon, Blackmar, S. Sumerland, Tompson, B. F. Butterfield, R. R. Whittaker, Sanders, Frank Piersol, E. H. Turner, and the present pastor, Frank Piersol.

The present officers of the church are: clerk, Mrs. Mae L. Chatterton; organist, Mrs. Nettie Glick; librarian, Frank L. Phillips; treasurer, Milo G. Phillips; deacons—Geo. A. Phillips, Cyrus H. Smith, Hosea Ballou, Geo. R. Clay; trustees—G. A. Phillips, Hosea Ballou, D. A. Clay, George R. Clay; Women's Home Missionary Society—president, Mrs. Mae Chatterton; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Nettie Glick; Sunday-school superintendent, Rev. F. Piersol.

Regular preaching services are held, and the society maintains its organization.

OFFICIAL ROSTER HALE TOWNSHIP.

It is unfortunate that the records of Hale township cannot be found. It is possible that when some of the useless documents of the township were being destroyed, the clerk's records were included. The earliest record found, is a recent one beginning in 1902.

1902—Trustees: John Inglis, Elwood Kirkpatrick, H. P. Chatterton; clerk, Emmons Horton; assessor, A. Schumaker.

1903—Trustees: Elwood Kirkpatrick, H. P. Chatterton, John Inglis; assessor, A. Schumaker; clerk, Emmons Horton.

1904—Trustees: Jesse Ballou, John Inglis, Elwood Kirkpatrick; clerk, Henry Kruse.

1905—Trustees: Elwood Kirkpatrick, Jesse Ballou, John Inglis; clerk, Henry Kruse.

1906—Trustees: John Inglis, Jesse Ballou, Elwood Kirkpatrick, clerk, Henry Kruse.

1907—Trustees: Hans Rohwedder, Elwood Kirkpatrick, John Inglis; clerk, Henry Kruse.

1908—Trustees: Elwood Kirkpatrick, John Inglis, Jesse Ballou; clerk, Henry Kruse.

1909—Trustees: John Inglis, Jesse Ballou, Elwood Kirkpatrick; clerk, Henry Kruse; assessor, Hans Freeman; justice, C. E. Walston.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Jackson township was among the later townships to become the abode of the white man in the county. The earliest settlement was in the southern part along the timber lands on the Wapsipinicon River. As was usual with the earliest settlers, the broad prairies did not have the attractiveness they now possess. The timber sections possessed the necessary element of shelter from the cruel, merciless winds of winter, as well as providing fuel near at hand, and timber from which to split rails for fencing. It was here the hard labor of clearing a small field of timber and stumps took place for the cultivation of the soil and the raising of corn and wheat. The early buildings were log cabins hewn from the timber logs, the crevices plastered with clay, with perhaps one small window left for light. But the latch string was always out. The older residents even yet tell of the hospitality of the time. Every stranger was welcome to the same accommodations as the rest of the family, and frequently the stranger would remain a week or more at a time, without money and without price. This was the unconventional and general custom of pioneer and frontier life. Jackson township upheld her reputation in a remarkable degree. The large Byerly families, the Hays families, the Monroe families and others whose posterity yet inhabit the land, and are numbered among the upright, hospitable and broad minded citizens of the county, are deserving of praise and honor for the part they have taken in the educational, religious and agricultural development of the township.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in the township was taught by Andrew Byerly, son of Francis Byerly who settled in the township in 1846. The primitive school building was a slab shanty joining Adam Overacker's house at Newport in 1850. Later a log schoolhouse was built but this burned, and then a frame building was erected as the educational center of the neighborhood.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the township was around where Newport was later located. James Sherman and Adam Overacker are said to have been the first settlers about 1839. Overacker settled in the Newport region, while Sherman located in the eastern part, and in the early history of the township was a justice of the peace. David German was also an early settler in the eastern part. Levi Cronkhite, David Myers and Anthony Overacker settled near Newport.

A PIONEER FAMILY.

In 1846 Francis Byerly with his wife and six sons and two daughters, made Jackson their home. The sons were Michael, Jacob, Andrew, John, William, and Adam, all of whom have passed to their reward except Adam who now lives in

Minneapolis, Minnesota. Michael Byerly's sons, Milton, John W. and William M. are now numbered among the prominent citizens and residents of Jackson township. John W. Byerly is the oldest continuous resident in the township, now living. He has the record of never having missed an election ever held in the township, although he was not a voter during the first years when he attended the elections. John W. Byerly and his brother, Hon. Wm. M. Byerly are the only residents in the township who have made this garden spot their home continuously since the territorial days of the state.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Others of the early settlers were: Samuel Spear, 1845; David Myers, 1845; Wm. Jeffries, 1849; Daniel Slife, 1849; S. M. Johnson, 1854; Isaac Hay, 1848; David Tallman, 1851; Hassan Monroe, 1855; Barnard and Anthony Waggoner, 1853; Oliver Potts, 1849; Jas. and Edward Strawman, 1851; David, Joseph and John Emmett, 1856; Kramer family, 1864; Reuben Hay, 1848; James and Edward Stevenson, 1851; John Brown, Wm. Alspaugh, Joseph Apt, Chas. Brown, L. B. Smith, Houseman family, Jos. and Chas. Beam, Orville Cronkhite, Valentine Slife, Reuben Bunce, Brickley, Tarbox, Benadom and Stivers families, W. C. Monroe, Harve Monroe, Hollingsworth family.

The population grew and increased rapidly. Jackson township had a larger population in 1865 than it has in 1909. The people are prosperous and enjoy comfortable homes.

VILLAGE OF NEWPORT.

Two villages have struggled for an existence in Jackson township, and both efforts were without avail. The first village was Newport and this early settlement was dignified and distinguished by being selected as the county seat. This was in 1846. In a county seat contest with Dale's Ford, Newport was victorious, although it was said that not over a dozen votes altogether were cast at the election.

LOCATION OF VILLAGE.

The ground on which this county seat was located was donated by Adam Overacker, and was a ten-acre tract described as lot 2, section 33, township 84, range 3 west. Here the town was duly platted in July, 1846, by G. G. Banghart, Adam Kramer, and Adam Overacker. At the sale of the lots the same month, twenty-eight were sold at an average of less than eleven dollars per lot, the highest price paid was twenty-six dollars. The residence of Adam Overacker was the county seat and official headquarters, one room having been rented by the commissioners for county purposes. Some logs had been prepared for the erection of a log courthouse, but nothing further was done. When Judge Wilson came from Dubuque to Newport to hold court, he found one log shanty, amid tall trees and waving grass. He passed on. No term of court was ever held at this historic spot. The county seat was changed to Lexington, now Anamosa, the next year.

THE NEWPORT MILLS.

The Newport Mills were erected in 1866 by Cooper and Hollingsworth. This soon became a prosperous business center. Corn and wheat were ground. The mill changed hands frequently. Henry High, the present proprietor, has operated the mill for the past twenty years or more. One of the substantial iron bridges spans the Wapsie at this point. There was never any postoffice at Newport, so far as can be found of record.

VILLAGE OF ISBELL.

The village of Isbell was located at the intersection of sections 13 and 14, and 23 and 24, the land we understand is now owned by Frank Ireland. There were a house or two and a store. A postoffice was established September 1, 1857, with James Hays as postmaster. On June 11th of the following year, Albert N. Denison represented Uncle Sam in the postoffice. He was followed by Chester H. Johnson, December 21, 1860, and on October 4, 1861, Ezra M. Denison was commissioned to take charge of the mail. No further change was made until April 5, 1865, when Mrs. Almira Luce was appointed. Feburary 27, 1866, Daniel M. Matteson became postmaster. The Isbell postoffice was discontinued January 29, 1867. With the discontinuance of the postoffice, the hopes of the young village to become a prosperous town, fled, and the record of the village is all that is left to tell the story of its existence.

AN EARLY MILL.

The gurgling waters of the Wapsie was the power which operated another mill in Jackson in an early day. Tom Goudy had established a mill on the Wapsie south of where J. W. Byerly now lives. This mill changed hands frequently. Foust, Stamburgh and Reynard were successive proprietors. During a flood about 1860, the dam was washed away and the mill was then abandoned.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in the township was laid out south of the Newport schoolhouse in 1846. During the early history of the township, this was the leading burying ground. Very few burials are now made on this God's acre. The Antioch burial ground was laid out in the early '60s. The first burial in this hallowed ground was Mrs. Fred Ambrose in October, 1866.

A LATE SPRING.

Some long and severe winters are recorded in the memory of the early inhabitants of Jackson township. On April 10, 1842, logs were hauled down the Wapsie on ice by oxen. Snow fell October 20, 1846, and remained until the latter part of the March following. During either 1863 or 1864 there was frost every month of the year.

Michael Byerly was the first of the early settlers to break away from the timber settlement and locate on the prairie land. The story is told of him, and also illustrating some of the difficulties of the pioneer life, that the fire in his hearth had gone out, and being without matches, he was obliged to go to his nearest neighbor a few miles distant to secure some live coals. In the meantime his wife, who was an adept in such emergencies, had placed some powder in a skillet, put in a piece of tow, struck the powder with a steel file, made a fire and had breakfast ready when her husband returned.

There have been creameries in Jackson township, but there are none at the present time. The evolution of the dairy industry is felt in this township as well as elsewhere, and cream routes are now established and the cream is gathered from every part of the township.

THE ANTIOCH CHURCH.

The Antioch church, located northwest of the central part of the township, is the oldest church in the neighborhood. It is a neat brick edifice, and has had its influence in establishing and maintaining the high standard of morality in the township. The church was erected by the Christian denomination in the winter of 1864-5. Rev. J. H. Johnson was the minister in charge when the building was started. Rev. Nathan Potter was the officiating minister at the completion and dedication of the building. Rev. W. C. Smith was later the minister who looked after the spiritual wants of the church. The Christian denomination has held no regular services in the church for several years. Rev. Beaver of the Congregational church at Anamosa now preaches every second Sunday. Lem Streeter and Mrs. Mary Waggoner are the present trustees of the Christian denomination.

RIVERSIDE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This is possibly the youngest religious organization in the county. This neat little country church is located in a beautiful oak grove on the north bank of the Wapsie river, in Jackson township, about five miles north of Olin, and its existence is a part of the fruits and labors of Rev. E. Ackley, a former pastor of the United Brethren church of Olin.

In the fall of 1908, F. M. Glenn and Raleigh Houstman, farmers in that vicinity, invited Rev. Ackley to organize a Sunday school in the Pleasant Hill schoolhouse, and also to preach every alternate Sunday. Rev. Mr. Ackley seeing the needs of this community which was apparently ripe for religious effort, complied with the request, and as a result a large Sunday school was soon a fixture in the community.

Mr. Ackley began revival meetings in the schoolhouse about December 1, 1908, and at once the dormant spirit of religious activity was aroused, and a commendable interest was taken in the meetings. About thirty-five were reclaimed and received a new vision of the higher mission of life. A class was organized, and by act of the quarterly conference at Olin in February, 1909, this charge was made a part of the Olin circuit.

At once a movement was started to build a church edifice, and during the early spring of 1909, the sum of eight hundred dollars in subscription was secured for this purpose. The work of construction was begun as soon as spring opened, and at the time of the annual conference, March 17th, the building was well under way.

Rev. D. C. Violet succeeded to the pastorate of this church in May, 1909, and took up with enthusiasm the work that had been so well begun. The building was completed and on June 27, 1909, the edifice was dedicated by Rev. I. A. Holbrook, superintendent of Iowa conference.

The supporters of this church are a worthy people, and have given largely and liberally of their means for its erection and maintenance. The furniture for this little church and beautiful shady nook on which it stands, was the gift of Joseph Glenn and wife of Olin. J. M. Glenn, F. M. Glenn, Jed Brickley, Frank Porter, Thomas Crane and others have likewise contributed cheerfully and liberally.

Mrs. F. M. Glenn is superintendent of the Sunday school, and is doing a good work in that capacity. The school is well attended. The new church organization promises to be a strong and permanent company of Christian workers.

The trustees of Riverside United Brethren church are: president, Joseph Glenn; secretary, D. D. Byers; treasurer, F. M. Glenn; J. H. Brickley, and Frank Porter.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The early records of Jackson township cannot be found. The earliest record begins with the year 1870, and this is incomplete, the minutes being very meager and rather disconnected. So far as the clerk's minutes are concerned, there has never been an election of officers in Jackson township.

1870—Clerk, D. B. Bills; road supervisors: A. Hayden, H. Kramer, J. Stivers, H. H. Monroe, Wm. Byers, E. M. Denison, A. Waggoner, J. W. Meek.

1871—Clerk, A. W. Hay; supervisors: A. Hayden, Wm. Alspaugh, Robert Nunn, D. B. Bills, John Blahney, E. M. Denison, Anthony Waggoner, J. W. Meek, L. B. Smith, M. Neville, Jacob Weiss.

1872—Trustees: Isaac Hay, M. Neville, V. Slife; clerk, A. W. Hay.

1873—Trustees: Michael Neville, Isaac Hay, Valentine Slife; clerk, A. W. Hay; supervisors: D. W. Grafft, Isaac Hay, Jas. Stivers, Matthew Porter, John Blahney, J. N. Merrill, Jacob Waggoner, J. M. Streeter, L. B. Smith, M. Neville, John Bennett.

1874—Trustees: Anthony Waggoner, Jas. Stivers, Nathan Potter; clerk, J. A. Tarbox; justice, A. W. Hay.

1875—Trustees: Geo. Stivers, Anthony Waggoner, S. D. Hale; clerk, Milton Byerly; assessor, Jas. Stivers; supervisors: Wm. Hollingsworth, Isaac Hay, Philip McNally, S. D. Hale, John Blahney, I. H. Meek, Anthony Waggoner, J. W. Brickley, Edward Smith, M. Neville, John Bradley.

1876—Trustees: Geo. Stivers, Anthony Waggoner, S. D. Hale; clerk, Milton Byerly; assessor, Jas. Stivers.

1877—Trustees: Manville Tarbox, A. Waggoner, S. D. Hale; clerk, Nathan Potter; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1878—Trustees: J. W. Brickley, M. Neville, Manville Tarbox; clerk, W. A. Hay; assessor, Milton Byerly.

1879—Trustees: M. Neville, J. A. Hopkins, Wm. Strickell; clerk, W. A. Hay; assessor, Milton Byerly.

1880—Trustees: Matthew Porter, J. A. Hopkins, M. Neville; clerk, Geo. W. Byerly; assessor, Milton Byerly; constables: Jas. Benadom, R. W. Johnson; supervisors: Wm. Byerly, J. I. Hay, Jas. Stivers, M. C. Porter. D. W. Grafft, Walter James, O. Drinville, R. W. Johnson, Emory Mowery, M. Neville, Jas. Bradley, L. E. Brownell, John Ford.

1881—Trustees: M. Neville, J. A. Hopkins, M. Porter; clerk, Jas. W. Beam; assessor, Milton Byerly; justice, S. D. Hale; constables: J. W. Brickley, Jas. Benadom.

1882—Trustees: M. Neville, J. B. Johnson, M. Porter; clerk, J. W. Beam; assessor, Milton Byerly; justice, D. B. Bills; constable, Allison Hopkins.

1883—Trustees: J. W. Meek, M. Neville, J. B. Johnson; clerk, J. W. Beam; assessor, J. A. Hopkins.

1884—Trustees: J. B. Johnson, Matthew Porter, M. Neville; clerk, J. W. Beam; assessor, J. A. Hopkins.

1885—Trustees: John Blahney, M. Neville, Nathan Potter; clerk, A. D. Corcoran; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly; supervisors: J. S. Benadom, Isaac Hay, M. Tarbox, Nathan Potter, Geo. Blahney, F. P. Ireland, Milton Byerly, J. M. Streeter, John E. Snyder, M. Neville, Thos. Flaherty, Jos. Baldwin.

1886—Trustees: A. W. Hay, John Blahney, J. I. Hay; clerk, A. D. Corcoran; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.

1887—Trustees: Milton Byerly, John Blahney, A. W. Hay; clerk, A. D. Corcoran; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.

1888—Trustees: T. O. Hines, John Blahney, A. W. Hay; clerk, A. D. Corcoran; assessor, W. M. Byerly.

1889—Trustees: M. C. Porter, T. O. Hines, John Blahney; clerk, W Hopkins; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.

1890—Trustees: S. P. Slife, M. C. Porter, T. O. Hines; clerk, A. W. Hopkins; assessor, W. M. Byerly; supervisors: J. W. Byerly, Adam Kramer, M. Tarbox, Jas. Carter, G. W. Blahney, Isaac Merrill, J. W. Hines, J. W. Brickley, D. M. Strawman, J. W. Beam, Thos. Flaherty, Lewis Leek.

1891—Trustees: John Morrisey, S. P. Slife, M. C. Porter; clerk, G. W. Johnson; assessor, A. D. Corcoran.

1892—Trustees: S. P. Slife, John Morrisey, D. L. Beam; clerk, Geo. W. Johnson; assessor, A. D. Corcoran.

1893—Trustees: J. L. Streeter, John Morrisey, C. C. Hopkins; clerk, Geo. W. Johnson; assessor, Milton Byerly.

1894—Trustees: J. L. Streeter, C. C. Hopkins, John Morrisey; clerk, G. W. Johnson; assessor, Milton Byerly.

1895—Trustees: James Carter, J. L. Streeter, John Morrisey; clerk, G. W. Johnson; assessor, Milton Byerly; supervisors: C. D. Stivers, Frank Wright, T. Brickley, J. Waggoner, Frank Reside, T. Platner, Walter Steckel, F. M. Glenn D. M. Strawman, R. B. Johnson, John Bailey, Frank Bailey.

FIRST FRAME BARN ERECTE D IN JONES COUNTY

1896—Trustees: John Morrisey, James Carter, I. H. Meek; clerk, G. W. Johnson; assessor, Milton Byerly.

1897—Trustees: Frank Wright, Jas. Carter, I. H. Meek; clerk, F. M. Glenn; assessor, John Landis.

1898—Trustees: N. A. Sohrt, Frank Wright, I. H. Meek; clerk, F. M. Glenn; assessor, John Landis; justice, Chas. Stivers.

1899—Trustees: Stacy Miller, N. A. Sohrt, Frank Wright; clerk, Walter Johnson; assessor, J. M. Byerly.

1900—Trustees: C. D. Stivers, M. J. McNeilly, Stacy Miller; clerk, Walter Johnson; assessor, J. M. Byerly; supervisors: C. D. Stivers, C. C. Hopkins, A. Neilson, Nathan Carter, G. H. Blahney, I. H. Meek, Milton Byerly, J. L. Streeter, D. M. Strawman, Frank Steckel, John Bradley, P. Bailey.

1901—Trustees: M. J. McNeilly, Chas. Stiver, Stacy Miller; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, G. James.

1902—Trustees: Stacy Miller, M. J. McNeilly, Chas. Stivers; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, G. D. James.

1903—Trustees: R. B. Johnson, M. J. McNeilly, Stacy Miller; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, T. L. Power.

1904—Trustees: M. J. McNeilly, Stacy Miller, R. B. Johnson; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.

1905—Trustees: R. B. Johnson, Stacy Miller, M. J. McNeilly; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.

1906—Trustees: Frank Porter, M. J. McNeilly, R. B. Johnson; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, W. M. Byerly.

1907—Trustees: John Landis, Nathan Carter, Frank Porter; clerk, W. G. Ristine; assessor, A. B. White.

1908—Trustees: Nathan Carter, John Landis, Frank Porter; clerk, W. G. Ristine; assessor, A. B. White.

1909—Trustees: John Landis, Frank Porter, John Robertson; clerk, W. G Ristine; assessor, A. B. White.

LOVELL TOWNSHIP.

The history of Lovell township begins with the year 1898, at which time the township formerly called Monticello township, was divided, that part within the incorporate limits of the town of Monticello was continued by the name of Monticello township, and that part of the former territory of Monticello township outside of the incorporate limits of the town, was called Lovell township. The history of Lovell township, being the history of Monticello township, will be treated under the history of that township.

The official roster herewith given, is properly the roster of Monticello township down to the year 1898, after which the roster of Lovell township proper begins.

LOVELL TOWNSHIP ROSTER.

(ALSO MONTICELLO ROSTER.)

The first records of the township are not available, because of being misplaced or destroyed, and consequently we are unable to present a roster of officials prior to 1872. This is to be regretted, as the roster of the early officials make interesting and valuable historical data.

1872—Trustees: S. R. Howard, A. H. Hanken, T. J. Peak; clerk, D. E. Pond; road supervisors: A. Rice, W. B. Hanken, D. R. Lee, Z. Farwell, John P. Dodge, James Skelley, S. Calkins, John Herrick, Rank Eilers, Thomas L. Williams, James Fuller.

1873—Trustees: S. R. Howard, A. H. Hanken, M. R. Gurney; clerk, J. R. Stillman; assessor, Robert Wilson; collector, D. E. Pond; justices: M. M. Moulton, M. W. Herrick, C. W. Gurney; constables: B. B. Ryan, A. S. Cummings, D. F. Magee.

1874—Trustees: H. J. Averill, G. W. Miller, F. J. Tyron; clerk, J. R. Stillman; assessor, David A. White; constables: Nicholas Maurice, P. J. Wright, Louis Hauessler; road supervisors—No. 1, J. B. Ross; 8, R. M. Hicks; 3, H. Sandhouse; 4, T. L. Williams; 5, John Dodge; 6, David Ralston; 7, Norman Starks; 8, Robert Blake; 9, J. Sloan; 10, H. D. Smith; 11, John Herrick; 12, Rank Eilers; 13, D. M. Hall.

1875—Trustees: H. J. Averill, G. S. Eastman, A. D. Kline; clerk, W. W. Calkins; assessor, Fletcher Burnight; collector, Geo. H. Jacobs; justices, Bradley Stuart, T. J. Peak, M. W. Herrick; constables: P. J. Wright, F. A. Whittemore, A. S. Cummings.

1876—Trustees: John McConnon, John White, S. R. Howard; clerk, J. A. Chandler; collector, Wesley Calkins; assessor, Alexander Lewis.

1877—Trustees: Thos. A. King, John Skelley, H. H. Starks; clerk, J. A. Chandler; assessor, Alexander Lewis; collector, W. W. Calkins; justices: J. R. Stillman, M. W. Herrick, G. W. Birdsall; constables, A. S. Cummings, A. C. Chesterfield, Mark eKnyon; road supervisors—No. 1, J. A. Miller; 2, C. F. Crane; 3, Wm. Cline; 4, Wm. Adams; 5, John Dodge; 6, R. Ralston; 7, J. C. French; 8, Robert Blake; 9, James George; 10, H. D. Smith; 11, A. D. Kline; 12, Rank Eilers; 13, D. M. Hall.

1878—Trustees: H. H. Starks, J. W. Skelley, W. W. Calkins; clerk, J. A. Chandler; collector, Isaac Rigby; assessor, Frank Dawson.

1879—Trustees: W. W. Calkins, G. H. Jacobs, P. A. Miller; clerk, J. H. Bacher; collector, T. J. Peak; assessor, Alexander Lewis; justices, A. J. Monroe, Bradley Stuart; constables: D. F. Magee, Joseph Campbell, A. S. Cummings.

1880—Trustees: S. F. Bentley, W. W. Calkins, A. L. Miller; clerk, J. H. Bacher; assessor, Alex Stephenson; road supervisors: No. 1, W. B. Cowan; 2, Robert Hicks; 3, H. Wernimont; 4, Wm. Woods; 5, J. Voorhees; 6, G. W. Fisher; 7, D. Ralston, Jr.; 8, James George; 9, J. Fry; 10, Louis Reiger; 11, A. D. Kline; 12, R. Eiler; 13, G. Eiler.

1881—Trustees: H. H. Starks, D. M. Hall, L. A. Miller; clerk, J. H. Bacher; assessor, Frank Dawson; collector, R. P. Smith; justices: J. W. Doxsee, J. R. Stillman, I. H. Dawson; constables: Isaac Rigby, James Black, D. F. Magee.

1882—Trustees: F. M. Hicks, D. M. Hall, H. H. Starks; clerk, J. H. Bacher; collector, Bradley Stuart.

1883—Trustees: G. W. Curtis, F. M. Hicks, D. M. Hall; clerk, J. H. Bacher; assessor, Cecil Hosford; collector, T. J. Peak; justices: J. W. Doxsee, Benjamin White, Bradley Stuart.

1884—Trustees: C. E. Little, F. M. Hicks, G. W. Curtis; clerk, J. H. Bacher; justices: A. J. Monroe, Geo. E. Wood.

1885—Trustees: S. R. Howard, C. E. Little, S. R. Howard; clerk, J. H. Bacher; assessor, Cecil Hosford; justices: A. S. Cummings, George E. Wood, David Gardiner; constables, D. Magee, A. Rodman, Chas. Dorrity; road supervisors: No. 1, Wm. Brazelton; 2, Wm. Cline; 3, John Frye; 4, Peter Dress; 5, John L. Clark.

1886—Trustees: Henry Hanken, C. E. Little, S. R. Howard; clerk, J. H. Bacher.

1887—Trustees: Henry Hanken, Wm. Cline, J. H. Bacher; clerk, J. B. Smith; assessor, H. Wernimont; justices, D. T. Gardner, M. Bell, F. J. Tyron; constables: D. F. Magee, A. Rohn, Jr., Jas. Graves.

1888—Trustees: J. H. Bacher, Wm. Cline, A. H. Hanken; clerk, J. B. Smith.

1889—Trustees: J. H. Bacher, Geo. Rettig, Wm. Cline; clerk, J. B. Smith.

1890—Trustees: Anton Matthiesen, Wm. Cline, Geo. Rettig; clerk, J. B. Smith.

1891—Trustees: C. M. Brown, Anton Matthiesen, A. P. Jennings; clerk, C. A. King; assessor, Henry Wernimont; justices, G. W. Condon, O. R. Ricker, C. E. Little; constables: D. F. Magee, W. H. Samels, F. Stockwell.

1892—Trustees: A. P. Jennings, C. M. Brown, A. Matthiesen; clerk, C. A. King; constables, J. D. Graves, J. Arduser.

1893—Trustees: Chas. Brown, A. P. Jennings, H. H. Hanken; clerk, J. G. Suter; justices, C. E. Little, W. W. Weir, G. W. Condon; constables, W. W. Young, A. Mueller, J. Arduser; assessor, H. G. Wernimont.

1894—Trustees: W. A. Overing, A. P. Jennings, H. H. Hanken; clerk, J. G. Suter; justices, D. E. Pond, John C. Rueger.

1895—Trustees: A. Matthiesen, A. H. Hanken, W. A. Overing; clerk, J. G. Suter; assessor, A. Calkins; justices, D. E. Pond, O. R. Ricker, C. M. Brown; constables: D. F. Magee, Isaac Rigby, Mart Rodman.

1896—Trustees: W. A. Overing, A. Matthiesen, N. Rice; clerk, J. G. Suter.

1897—Trustees: W. A. Overing, A. Matthiesen, N. A. Rice; clerk, A. B. Tucker; assessor, C. M. Brown; justices: D. E. Pond, O. R. Ricker; constables: H. S. Lee, Isaac Rigby.

1898—The trustees at the election in the fall of 1897 were elected to fill vacancies caused by the division of Monticello township, and the officers elected at this election were the first officers of Lovell township proper. Trustees: J. M. Hofacre, C. A. Schatz, H. A. Hanken; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, J. L. Arduser; justices: G. Eilers, J. M. Stephenson; constables: Frank Hass, G. Null; road supervisors: No. 1, Henry Freese; 2, J. M. Hofacre; 3, J. M. Hall; 4,

Peter Dress; 5, A. Gudenkauf; 6, Ed Rice; 7, P. M. Like; 8, Gerd Kammerman; 9, C. D. Hosford; 10, John Eden.

1899—Trustees: H. A. Hanken, J. M. Hofacre, Carl Schatz; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, J. L. Arduser; justices: A. Hanken, H. K. Fuller; constables: Frank Hass, August Rohn; road supervisors: Henry Freese, J. M. Hofacre, F. E. Hall, Peter Dress, Henry Wernimont, N. A. Rice, P. M. Like, John Eden, Alonzo Hosford.

1900—Trustees: John H. Bacher, H. A. Hanken, J. M. Hofacre; clerk, H. Wernimont; assessor, J. L. Arduser; justice, J. L. Graves; constables: P. M. Like, Bert Hubbard; road supervisors: Henry Freese, J. M. Hofacre, Peter Matthiesen, Peter Dress, H. Wernimont, N. A. Rice, P. M. Like, J. H. Eden, Alonzo Hosford.

1901—Trustees: Douglas H. Smith, John Bacher, H. A. Hanken; clerk, Louis Lang; assessor, N. A. Rice; justices: P. M. Like, C. A. Thomas; constables: E. G. Brazelton, E. B. Hubbard.

1902—Trustees: Carl Schatz, D. H. Smith, J. H. Bacher; clerk, H. Wernimont; assessor, N. A. Rice; justices: J. H. Bacher, J. M. Hofacre; constables: Fred Kellogg, W. R. French; road supervisors: Henry Freese, W. S. Sandhouse, Peter Matthiesen, Peter Drips, H. Wernimont, Ahab DeWitt, P. M. Like, J. H. Eden, Alonzo Hosford.

1903—Trustees: J. L. Arduser, C. A. Schatz, D. H. Smith; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, H. Wernimont; justices: J. M. Hofacre, Henry Eilers; constables: Reuben Drips, Gerhard Eilers, Jr.

1904—Trustees: J. L. Arduser, C. A. Schatz, W. H. Hanken; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, H. Wernimont.

1905—Trustees: Peter Matthiesen, C. A. Schatz, W. H. Hanken; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, Henry Wernimont; justices: J. L. Graves, H. J. Lang, Sr.; constables: Alva Like, Fred Starks.

1906—Trustees: Peter Matthiesen, W. H. Hanken, C. A. Schatz; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, Henry Wernimont.

1907—Trustees: C. A. Schatz, Peter Matthiesen, W. H. Hanken; clerk, Herman Harms; assessor, H. Wernimont; justices: W. S. Sandhouse; constables: Merle Matthiesen, Reuben Dress.

1908—Trustees: C. A. Schatz, Peter Matthiesen, W. H. Hanken; clerk, Herman Harms; assessor, Henry Wernimont.

1909—Trustees: Henry Eiler, W. H. Hanken, C. A. Schatz; clerk, Herman Harms; assessor, Henry Wernimont; justices: Reuben Dress, J. M. Hofacre; constables: J. J. Bailey, Merle Matthiesen.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Madison township was organized from the southwest portion of Clay township, January 1, 1855, and was formerly included in what are now Clay, Scotch Grove, Madison and Wyoming townships.

The first actual settlement in Madison township of which we have any record, was made by Harrison Brown, who commenced improvements in Section 26 about the first of June, 1852. The first prairie was broken by John Bender, June 2, 1852, on the property owned by Harrison Brown on the southeast quarter of section 26. Mr. Bender now resides in Wyoming, a retired and highly respected man. He and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on July 21, 1909. The property on which the first sod was turned, is now owned by J. M. French.

About two years afterward, in 1854, Jacob and Thomas Bender, Horace Fay and John Lockard entered the township and settled in the central part. The first residents of the northern part of the township were Daniel and Leaveritt Brown, C. C. Himebaugh, John G. Krouse, Barnett Lewis, L. C. Minard, James McCorkle, Amos Gilbert, Alex Clark, D. Scriven and M. O. Felton. Among the early settlers in other parts of the township were, Enoch Worthington, Seth Tozier, John Niles, Gould Dietz, Seyborn Moore, John Wasson, H. Barto, John McDonald, Andrew McDonald, William McDonald, Abner Kimball, A. W. Pratt, Elijah Day, William Hawley, Henry Cross, Riley Calkins, Jacob Parks, John Anderson, Nathan Arnold, Robert McCalmant, Isaac Bissell, Daniel Bissell, Joshua Crawford, Griswold Hay, David Kling, T. M. Burch, Sol Smith, R. B. Hanna, J. A. LeMaster, David Lyon, Chas. B. Gridley, William H. Alden, John Conmey, James Tuttle, Philo Norton, Daniel Colby, Farnum Colby, M. H. Hogeboom, M. B. Corcoran, Henry Dockstader, James Stephenson and J. A. Blakely.

But we find it recorded that there are other things as important as the cultivation of land in Madison, i. e. marriages and births.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first bride led to the hymeneal altar in Madison was Miss Anna M. Krouse, and the bashful bridegroom was M. O. Felton, the master of ceremonies was the gallant and honorable, John E. Lovejoy. The groom of this occasion is yet the same bashful fellow that he was on that eventful August 29th, 1854, and enjoys relating the events of that period. He is a hale and hearty optimistic resident of Center Junction at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The bride and companion of his joys is also one of the substantial women of her day and generation.

FIRST BIRTH.

The first promising youth ushered into the life of Madison was Orlando E. Countryman, son of Nicholas and Katherine Countryman. This happy event occurred May 21, 1853, in a log cabin on what is now the Buckholtz farm just west of the Bender schoolhouse. Mr. Countryman now lives at Canova, South Dakota and bears his honors lightly.

The first girl born in the township was born in the same log cabin as was the first boy, the girl was Miss Kate Hawn, daughter of Jacob and Lana Hawn. This birth is dated July 16, 1853. This blushing maiden now lives in Wyoming and is the wife of Jeff Close. It is a peculiar coincidence that the two first births

in the township, being from different families, should have been in the same cabin. This was in section 27.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Madison township as it now is, was organized at the January session of the Jones county court, 1855. Those early liberty-loving friends were not long in assuming the power given them, and on April 2, 1855, held the first election. A. W. Pratt and Henry Cross were elected to fill the office of justices of the peace. The trustees were Thomas Bender, Horace A. Fay and James Tuttle. The first clerk was John Lockard and the first assessor, C. C. Himebaugh.

The importance of education was not forgotten, and notwithstanding the many demands upon their time and money, a schoolhouse was erected on the farm of C. C. Himebaugh, the ground being donated for that purpose. The first school in south Madison was located about one hundred rods east of the present residence of Fred Storm in section 27. This was in 1854.

THE VILLAGE OF MADISON.

The first village in Madison township was naturally called Madison village. This historic spot was laid out into town lots November 25, 1856, by John and Sarah Niles, Horace and Eleanor Fay, George and Eliza Reed and Griswold N. Hay, and was located on the south half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 29.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Madison village postoffice was established November 6, 1855, with Horace A. Fay as postmaster. The mail was carried on the stage line from Maquoketa to Anamosa. The next postmaster was Gould P. Deitz, whose commission was dated October 10, 1856. On March 6, 1860, John W. Niles was empowered to perform the duties of postmaster, and on November 13, 1866, he was succeeded by Isaac Vandervort. No further change was made in the representative of Uncle Sam until January 21, 1873, when Purviance Ireland was commissioned postmaster. This was a short administration and on March 31, 1873, Alex. McGregor became the obliging Nasby of the village. On the 17th of November, 1873, the office was discontinued.

BUSINESS CENTER. AN "INN" INCIDENT.

The postoffice was kept in the store. There was also a wagon shop which stood about where Elias Anderson's fine residence now stands. The village blacksmith was Jacob Bender whose duties began in 1854. Seyborn Moore was the wood worker. T. M. Burch and wife were the proprietors of Madison Inn. It is related of this inn during the period when Mr. Burch and his wife were in control, that no liquors of any kind were kept or sold. This was not the usual

custom in the early days. Hence one warm sultry day, some travelers came along and casually asked Mrs. Burch if they could get a drink, to which the accommodating landlady replied, yes sir. The callers had meant one kind of drink, while Mrs. Burch had meant another; so it was with a smile of satisfaction that she brought a pitcher of clear water from the well and offered it to the dry travelers, and it was likewise received with all the good nature of a joke. Mr. and Mrs. Burch now reside in Anamosa and are yet noted for their genial hospitality and kindness of heart.

Nothing remains of the thriving little village today except the land upon which it stood and the memories of the place as retained by those who once knew it. The Madison Village school is now on the next road north.

It is said that there is no stony soil in Madison township. Bear Creek Valley in the southern part, is one of the most fertile valleys in the county. There is not much timber. The farm houses are good and a general air of prosperity prevails.

MADISON TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT IN 1859.

By chance, the assessment book of Madison township for 1859, has come under our observation, and the figures shown by this ancient record will prove of interest and value from a historical standpoint. This assessment was taken by C. C. Himebaugh, township assessor, just fifty years ago. The total valuation of the land in the township in that year aggregates the sum of eighty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars. The assessed value was approximately three dollars and eighty-five cents per acre. There were one hundred and fifty-three horses valued at six thousand, six hundred and forty-one dollars. Five mules valued at three hundred and forty dollars. Seven hundred and sixty head of cattle, value, seven thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars. Sixty-eight sheep, valued at one dollar per head. Five hundred and forty-two swine, value, seven hundred and five dollars. Eighty-five carriages, value one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars. Three hundred and fifteen dollars in moneys and credits. Fifteen dollars taxable household furniture. Three hundred and ninety-two dollars in other property not enumerated. Total personal property, seventeen thousand, nine hundred and forty-nine dollars.

No land in the township was assessed at a higher valuation than six dollars per acre.

We also give herewith the names of the residents of the township who were subject to county poll as they appear on the assessment rolls: Nathan Arnold, Philip G. Alberry, John Anderson, Thomas Bender, B. F. Bedford, Clinton Barto, D. C. Blakely, H. H. Bissell, H. S. Byres, Jacob S. Byres, Daniel Bugh, L. L. Burlingame, Jacob Bender, J. Bennett, Farnum Colby, Alexander Clark, John Clark, Michael D. Corcoran, Joshua Crawford, B. W. Curtis, Henry Cross, William J. Cross, Daniel Colby, Albert H. Day, Elijah Day, William Dockstader, Henry Dockstader, Fred H. Dockstader, Ezra Dockstader, George E. Delevan, G. P. Deitz, M. O. Felton, Joseph S. Fuller, Horace A. Fay, Hiram Fay, Amos Gilbert, John Gorman, H. C. Gleason, William Hawley, Ogden Horton, C. C. Himebaugh, Marcus Hogeboom, B. M. House, Alvin M. House, T. J. Holmes, John Herron, Henry Kenison, George Krouse, Abner Kimball,

Thomas Lyans, James Lane, Barnet Lewis, Emmons Leonard, Israel Luce, John Lockard, John Livingston, Robert McCalmant, Guy Merrick, Lewis C. Minard, John McDonald, Evans Moore, John Niles, Lyman C. Niles, Harvey Niles, Martin Nichols, Elisha Newell, Philo Norton, William Newell, W. S. Niles, J. F. Parks, A. H. Persons, A. H. Wilson, Rufus Perry, J. M. Price, George Preston, Addison W. Pratt (land valued at four thousand, three hundred and seventy-five dollars), L. K. Rose, J. D. Raymond, Joseph Sherman, Solomon Smith, Peter Smith, Richard Slocum, Aaron D. Slater, Matthias Scriven, John H. Smith, Peter C. Smith, Peter Strong, David Sherill, Henry Simmons, James Stevenson, Eli Sawyer, Morris Simmons, Barnard Sealls, George W. Sones, Asa R. Thomas, Seth M. Tozier, James Tuttle.

A MADISON BEAR OF 1861.

The quiet and peaceful community which is now Madison township gives no evidence that at one time bears, black fighting bears, once tramped over the prairie and camped in the woods. This fact must be left for memory to verify and history to record. We always like to think of the transition of a county from its wild state to a condition of high civilization and the presence of the wild beasts of the forest vivifies the impression of the country being wild and uncivilized. This is not really true of Madison township, hence the fact that a bear was chased in the township and killed, adds spice to the early traditions of the township.

It was about in the month of February, 1861, John McDonald had about finished his chores in the morning, when his attention was called to the fact of a huge black bear in the barnyard.. With that hunting instinct fully aroused, Mr. McDonald was all attention. He had guns, but alas, no bullets. It was the work of a short time to procure some lead and mould some bullets. The boys started after the bear, and John followed on horse back. The bear was found, and when discovered, started to run. The morning was cold, there was snow on the ground, and the long grass interfered with traveling. The bear had gone westward. When near the McNeilly farm, John took a shot at the bear, but had the comfort only of seeing the snow toss up near the nose of the bear. The bear was chased as far as where Amber now is. Here the bear's pursuers changed their course. In the chase, the bear and Mr. McDonald's horse met in the brush. The bear bit the horse on the knee, and the horse charging, fractured some ribs for Mr. Bear. The bear went up into Wayne to the William Sanford farm, then plunged east to Edinburgh into the brush. Mr. McDonald fired, or tried to fire several shots, but in the dampness, the caps snapped. After several attempts to get the gun to fire, John was about to give up in disgust. He was cold and disgusted, and told the boys with him to take his gun and hunt if they wanted to, but he was going home. But feeling in his pocket, our bear hunter, as luck would have it, found another cap. With his gun Mr. McDonald followed the tracks of the bear into the brush, and soon found Mr. Bear lying in the brush facing his pursuer. When close enough, John took aim and fired, and the bear had tramped his last tramp. Not a hole could be found in his hide, for he had been shot straight in the eye. The bear was

brought home on a sled and the hide removed. The carcass was taken to Dubuque and sold. There was quite a spirited rivalry among the hide fanciers to get the bear claws to hang on the bell rope. The hide was hung up in the barn. The moths got into it and destroyed it. Mr. McDonald, now lives at Center Junction at the age of eighty-five years, and his eye yet sparkles with the luster of a genuine sportsman, as he relates his bear chase and the true aim which brought its tragic end.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, MADISON TOWNSHIP.

1855—Trustees: James Tuttle, Thomas Bender, Horace A. Fay; clerk, John Lockard; assessor, C. C. Himebaugh.

1856—Trustees: Thomas Bender, Lewis C. Minards, Enoch Worthington; clerk, Seth Tozier; assessor, C. C. Himebaugh.

1857—Trustees: L. C. Minard, Daniel Colby, Joshua Crawford; clerk, Enoch Worthington.

1858—Trustees: Joshua Crawford, Amos Gilbert, Farnum Colby; clerk, S. M. Tozier.

1859—Trustees: M. O. Felton, H. C. Gleason, Philo Norton; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, C. C. Himebaugh; justices, George Sutherland and John H. Smith.

1860—Trustees: Daniel Colby, John Lockard, Thomas Lyons; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, Philo Norton; justices: H. A. Fays, G. P. Deitz.

1861—Trustees: L. C. Niles, John Lockard, Emmons Leonard; clerk, M. O. Felton; assessor, M. B. Corcoran; justices, John Niles and M. H. Hogeboom; constables: Hiram Little and Henry Dockstader; road supervisors: No. 1, A. Clark; 2, E. A. Nichols; 3, H. Crop; 4, Hiram Little; 5, J. F. Parks; 6, Jacob Bender; 7, M. D. Corcoran; 8, F. O. Gleason; 9, Abner Kimball, 10, G. W. Halsey.

1862—Trustees: Emmons Leonard, J. A. Blakely, L. C. Niles; clerk, M. O. Felton; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1863—Trustees: M. O. Felton, Emmons Leonard, J. A. Blakely; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1864—Trustees: E. Leonard, Nathan Arnold, ————; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1865—Trustees: Asa R. Thomas, Alvin M. House, Robert Somerby; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, Michael Corcoran; justices, J. A. Blakely, M. O. Felton; constables: W. S. Niles, Jr., and David M. Scriven.

1866—Trustees: A. R. Thomas, Ervin Green, G. E. Osborne; clerk, Robert Somerby; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1867—Trustees: Erwin Green, G. E. Osborne, C. VanSlyke; clerk, R. Somerby; assessor, A. W. Pratt; justice, W. J. Brainard; road supervisors: John Wasson, C. VanSlyke, J. Sherman, N. Day, T. Bender, R. Hanna, E. Vernon, G. W. James, W. Alden, J. A. Blakely.

1868—Trustees: George E. Osborne, L. G. Ransom, Christopher VanSlyke; assessor, M. O. Felton; clerk, R. Somerby.

1869—Trustees: Alvin M. House, William H. Alden, L. G. Ransom; clerk, Robert Somerby; assessor, M. O. Felton.

1870—Trustees: William H. Alden, M. O. Felton, Alvin M. House; clerk, Robert Somerby; assessor, George E. Osborn.

1871—Trustees: W. H. Alden, A. G. Pangborn, G. E. Osborne; clerk, R. Somerby; assessor, M. O. Felton.

1872—Trustees: A. G. Pangborn, S. M. Graves, M. G. Burch; clerk, Robert Somerby; assessor, M. O. Felton; road supervisors: J. M. Scrivens, C. Van Slyke, A. Black, John H. Bratton, P. G. Alberry, H. C. Preston, M. O. Felton, L. K. Rose, A. M. House, H. Monroe, R. B. Hanna, J. C. Austin, Daniel Colby.

1873—Trustees: M. G. Burch, S. M. Graves, Thomas Lyons; clerk, M. O. Felton; assessor, G. E. Osborn.

1874—Trustees: Thomas Lyons, S. M. Graves, M. G. Burch; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, G. E. Osborn.

1875—Trustees: J. H. Smith, Thomas Lyons, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, Robert W. McCready; assessor, E. C. Meek; road supervisors, James Brutzman, William Story, E. C. Meek, W. Curtis, A. N. Reade, E. A. Thomas, M. Strayer, W. H. Alden, L. D. Van Wormer, M. O. Felton, Eli Sawyer, J. Richardson.

1876—Trustees: L. G. Ransom, Joshua Crawford, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, Robert W. McCready; assessor, E. C. Meek.

1877—Trustees: L. G. Ransom, John Wirt, G. E. Osborne; clerk, J. W. Strayer; assessor, E. Tate.

1878—Trustees: J. H. Smith, L. G. Ransom, William H. Alden; clerk, E. C. Meek; assessor, M. O. Felton.

1879—Trustees: A. G. Pangborn, Thomas Lyons, M. G. Burch; clerk, J. M. Paul; assessor, M. O. Felton.

1880—Trustees: M. G. Burch, Thomas Lyons, A. G. Pangborn; clerk, J. M. Paul; assessor, Andrew McDonald.

1881—Trustees: Samuel Alexander, A. G. Pangborn, M. G. Burch; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, Andrew McDonald; road supervisors: H. H. Himebaugh, R. J. Espy, Thomas Lyons, Jr., S. M. Graves, D. G. Lyons, John Bender, G. W. James, Jacob Stingley, C. H. Leamon, Charles Gridley, William Stingley, George Evans, W. W. Dodge.

1882—Trustees: W. H. H. Reade, Samuel Alexander, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, R. W. McCready, assessor, Andrew McDonald.

1883—Trustees: D. H. Sherrill, Samuel Alexander, W. H. H. Reade; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, A. McDonald; collector, S. L. Gilbert.

1884—Trustees: Samuel Alexander, W. H. H. Reade, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, A. McDonald.

1885—Trustees: John Wirt, W. H. H. Reade, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, N. B. Noyes.

1886—Trustees: D. S. McDonald, P. C. Smith, D. H. Sherill; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, N. B. Noyes.

1887—Trustees: D. H. Sherrill, P. C. Smith, D. S. McDonald; clerk, Robert W. McCready; assessor, N. B. Noyes.

1888—Trustees: D. S McDonald, D. H. Sherrill, P. C. Smith; clerk, R. G. Lyans; assessor, N. B. Noyes.

1889—Trustees: P. C. Smith, D. H. Sherrill, D. S. McDonald; clerk, R. G. Lyans; assessor, William Davis.

1890—Trustees: D. S. McDonald, P. C. Smith, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, R. G. Lyans; assessor, W. H. Davis.

1891—Trustees: P. C. Smith, D. S. McDonald, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, W. H. Davis.

1892—Trustees: J. A. Overly, P. C. Smith, Warren Dodge; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, W. H. Davis.

1893—Trustees: J. A. Overly, P. C. Smith, Warren Dodge; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, M. O. Felton.

1894—Trustees: E. P. Thompson, J. A. Overly, Warren Dodge; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, M. O. Felton.

1895—Trustees: Warren Dodge, J. A. Overly, E. P. Thompson; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, S. L. Davis.

1896—Trustees: J. A. Overly, Warren Dodge, E. P. Thompson; clerk, R. G. Lyans; assessor, S. L. Davis.

1897—Trustees: J. A. Overly, Warren Dodge, J. F. Brown; clerk, W. O. Shaffer; assessor, S. L. Davis; justices: S. L. Gilbert, G. W. Evans, Z. W. Montague; constables, George Hogeboom, W. H. H. Reade, A. J. Lewis; road supervisors: Henry Welch, R. G. Lyans, S. K. Thompson, B. A. Woodworth, F. D. Cromwell, John Bender, L. L. Ireland, J. W. Glenn, P. C. Levsen, William L. Overly, Ben. Johnston, N. Day, A. J. House.

1898—Trustees: H. P. Barber, J. F. Brown, Warren Dodge; clerk, W. O. Shaffer.

1899—Trustees: C. E. Bruntlett, J. F. Brown, H. P. Barber; clerk, Charles Saxon.

1900—Trustees: H. P. Barber, J. F. Brown, C. E. Bruntlett; clerk, A. W. McDonald; assessor, George McDonald.

1901—Trustees: J. F. Brown, H. P. Barber, C. E. Bruntlett; clerk, A. W. McDonald; assessor, George D. McDonald; road supervisors: H. Welch, E. E. Overly, H. D. Story, S. K. Thompson, B. A. Woodworth, Robert J. Moncrief, John Thomsen, E. Anderson, J. B. Christopherson, L. B. Woodard, Charles Sherman, Clifford Wood, W. H. Preston; justices: R. G. Lyans and G. W. Evans; constables: L. J. McDonald, A. J. Lewis.

1902—Trustees: C. E. Bruntlett, J. F. Brown, H. P. Barber; clerk, A. W. McDonald; assessor, George D. McDonald.

1903—Trustees: J. N. Smith, H. P. Barber, C. E. Bruntlett; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, R. G. Lyans.

1904—Trustees: C. E. Bruntlett, J. N. Smith, William McDonald; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, R. G. Lyans.

1905—Trustees: J. W. Glenn, C. E. Bruntlett, J. N. Smith; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, Charles Saxon.

1906—Trustees: J. N. Smith, J. W. Glenn, C. E. Bruntlett; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, Charles Saxon.

1907—Trustees: A. E. Porter, C. E. Bruntlett, J. W. Glenn; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, Charles Saxon.

1908—Trustees: C. E. Bruntlett, J. W. Glenn, A. E. Porter; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, Charles Saxon.

1909—Trustees: H. G. Manuel, C. E. Bruntlett, A. E. Porter; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, S. L. Davis.

CENTER JUNCTION.

This quiet and modest town located in the northern part of Madison township, began its existence in October, 1871, when its proprietors, James A. Bronson, S. W. Johnson, John M. Squires and Kinsey Elwood had the town site surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks. Later Mr. Squires purchased the interests of his co-tenants in the town property and became the sole owner.

It was about the same year that the Midland branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and what is at present known as the Davenport and Monticello branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad completed their lines into and through the youthful village. The town being located near the geographical center of the county, and being at the junction of the two railroads, it very naturally took the name of Center Junction.

THE FIRST BUILDING.

The first building erected in town is the residence now occupied by Dr. T. B. Kent and was erected and used by George Bradfield as a boarding house. This was in 1871. The second building began its historic existence on the spot where Gus Ehlers' store now stands. It was then used for a saloon. The building was later moved back and soon lost its identity.

EARLY MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

William Slocum built and conducted the first hotel in 1871. Nathan Clark in 1871, became the first village blacksmith. In 1872, Dr. Carlisle came to minister to the physical necessities of the people and became the first and leading physician of the place. Dr. Carlisle and Nathan Clark had been previously established in Johnsontown, a pioneer village of the county, located about five miles to the northeast. The first church services were held in the hall over what is now M. G. Alsever's store in the winter of 1871-1872. Rev. Z. R. Ward was the missionary who exhorted the people to live in right relations with their fellow men and with their Maker. Dr. Z. G. Isbell conducted the first drug store. J. C. Houser opened up the first dry goods and grocery store in the village. A man by the name of Sanborn came from Maquoketa and opened up a grocery store.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster was John E. Lovejoy, appointed November 20, 1871. He is spoken of as a man of more than ordinary intelligence, as well as a

man who was economical in anything which required physical exertion. The next man to represent Uncle Sam was Dr. Z. G. Isbell, May 7, 1875 and following him T. E. Canty became the obliging Nasby on May 1, 1893. When Mr. Canty laid down the reins of office, O. O. Watson received the commission to become postmaster and now holds this official position, his commission being dated February 24, 1906.

THE VILLAGE IN 1879.

The history of 1879 in speaking of Center Junction says: "There are two general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, two restaurants, one millinery store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon and repair shop, one tin shop, one hotel, one creamery, two depots, two express offices, one harness shop, two grain warehouses, stockyards, two doctors and no saloons."

The present business roster will also state that there is no saloon. The people are a quiet, hospitable, law abiding class and merit the respect and esteem of all who meet them. The inhabitants at present are largely an English speaking people, and are intelligent and industrious.

THE VILLAGE FIRES.

The business portion of the town has met with several severe reverses by fires. In November, 1900, the store building occupied by George and O. J. Felton, caught fire and burned to the ground. Very little was saved. Again on June 4, 1902, the Schultz meat market, J. W. Bahm's drug store, J. C. Smith's grocery and dry-goods store and O. O. Watson's barber shop and confectionery store met a similar fate, entailing a total loss of about twelve thousand dollars. Since this latter date, the fire god has been good to Center Junction and the onward march of the town has not been further hindered by the fire demon.

THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

In 1885, the village was commissioned to exercise the rights and privileges of local self-government, and in May of that year, the administration of town affairs was placed in the hands of officials elected by the people, for the people. Mr. J. E. Coder was elected to preside over the deliberation of the official body as the first mayor. Mr. Coder also enjoys the distinction of being one of the few who have resided in the town since its first history began. At the writing of this history, he is again the mayor of the town, and is well worthy of the respect and esteem of his fellow men, full of good works and of the charity which builds up men's souls.

WATER WORKS ESTABLISHED.

In July, 1908, a special election was held to give the people an opportunity to vote on the proposition of issuing two thousand dollar bonds for the purpose of putting in a system of water works for the use and protection of the

town. Only three votes were recorded against the proposition. The well has been drilled on the hill in the southern part of the town, and it is proposed to build a large reservoir and lay water mains through the various parts of town. The natural pressure will furnish fire protection and also be sufficient to provide water in all parts of the lower portion of the town.

Center Junction has good shipping facilities, being at the junction of two railroads. The town is surrounded by a rich farming community and the stock shipped to market each year numbers several hundred carloads. The freight receipts will average well with any town of its size in the county.

BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909.

The present business roster includes the following lines: Two general stores, conducted by M. G. Alsever on the north side, and by Gus Ehlers on the south side; one drug store and confectionery, by Harr, Gibbs Company; one hardware and agricultural implement store, by Charles Preston; one livery and feed barn, by W. F. Kellog; one wagon maker, wheelwright and general repair shop, by T. Dawson; one meat market, by Henry Ehlers; O. O. Watson, barber; Thomas Dawson, lumber and building material; J. E. Coder & Son and Hal and A. G. Smith, carpenters; J. E. Coder, undertaker; Orrin Freeman, landlord of Freeman House; William Tomlinson, blacksmith and also grinding; Mrs. William Tomlinson, boarding house; L. E. Moats, blacksmith; Thomas Dawson, proprietor of Center Junction Clay Works; Mills & Kershaw, proprietors of creamery; physicians, Dr. T. B. Kent and Dr. J. M. Young; postmaster, O. O. Watson; Earl Stingley, agent at Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot; Ira Schieb, agent at Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot; two churches, a Presbyterian and a Methodist.

THE CREAMERY.

The first creamery organized in the village was a company of farmers who conducted the plant on the cooperative plan. The building was erected about the year 1877. The business was carried on under the direct supervision of the farmers for a number of years, and was then transferred to private parties. A. F. Hanna, J. P. Younger and perhaps one other have been proprietors since the farmer's organization. Mills and Kershaw now conduct the business and buy milk and cream.

THE COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

A history of Center Junction would not be complete without referring to its struggle to become the seat of county government. Its geographical location was its strongest argument, and in fact it was an imposing factor which the opponents of the centrally located little city could not easily overcome. Anamosa fought bitterly, and with Colonel W. T. Shaw and other influential and prominent men, backing the efforts of the shire town to retain its head as capital of the county, the strife became bitter at times. The friends of Ana-

mosa had grave fears of the result of the contest waged in October, 1874. Pending the vote by the people on the county seat question, Anamosa in its corporate capacity, appropriated three thousand dollars and private citizens subscribed two thousand dollars more, and from other sources one thousand dollars additional was pledged. Center Junction was ready to do just as much or more, and had picked out the site for the new courthouse, which was to be located where the residence of Dr. Young now stands. In fact Center Junction was ready to do anything within reason to secure the coveted plum. The vote, however, stood one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three to one thousand, five hundred and ninety-two, in favor of Anamosa.

CENTER JUNCTION CLAY WORKS.

This industry was established in the spring of 1904 by James Leech. Mr. Leech had become satisfied from his own experience that the clay on the hill southwest of the Milwaukee depot, would make good tile and building brick, and to better satisfy himself, he had the clay tested by competent parties. The plant was erected and the work began, and the quality of the product vindicated in every particular, the judgment of Mr. Leech in establishing the clay works. Mr. Leech operated the plant until early in 1907, when he sold a half interest to M. G. Alsever. Later in the same year, Mr. Leech transferred his remaining half interest to Thomas Dawson. In the winter of the same year, Mr. Dawson became the sole proprietor and has since operated and yet owns the property.

A forty horse power engine furnishes the power for the operation of the plant. Three inch, four inch, five inch and six inch tile are manufactured, and also brick of the best quality. The plant has a capacity of six thousand three-inch tile finished product per day, and twelve thousand tile per day of the raw material. Two large kilns are in daily use, one with a capacity of twenty thousand tile and the other with a thirty thousand capacity. Seven men are given steady employment. Even when running at full capacity, the clay works is unable to fill all its orders. The industry is an important one for Center Junction.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The first telephone company in Center Junction was under the management of a few of the town's people and business men, the franchise being granted in the spring of 1902. Later the farmer' lines installed a switchboard in town, and about this time, the local organization began to lose its identity, the farmers company gradually absorbing the local company and assuming control of the business. The Midland Mutual Telephone Company is the name of the present organization with central and switchboard at the home of Mrs. C. Moses. Other farmers' lines also connect, and the switchboard and expenses of operation are sustained mutually.

CENTER JUNCTION ORCHESTRA.

The best musical organization in the town is this orchestra. At one time the town enjoyed the distinction of having a cornet band, but on account of the

members moving away, the band ceased to exist. The members of the orchestra are: violinist, O. O. Watson; clarionet, E. W. Beck; cornet, Edward Tomlinson; piano, Gustie Dreibilbis.

CENTER JUNCTION SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Center Junction, though perhaps not as large as the schools in the larger towns, are doing good work without any boasting and without apparent display. Little has been written in history of the schools of this place or in Madison township.

The old records have been destroyed and contradictory statements been given as to the first school work in this place. As far as can be determined, the first school was held in an old log house near the present home of Frank Peterson in 1858. The following year, school was held in an old house belonging to Thomas Lyans until a building was erected near the site of the present ward school in 1858. Thomas Lyans was subdirector at that time. Miss Livingstone was the first teacher, but during the winter of 1861, M. O. Felton was the "country schoolmaster." It was then the "banner school" of the township, having an enrollment of nearly fifty pupils. The names of the teachers after this time have not been determined.

During a part of this time, a select school had been held in town in a vacant building on Main street. In 1872, the old Ward school was moved to the site where the opera house now stands, the intention being to use the building for a shop and a new building erected in its stead. But as there was no schoolhouse in town, it was finally decided to use this building until the much agitated question as to where the new schoolhouse should be built, had been determined.

In the spring of 1873, Miss Adell Isabel (Mrs. McKelvey) was hired as teacher. It was finally decided to build the new building upon the hill—the beacon light to knowledge for the rising generation. On this promontory it now stands. It was built by McFarland of this place and Brainard & Eastman of Wyoming in the year 1874.

The first independent school board under the new law were: John E. Lovejoy, J. C. Houser and John Smith. The addition was built by contractor, Robert J. Espy. The addition was taken for the "big room" and the main part of the building was used for the smaller children under Miss Anna Winner. This arrangement lasted until the new part would not seat all the pupils—then it was changed and the main part used for the large scholars as arranged at present.

A few years after this, the people of the village were awakened one night by the vigorous ringing of school bell coupled with the excited cry of fire! fire! James Carson had given the alarm and in a short time every household was awake to find the cause of alarm was located in the schoolhouse. After many a Jack and Jill had climbed the hill with a pail of water, the willing hands had extinguished the blaze which had been started by some kindling that had been left on the top of the old fashioned box stove to dry.

It was an ungraded school until 1890, when S. C. Smith petitioned the board for a graded school of ten grades. The petition was granted. The first class to graduate was in 1892, under the principalship of S. C. Smith. Miss Belle Sutliff presided over the smaller pupils at that time.

Since that time the principals in the high school were: J. Torney, Leslie Mitchell, F. D. Curttright, Frank Hicks, Frank Fowlie, Oscar R. Gillilan, Charles Bratton, W. W. Crawford and F. W. Jones, the present principal. The primary teachers were: Alice Dawson, Carrie Paul, Sara Buck, Mary Coder and Nellie White. The eleventh and twelfth grades were added to the course of study under the principalship of W. W. Crawford.

Ten classes, numbering fifty-one pupils in all, have been granted diplomas of graduation. Of these all are living except Miss Eva White of the class of 1894. The following are the graduates:

1892—Sadie Alexander, Jennie Gilroy, Helen Montague, Alice Dawson, Howard Dawson.

1894—Lizzie Shipley, Bertha Stingley, Eva White (deceased), Charles Sutherland.

1896—D. L. Young, Vernon Dawson, Burritt Kent, Maude Stingley, Mary Coder, Lee Coder, Judson Leggett, Robert Carson.

1897—Bertha Pangburn, Alta Davis, Gertrude Shipley, Margaret Sutherland, Martha Carson, Nellie White, Arthur Young.

1899—Myrtle Dreibilbis, Edna Davis, Nellie Livingstone.

1901—Elsa Coder, Jennie Shipley, Minnie Dawson, Earl Stingley, Leo Courtney.

1902—Arthur Lincoln, Viola Lincoln, Ross Young, Mabel McNeilly, Minnie Livingstone, May Overley, Fred Overley.

1907—Mabel Collier.

1908—Mildred Williamson, May Kent, Lizzie McDonald, Myrtle Livingstone, Ina Leggett, Earl Cook, Roscoe Stingley, Harvey Fowler.

1909—James McNeilly, Rose Berry, Frank Livingstone.

The members of the present school board are: president, J. E. Coder; O. O. Watson, Thomas Dawson, Frank Peterson, Philip Norris; secretary, William Stingley; treasurer, Howard Leech. The Ward School located about two miles southeast of the town, is also under the jurisdiction and supervision of this school board. Frank Jones is principal of the town school and Miss Nellie White primary. Leo Courtney teaches the Ward School.

THE CENTER JUNCTION CALL.

The geographical hub of the county was the seat of a newspaper publication in its history, though but little remains of the publication except the memory. The Center Junction Call sprung up like a mushroom in the night about the year 1895. R. B. Curtis was the name by which the publisher was known locally. He came from no one could tell where, who he was could not be determined. The Call was a small sized newspaper, both in subject matter and in the size of the sheet. The publication continued for a number of weeks when the publisher removed to Anamosa and started up a daily paper. From Ana-

mosa, the editor disappeared as mysteriously as he had appeared at Center Junction. Mr. Curtis, alias several other names, was obliged to spend a few years in Anamosa Penitentiary to meditate upon the number of hearts he had broken and torn. The Call was the first paper published in Center Junction. The paper died a natural death.

THE CENTER JUNCTION VISITOR.

In October, 1895, Harry Davis began the publication of The Center Junction Visitor, with some of the same press outfits used by R. B. Curtis in his Center Junction and Anamosa publications earlier in the year. Mr. Davis soon sold out to James Hall who issued a few editions of the Visitor, then the Visitor visited no more.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early records of the church are not very complete, but from them the following items have been selected, as being the more important and the more interesting ones.

The first preaching in the town was by Rev. Z. R. Ward, who used a hall over one of the stores, and began his work sometime in the early part of the year 1872. The class was organized on May 12th of that year. The Fourth Quarterly Conference of that year, held July 27th, appointed G. V. Winner as steward for Center Junction. The First Quarterly Conference of the ensuing year was held at this place November 24, 1872, Rev. S. Y. Harmer being the pastor. At the Second Quarterly Conference, a committee was appointed to see about the matter of the erection of a church building. And at the Fourth Quarterly Conference, held August 11, 1873, the following board of trustees was elected, viz: Z. G. Isbell, G. V. Winner, William McIntyre, George Krouse, M. Nichols, E. S. Carlisle, M. Strayer. There seems to be no record as to the time when the building was begun, completed or dedicated. In the summer of 1873, the old parsonage at Johnsontown was sold, after the proper steps had been taken, and the proceeds used in the building of the present parsonage, Rev. W. N. Chaffee being pastor. The parsonage was completed that fall, and the new pastor, J. F. Wilcox, was its first occupant.

The class was organized with fifteen members, and from it the church has grown to the present class of about seventy-five resident members, and a few living at a distance. Through all these years the church has been doing well the work of saving souls and fitting them for the Kingdom of God.

The church at present has as auxiliary organizations, a Sunday school, superintendent, E. Ray Young; Epworth League, president, H. E. Stingley; Woman's Home Missionary Society, president, Mrs. Ardella Dawson.

The board of trustees: William Stingley, J. H. Courtney, H. Collier, Charles Preston, Thomas Dawson; board of stewards: Mrs. Lou Murphy, H. Collier, James Young, J. M. Young; class leader, William Stingley.

The following is a list of the pastors who have been on the work since the beginning of the church in Center Junction, the year given being the one in which they were first appointed to the charge: Z. R. Ward, 1871; S. Y. Harmer,

1872; W. N. Chaffee, 1874; J. F. Wilcox, 1876; M. T. Smedley, 1877; C. P. Mather, 1878; Rev. Mather died in August, 1880, and G. W. Rogers filled out the remainder of the year; Rufus Ricker, 1881; S. Goodsell, 1882; G. B. Crinklaw, 1885; W. E. McCormac, 1887; A. W. Smith, 1892; W. E. Van Buren, 1897; H. F. Wyatt, 1900; Farnum Ellis, 1902; T. H. Sheckler, 1903; Joel Hilburn, 1904; T. P. Potter, 1907; H. F. Dorcas, 1908.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 8th day of January, 1878, a petition was prepared and submitted to Rev. A. K. Baird, Synodical Missionary of the Synod of Iowa, north, signed by twelve members of the Scotch Grove Presbyterian church, desiring to have a Presbyterian church organized in Center Junction, Iowa. On the 18th of January, 1878, the first meeting was held with the petitioners by Rev. A. K. Baird, at which meeting, the petitioners were duly certified as members of the Scotch Grove Presbyterian church, and at their own request, dismissed to unite as a new organization by a committee of the session of the Scotch Grove church, consisting of elders Alexander McKean, William Clarke, Thomas Lyans.

On the 20th of January, 1878, a communion service was held by Rev. A. K. Baird, assisted by Rev. John Rice, when the petitioners were duly organized into a Presbyterian church in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America.

The petitioners who became the charter members of the new church were: Thomas Lyans, Rebecca Lyans, Sophia Jane Lyans, Robert G. Lyans, Joanna Lovejoy, Justus C. Houser, Martha Houser, Mary Jane Espy, Robert J. Espy, Amanda Ella Lyans, Minerva Isabel Lyans, Thomas Lowry Lyans. At the meeting for organization on the 18th of January, 1878, Mr. Thomas Lyans having been a member of the session of the Scotch Grove church, was elected elder, and on the 14th of April, 1878, Mr. J. C. Houser was also elected elder and ordained by Rev. D. Russell. Thomas Lyans was installed as elder. This constituted the session.

The twelve charter members having been members of the Scotch Grove church, the new church might well be called one of the children of the Scotch Grove church. During the year 1878, a number of new members were added, as follows: John Brown, Mary Brown, John Ellinwood Lovejoy, Thomas H. McKelvey, Peter C. Smith, Helen Smith, Casper Knittle, Jane Leech, Sarah Wilson, David C. Wilson, Samuel T. Wilson, Anna E. Wilson, Albert G. Wilson, Amanda R. Hemmingway, Mrs. Eliza Smith.

Those who have been elders in the church: Thomas Lyans, Justus C. Houser, Peter C. Smith, Everett J. Lyans, John H. M. Thompson, Matthew John McNeilly, William S. Pangburn. The last three named, are the present members of the church session.

List of pastors who have served the church: Daniel Russell, 1878 to July, 1882; James L. Wilson, July, 1882—December, 1885; William Gay, January, 1886—October, 1888; A. W. McConnell, January, 1889—October, 1891; Hugh Robinson, October, 1891—October, 1894; J. M. Bolton, February, 1895—July,

1898; from July, 1898 to June, 1899, supplied by students from McCormick Seminary (Chicago); Thomas W. Hine, July, 1899—December, 1901; J. C. Orth, September, 1902—September, 1903; J. A. McKay, September, 1904—September, 1905; Robert A. Brough, July 9, 1905, the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is about forty, and among the number are included a number of very loyal and faithful supporters and attendants. A Sunday school is maintained, Samuel G. Thompson, Jr., is the superintendent.

The church at the present time is supplied by the same pastor as the Scotch Grove church, the pastor residing at the latter place, and during six months of the year, preaching Sunday mornings at Scotch Grove and the afternoon at Center Junction, and vice versa, the other six months.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Royal Neighbors of America, Fern Camp, No. 1863. This local order was organized October 3, 1899, with a good membership as follows: Oracle, Mary Kent; vice oracle, Mary Leech; recorder, Mary Smith; receiver, Freda Magoon; past oracle, Della Dawson; marshal, Jennie Felton; I. S., Lavina Carson; chancellor, Mary Livingston; physicians, Drs. T. B. Kent and J. W. Richards; managers: Della Dawson, Hattie Pangborn and George Platner; and also the other members as follows: Ida Smith, Louisa Pries, James Leech, J. F. Livingston, Fred Preas, J. McDonald, W. S. Pangborn, E. E. Overly, Gertrude Shipley, Jessie Kent, Maggie McDonald, Eliza Shipley, Thomas Dawson, George Felton, Nellie White, Anna Cook and Mary Bohler. Deaths and removals have reduced the membership at present to about fourteen. The following now hold the reins of office: Oracle, Rilla McNeilly; vice oracle, Elsie Scofield; past oracle, Mary Livingston; chancellor, Hattie Pangborn; recorder, Della Dawson; receiver, Mary Leech; marshal, Kitty Overly; sentinel, Sarah Coyle; physicians: Drs. Young and Kent; managers: Elsie Scofield, Rachel Smith, Mary Livingston.

Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 892. This flourishing fraternal insurance society was born March 28, 1899, with the following as guardians: Consul, C. M. Overly; advisor, S. W. Underwood; banker, C. W. McMahon clerk, E. M. MacCormac; escort, W. F. Overly; watchman, W. A. Stingley; sentry, H. W. Shipley; physicians, Drs. W. A. Scott and E. G. Leffler; managers: R. Williamson, H. S. Richardson and Z. W. Montague.

The following officers now minister to the official wants of the camp: Consul, Leo Courtney; advisor, F. W. Jones; clerk, William Stingley; escort, Lyman Moats; watchman, Elmer Baldwin; sentry, Frank Morris; banker, Thomas Dawson; physicians, Drs. J. M. Young and T. B. Kent; managers: O. O Watson, T. I. Platner and F. L. Serbousek.

I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 245. This lodge was instituted in the year 1872, and was one of the first, if not the first lodge organized in the new village. But very little can be found of the history of this organization. It came to a natural or rather an unnatural end about the year 1886, when the charter was surrendered and I. O. O. F., No. 245, ceased to exist.

I. O. O. F., No. 711. This is the second edition of Odd Fellowism in Center Junction, the certificate of its birth having inscribed thereon the date of April

24, 1905. It has maintained the vigor of its youth, and is now in the strength of good fellowship. The first to minister to the official wants of the lodge were: N. G., J. F. Brown; V. G., F. L. Serbousek; recording secretary and also financial secretary, J. A. McDonald; treasurer, O. O. Watson; R. S. N. G., O. E. Robertson; L. S., Guy McDonald; warden, H. O. Dixon; conductor, O. N. Cook; R. S. S., C. W. Preston; L. S. S., F. C. Preas; I. G., N. R. Espy; O. G., W. Watson; chaplain, H. Atwood; R. S. V. G., A. G. Smith; L. S., George McDonald. At present the lodge has a membership of thirty-six members in good standing and the following are the officers: N. G., W. F. Smith; V. G., ——————————; recording secretary and financial secretary, E. L. Tomlinson; treasurer, O. O. Watson; R. S. N. G., F. L. Serbousek; L. S., W. H. White; warden, H. O. Dixon; conductor, Guy McDonald; R. S. S., T. I. Platner; I. G., J. A. McDonald; O. G., J. F. Livingston.

Mystic Workers, Lodge No. 183. This organization began its existence in Center Junction, October 29, 1898, when worthy J. M. George, acting as master, and worthy Johnson acting as secretary, installed the following as its first officers: President, Thomas Dawson; vice president, Reilla McNeilly; secretary, Frank Fowlie; banker, C. E. Magoon; physician, Dr. T. B. Kent; attorney, E. E. Overly; conductor, R. L. Rose, sentinel, Tobe Hendricks; picket, Charles Leggett; managers, F. McNeilly, J. W. Bahm, T. Hendricks. The lodge so well begun, has retained a good membership, though death has removed some and others have cast adrift. There are thirty-six members at present, several of whom now reside in distant states. The officers who now preside are: President, T. Dawson; vice president, Edward Duncan; secretary, Flora Smith; banker, Flora Smith; marshal, A. G. Smith; watchman, Guy McDonald; sentinel, Ernest Wright; physician, Dr. J. M. Young; supervisors, Lyman Moats, W. M. White, Sr., Bessie Watson.

A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 160. This lodge was established in Center Junction in the spring of 1878, and maintained a flourishing existence for several years. But the lodge met with much the same problems as several other lodges of the same order in other parts of the county, and about the year 1895 or earlier, there was not enough left to call an organized society.

Peerless Rebekah Lodge, No. 562. This lodge was organized at Center Junction on June 1, 1905, the degree being conferred by Evangeline staff of Anamosa. The following were the first officers and charter members: N. G., Lucia Watson; V. G., Eva Espy; secretary, Lucy Robertson; treasurer, Bessie Watson, warden, Sarah Coyle; conductor, Ollie Rawson; O. G., O. N. Cook; I. G., Mary Atwood; R. S. N. G., Ida McDonald; L. S. N. G., Alzina Tomlinson; R. S. V. G., Louisa Preas; L. S. V. G., Helen Ward; chaplain, Anna Cook; Wilber Watson, A. E. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Guy McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. James Livingston, Fred Preas, E. L. Tomlinson, N. R. Espy, Harvey Atwood, Ida Leggett. The local lodge has entertained the Rebekah convention and has also enjoyed the distinction of having had one of the best staffs in the county. The present membership is about sixty, with the following officers: N. G., Alzina Tomlinson; V. G., Belle Moncrief; secretary, Ida McDonald; treasurer, Mabel Tomlinson; warden, Mary Atwood; conductor, Elva Collier; O. G., E. L. Tomlinson; I. G., Ida Andrews; R. S. N. G., Flossie Carson;

L. S. N. G., May Livingston; R. S. V. G., Josie Moses; L. S. V. G., Mrs. A. Preston; chaplain, Mrs. C. Sutherland.

THE K. K. CLUB.

THE K. K. CLUB is an organization composed of a number of the younger ladies of the town for the purpose of literary improvement and for the cultivation of their tastes for fancy work. The club was organized October 6, 1908, and meets every two weeks at the homes of the several members. The present officers are: President, Alice Young; vice president, Mrs. F. W. Jones; secretary and treasurer, Flora Smith.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1885—Mayor, J. E. Coder; recorder, R. G. Lyans; assessor, Z. G. Isbell; trustees, Martin Nichols, E. P. Chapin, F. E. Bills, J. L. Hall, E. S. Carlisle, David Clark.

1886—Mayor, J. E. Coder; recorder, R. G. Lyans; assessor, Z. W. Montague; trustees: E. P. Chapin, Martin Nichols, T. Dawson, J. L. Hall, G. E. Reyner, F. E. Bills.

1887—Mayor, J. E. Coder; recorder, W. W. Hunter; treasurer, F. E. Bills; assessor, Z. W. Montague; trustees, C. E. Reyner, F. E. Bills, J. L. Hall, E. P. Chapin, Peter Smith and Martin Nichols.

1888—Mayor, Z. G. Isbell; recorder, Z. W. Montague; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; assessor, William Stingley; trustees, William Pangborn, E. P. Chapin, F. M. Magee, F. E. Bills, J. L. Hall and Peter Smith.

1889—Mayor, C. W. McMahon; recorder, T. Dawson; assessor, William Stingley; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, Peter Smith, E. P. Chapin, William Pangborn, J. E. Coder, J. L. Hall and James Gilroy.

1890—Mayor, C. W. McMahon; recorder, T. Dawson; assessor, William Stingley; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, J. E. Coder, T. E. Canty, W. A. Scott, William Pangborn, James Gilroy and J. L. Hall.

1891—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, T. Dawson; assessor, William Stingley; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, J. E. Coder, William Pangborn, T. E. Canty, James Gilroy, J. L. Hall and W. A. Scott.

1892—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, T. Dawson; assessor, H. S. Richardson; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, James Gilroy, C. A. Hall, Thomas White, William Pangborn, T. E. Canty and J. E. Coder.

1893—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, Thomas Dawson; assessor, H. S. Richardson; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, C. A. Hall, A. McDonald, Thomas White, C. Scofield, J. E. Coder and William Pangborn.

1894—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, Thomas Dawson; assessor, E. J. Lyans; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, T. B. Kent, H. W. Shipley, B. C. Mackrill, C. A. Hall, A. McDonald and Thomas White.

1895—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, Thomas Dawson; assessor, E. J. Lyans; treasurer, T. E. Canty; trustees, A. McDonald, Thomas White, George Felton, T. B. Kent, B. C. Mackrill and H. W. Shipley.

1896—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, J. S. Smith; assessor, E. J. Lyons; marshal, F. M. Magee; council, George Platner, Charles Magoon, H. Shipley, James Leech, George Felton, T. B. Kent.

1897—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, J. S. Smith; marshal, A. Wright; street commissioner, H. Shipley; council, T. B. Kent, George Felton, C. E. Magoon, James Leech, George Platner, B. B. Smith.

1898—Mayor, T. Dawson; clerk, F. L. Coder; assessor, E. J. Lyans; treasurer, J. S. Smith; marshal, A. J. Lewis; street commissioner, Hezekiah Shipley; council, C. E. Magoon, James Leech, T. B. Kent, B. B. Smith, George Platner, H. W. Shipley.

1899—Mayor, Thomas Dawson; clerk, F. L. Coder; treasurer, J. S. Smith; assessor, E. J. Lyans; council, O. N. Cook, H. W. Shipley, George Platner, J. T. Leech, N. R. Espy.

1900—Mayor, D. S. McDonald; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, J. S. Smith; assessor, E. J. Lyans; marshal and street commissioner, A. Wright; council, O. N. Cook, H. W. Shipley, James Leech, C. E. Magoon, C. H. Murphy, N. R. Espy.

1901—Mayor, D. S. McDonald; clerk, William Stingley; assessor, Lee Coder; treasurer, J. S. Smith; marshal and street commissioner, A. Wright; council, James Leech, M. L. Coyle, O. N. Cook, C. E. Magoon, H. W. Shipley, C. H. Murphy.

1902—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; assessor, Lee Coder; treasurer, J. S. Smith; council, C. E. Mills, N. R. Espy, T. Dawson, M. L. Coyle, H. W. Shipley, C. H. Murphy.

1903—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, J. S. Smith; assessor, Lee Coder; marshal, F. M. Magee; street commissioner, Howard Leech; council, T. Dawson, D. S. Ward, James Leech, N. R. Espy, H. W. Shipley.

1904—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; marshal, E. E. Wright; street commissioner, William Bohler; council, T. Dawson, H. W. Shipley, D. S. Ward, N. R. Espy, O. O. Watson, James Leech.

1905—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; council, A. G. Smith, L. C. Rawson, D. S. Ward, T. Dawson, H. W. Shipley, O. O. Watson.

1906—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, H. Leech; assessor, Howard Leech; council, T. Dawson, O. O. Watson, N. R. Espy, L. C. Rawson, H. W. Shipley, A. G. Smith.

1907—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; assessor, Howard Leech; treasurer, Howard Leech; council, C. W. Preston, Merlin Moses, A. E. Robertson, E. E. Wright, A. G. Smith, Thomas Dawson.

1908—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, E. L. Tomlinson; assessor, H. Leech; treasurer, Howard Leech; council, Thomas Dawson, C. W. Preston, Merlin Moses, E. E. Wright, A. E. Porter, F. B. Loomis.

1909—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, Edward L. Tomlinson; assessor, H. Leech; treasurer, H. Leech; council, M. G. Alsever, T. Dawson, C. W. Preston, E. E. Wright, A. E. Porter, Merlin Moses.

MONTICELLO TOWNSHIP.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

The early settlement of Monticello township is so fully covered in the succeeding pages in the writings of people who were on the ground while the history was being made, that further mention is unnecessary. Monticello township, as known at the present time, in its political divisions, is not as extensive as in the earlier days of its history. Monticello was organized as a township June 10, 1847, from Richland township, and included all the territory south of the Maquoketa River, being most of the territory now occupied by Monticello, Lovell, Wayne, Cass and Castle Grove. Cass and Wayne townships were separated from Monticello and attached to Fairview, April 21, 1848. Castle Grove was separated from Monticello and organized as a separate township, January, 1855. Lovell township was organized in 1898, and separated from Monticello township, and included all that part of Monticello township not included within the incorporate limits of the city of Monticello. The city of Monticello is now co-extensive with the township of Monticello.

A PROSPEROUS CITY.

The city of Monticello is conceded to be one of the most prosperous of all the towns of Jones county. Its business district indicates thrift and prosperity along commercial lines. Its fine residences and well kept lawns indicate home comforts and a commendable degree of civic pride. Its elegant church edifices, its enlarged school buildings, its public library, give the visitor an impression of moral intelligence, and of culture and refinement among the inhabitants. The total municipal indebtedness does not exceed the sum of seven thousand dollars, and in the present prosperous condition of the municipal affairs, this indebtedness will be entirely wiped out in a few years.

DEATH OF S. S. FARWELL.

In the death of Hon. S. S. Farwell on September 21, 1909, the city of Monticello, as well as the entire county, has lost one of her first citizens, and a man of large affairs and of recognized business and literary ability. For many years, this large hearted man has been a part of the civil affairs of the city, and has borne his part of the burdens which fall to the lot of the patriotic citizens, nobly and well. Unselfish in his service in behalf of the public, generous in the performance of his duties, public and private, honest and straightforward in his dealings with his fellow men, he has abundantly performed his duties as a man, a citizen and a public benefactor, and endeared himself in the hearts of the community. His last public act was his gift of the Soldier's Monument and its dedication in the Monticello Cemetery on May 31, 1909. The services of Major Farwell in the war of the Rebellion in behalf of the Union, and his services in congress as a representative from this congressional district, have been with a strict regard to his duties as a citizen and with proper respect for the demands

of his constituents. Though ripe in years and in usefulness, his removal has meant a great deal to the charitable, benevolent and public interests of the city of Monticello, and its inhabitants, and leaves a vacancy which few can fill. History will record the passing of a good man.

EARLY HISTORY OF MONTICELLO.

The following in reference to the early history of Monticello, is largely compiled from the writings of John Blanchard, editor of the Monticello Express, and from the "History of the City," written by M. M. Moulton, mayor of Monticello for the year 1869, published the same year by G. W. Hunt, editor of The Express at that time. This was taken from the history of 1879 and is well worthy of a place in this history.

"The fall of the year 1836, Daniel Varvel and William Clark made the first settlement upon the present site of Monticello. Young and hopeful, they had pushed far away from the settlements to the outer verge of civilization, to make their fortunes and found for themselves new homes.

"The scene spread out before the sturdy pioneers was one of surpassing lovliness. It was that of a fertile wilderness, instinct with beauty and pregnant with promise. The wide prairies 'stretching in airy undulations far away,' their sunny ridges and fertile slopes glowing beneath the brilliancy of the autumn sky, the beautiful Maquoketa and the smaller, but not less beautiful Kitty Creek, gliding beneath the overshadowing bluffs, and bordered with forests, upon the foliage of which the early frosts had spilled their golden stain. It was as the garden of Eden lapsed into primeval wilderness and solitude, with no man to till the soil. Those were among the times of frontier life that characterized the settlement of this vast region between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Those times that tried men's souls are, for the most part, passed away. The trail of the Indian no longer marks the native prairie, and the smoke of the wigwam is no more seen along our bluffs. No more will the twang of the bow-string or the crack of the rifle startle the solitude of the wilderness; for a new race and a greater civilization have come in. We question if it entered into the anticipations of the pioneers, Varvel and Clark, that before they passed the prime of life, they would see spring up in that primitive wilderness a flourishing little city, with busy streets, imposing business blocks, elegant private residences, railroads, telegraph, mills, and all the elements and evidences of an enterprising and growing community.

"By the time the winter had set in, Varvel and Clark were comfortably lodged for the season in a log cabin, prepared to bid defiance to tempest and frost, to savage and wild beasts. The entire winter was spent in lonely and monotonous seclusion; but as both were experienced and ardent hunters, and game plentiful, it is to be presumed that their situation was not without its compensation. We venture to say that they were not likely to forget their first winter's experience in what is now the rich and flourishing county of Jones, then an inhospitable and wild region.

"Mr. Varvel was a native of the state of Kentucky and Mr. Clark of Ohio Both men worked for some time in the lead mines in the vicinity of Dubuque

before locating here. Early in the following spring, 1837, Richard South settled here, his wife, who accompanied him, being the first woman who came to soften the rude hardships of frontier life with domestic comfort and home feeling that only woman's gentle presence can bestow.

"During the following summer, T. J. Peak, B. Beardsley, James McLaughlin and Thomas Gilligan moved hitherward, settling in this vicinity. The first breaking was done this year, Mr. Varvel being the first man to upturn the virgin soil of the rich prairie land in this section.

"During the summer of 1838, T. J. Peak was married to Miss Rebecca M. Beardsley, this being the first marriage solemnized in the young colony, and the first in the county. (Other records show the date of this marriage to have been on Christmas day, 1839.—Editor.) In that early day circumstances and conditions were far from favorable to those who would a-marrying go. Obstacles were to be overcome, such as the devotees at the shrine of Hymen, in these later times of easy marriages—and equally easy divorces—little dream of. In this case, the ardent bridegroom was compelled to journey to Sugar Creek in Cedar county, a distance of sixty-five miles, to procure a license. Mr. Peak is an honored citizen of Monticello still, and both he and his excellent wife now rejoice in the results of their early labors. (Mr. T. J. Peak died at Monticello, January 8, 1900, and Mrs. Peak died at the same place, December 24, 1907.—Editor.)

"On the 7th day of December, 1838, a preliminary meeting was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore, of Bowen's Prairie, to consider the best method of securing a regular county organization. The object of the meeting was not, however, accomplished until the 24th day of January, 1839.

"In the same year, 1839, occurred a noteworthy episode in the history of the settlement, or, as Artemus Ward would have said: 'two episodes.' We refer to the birth of twins in the family of Mr. Richard South, already mentioned. The children were of opposite sexes, healthy and promising, and their advent was considered, under all circumstances, a happy omen, auguring a rapid growth and gratifying prosperity for the little colony. In this year, also the first contract for carrying the mail between Dubuque and Iowa City, via Monticello, was secured by Hon. Ansel Briggs, who afterward became the first governor of Iowa upon its admission into the sisterhood of states. By this route, settlers occasionally received intelligence from the outside world, but the place had not yet attained the distinction of a postoffice, and the mail was distributed directly from the pocket of the carrier.

"On December 15, 1840, Daniel Varvel then twenty-nine years of age, was married to Margaret E. Beardsley, twenty-two years of age. This was after the organization of the county. On July 26th of the same year, Edmond Booth was married to Mary Ann Walworth, and on November 10th, James Dawson and Emily A. Wilcox were married. These were the only marriages in the county that year.

"The first postoffice was established here in 1841, and William Clark was appointed postmaster. Monticello was particularly favored in the matter of mail facilities, considering its tender age, there being a weekly mail from Dubuque to Iowa City, the latter at the time the capital of the Territory of Iowa.

The seat of government was located there in 1839, by the commissioners appointed by the territorial legislature to make the selection. It was in 1841 that Mr. James Skelley moved into the settlement. During the year 1839, the famous highway known as the 'military road' was surveyed, built and bridged and put into excellent condition, entirely at the expense of the national government. (The completion of the work took one or two years.) During the year 1844, Frink & Walker, the great stage firm, put on a four-horse daily coach between Dubuque and Iowa City. In the year 1849, the first doctor, W. B. Selder, of Indiana, came and settled in Monticello. The first schoolhouse was erected in the year 1849, the lumber being hauled from Dubuque, and the house built by five of the leading citizens, to-wit: Daniel Varvel, John Stevenson, Joseph Clark, Dr. W. B. Selder and George Gassett. The first blacksmith shop was started in 1852 by a Mr. Dunlap. From that date to 1854, the settlement grew apace. Men of intelligent foresight and enterprise were added to the rapidly increasing population. The county which in the year 1838 had but two hundred and forty-one inhabitants, in 1854 numbered six thousand and seventy-five. In the year 1853, Monticello may be said to have begun its existence as a separate and distinct community, though previous to this time it had become a village of some note and considerable promise.

"The credit of organizing, i. e., first platting the village into town lots, laying off streets, and so forth, belongs to G. H. Walworth and Daniel Varvel. The village at the time of which we write, was located along the military road, considerably east of the site at present occupied by the business portion. D. S. Dewey moved to Monticello from Waukegan, Illinois, this year, and commenced the erection of a dam and sawmill, adjoining the site occupied later by the East Monticello Grist Mills. This year also, A. Holston built the Monticello House, and John W. Moore opened a small store. The original plat (September, 1853), contained sixty-three lots, Mr. James Finton, now deceased, becoming the purchaser of lot number one. The price of the lots at the time was but a small portion of what is now asked and received. During the year 1855, T. C. West erected a building for the sale of dry goods, groceries, and such general merchandise as is required in a country store. In the summer of the same year, John Tabor was made the first justice of the peace, he receiving his commission from the county judge. In this year also, Dewey's sawmill was burned. In 1856, D. C. Quimby was appointed the first notary public. In 1857, the first wagon shop was started by Frank Reiger. Changes were going on continually and the town was rapidly growing in importance and repute. The year 1858 was one of the most memorable in the history of the embryo city. It was during this year that the question of building the Dubuque & South Western Railroad was first brought before the enterprising, wide-awake, and far-seeing business men to whose industry and intelligent forethought Monticello owes much of its later prosperity and importance. The most liberal and substantial support was accorded the important project, and through the energy and spirit of the people along the route through the country, it was pushed actively forward, so that the work was actually begun in the same year in which the enterprise was first suggested to the people. As will be readily supposed, the inauguration of such an enterprise and the sure prospect of the speedy opening

of a public thoroughfare of such inestimable value and importance gave a wonderful impetus to the town. Immediately, a new addition to the town was surveyed and platted, called the Railroad Addition, November, 1858. Lots were taken with astonishing rapidity and at figures largely in advance of former prices. New buildings were erected in all directions; a lumber yard was started by J. L. Davenport; work was begun upon East Monticello Flouring Mills by Mr. Dewey, already mentioned; the township was organized into a school district, under the school law of the state; Monticello Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., was instituted; activity was the order, 'go-ahead' the watchword, pride in the town and perfect faith in its future, the prevailing sentiments of the day.

"The year 1859 was signalized by the completion of the railroad to this point. Trains, however, did not commence to run regularly across the bridge until the next year, the first freight being delivered in the month of January, 1860, in the shape of several carloads of lumber. This event was rendered additionally noteworthy by the arrival of a class of emigrants whose introduction could very easily have been dispensed with. We refer to the rats which were brought from Dubuque in those freight cars, the first of the long-tailed, troublesome species of the genus 'varmint' ever seen in Monticello. The main part of the old school building was erected that year. Fred Grassmeyer started the first tinshop in the basement of a dwelling house on Main street Peak & Hogg opened a dry-goods store west of the railroad and near the depot. The first grain warehouse was erected this year by E. B. Kinsella & Brother. C. E. Wales also came on and opened a dry-goods store in company with William Merriam. In August of this year, the first attorney, A. J. Monroe, settled in Monticello. He was later city attorney for several terms. The prosperity of the town was now assured—changes were frequent and the population rapidly increasing.

"In 1864, Bradstreet's Addition was laid out and platted, July 7th, with fifty-nine lots; Turck's Addition, platted October 6th, with forty-six lots. In 1866, Varvel's Addition was platted with twenty-eight lots, making in all at that time two hundred and seventy-five lots in the city. In May of the same year the second New Railroad Addition was platted. Bradstreet's Second Addition was added in March, 1871. Burrough's Addition of Out-lot 3 of Varvel's Addition was platted the next month. There were three Davidson's Additions, numbers one, two and three, platted in April, 1889, May, 1889, and January, 1891, respectively. Hefner's Addition was added to the town in July, 1900."

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The Monticello Express of November 15, 1867, contains the following reference to Daniel Varvel, the first settler in Monticello:

"The first settler in Monticello was Daniel Varvel, a generous, whole-souled, rollicking Kentuckian of the old school, one of that class of men whose soul is as large as a meeting house, and whose hospitality is as boundless as the meanness of Andrew Johnson. He came to Dubuque in 1833 and after remaining there three years among the Indian squaws and pappooses, came to this point and built a log shanty within the limits of the present city of Monticello.

"He was the first white settler that ever located in this vicinity, and strange to say he came alone, being an incorrigible old bachelor then, but having reformed, is now the head of a large and enterprising race of sons and daughters. Many are the tales that he relates of those early days of privation, want and hardship, of predatory bands of Indians who went roaming up and down the land begging and stealing, of summer shakes and winter snows.

"Upon one occasion, the members of the first territorial legislature slept all night upon the floor of his cabin while he cooked their meats with his own hands, without money and without price.

"The next settler was Mr. Levi Gassett. He also built a log cabin and cultivated a few acres of ground with the limited capital he had at his command.

"No dry-goods, or groceries were to be obtained at any point nearer than Dubuque, while for many years the mail was brought through once a week on horseback from that place. Not a house was visible on the broad expanse between.

"Herds of deer gambolled within sight of the cabin of our squatter, and flocks of wild turkeys were in the habit of daily appeasing their appetites at his corn crib. One day he stood in the door of his cabin and killed two at one shot, the entire weight of which was thirty-seven pounds. This, however, instead of frightening them off, rather seemed to embolden their attacks, until he was compelled to cover up his corn to prevent their taking the whole of it."

HOP CULTURE.

In the early days of Monticello's history, the raising and culture of hops was one of the leading industries. It is interesting in this distant day to look back and see the extent of the industry and appreciate the profit to be made in the cultivation of this product. The following short sketch taken from The Monticello Express of November 15, 1867, will give the reader some idea of this industry.

"It may not be generally known that there are several very flourishing hop yards in this vicinity, and that the great question which at present agitates the good people of Monticello is the raising and culture of hops. The experiment was commenced two years ago by a few progressive citizens and has since ripened into an abundant success, and quite a large revenue is already derived from their growth and exportation.

"In 1866, S. Y. Bradstreet planted six acres of ground to hops and was soon seconded in the enterprise by H. H. Starks who also planted six acres. For this he paid sixty-five dollars per acre, and the total expense of the first crop, including planting, picking, poles, twine, drying and pressing ready for market, amounted to two thousand, four hundred and seventy dollars. The crop yielded six thousand pounds which Mr. Starks sold to Lewis and Chamberlain of Dubuque for five and one-half cents per pound, amounting to three thousand and ninety dollars, leaving him a net profit of six hundred and twenty dollars.

"During the past season, forty acres have been cultivated and the crop has been sold at fifty cents a pound, amounting to five hundred dollars per acre,

and rendering a revenue to the city of Monticello of twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Of course with such large returns in greenbacks, every one is embarking in the enterprise and soon the country surrounding the city will be one vast sea of hop poles. At least one hundred acres will be put in cultivation in another year, and it is anticipated the crop will bring one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS IN MONTICELLO.

By Mrs. Martha J. Gallagher.

(The above writer is a recognized authority on early historical matters, and the matters referred to in the reminiscences can be relied upon as being authentic—Editor).

With my parents, I landed on the farm now owned and occupied by the heirs of the late James Skelley on the 10th day of June, 1850, about 2 p. m. The farm was then owned and occupied by the parents of the late John and James Skelley (by the way, they were old neighbors of ours back in the Hoosier state). We were welcomed and taken in to stay until we could find some other place to stay.

Their house had two rooms. I don't remember how large they were. Their family consisted of father, mother and six children: John, Mary (Mrs. Tracy), Lucinda, Henry, Lizzie and James, and a son-in-law, Ezra Tracy, and baby Ellen. Our family had father, mother, two brothers and myself. I think we stayed about two months, and were as welcome as the sunshine. Just think of that in this day.

At that time, directly across the creek, near where the Kasper house now stands, was a log hotel built by William Clark and kept by Joseph Clark, commonly known as Joe. This log house stood until a number of years ago, when it was blown down by the tornado. At that time, the Scotch Grove road ran diagonally across where the cemetery now is, by Skelley's, across the creek, to the hotel, or tavern. The military road ran by the hotel, now Main street.

Daniel Varvel lived in a log house on what is now the northeast corner of Grand and Main streets. Mrs. Varvel kept the postoffice. The stage ran every day from Dubuque to Iowa City, then the state capital. They changed horses and drivers at Varvel's. I remember some of their names, two brothers, Bill and Mate Stamates, drove for a long time. Then afterwards, Josh Turner. I don't remember who changed with him.

Dr. Selder lived in a small house where the Chauncey Mead place is, and which was then called the South place. I don't know who owns it now. John Stevenson lived in a small log house in the timber two miles north. I think all the old settlers know where the Stevenson place is. Another house just at the edge of Bowen's Prairie was occupied by a family by the name of Moses. There was also a very small farm house at the east end of the fair grounds and occupied by Charles Rynerson. They moved out sometime in August, and we moved in until we could get our house built. These were all the houses for

some miles around. The nearest house on the military road going south was where Langworthy now is. It was kept, I think, by Roswell Crane, and was called the Buckhorn tavern. I well remember seeing two buck horns on an arch over the gateway.

I think there were two other houses between there and Anamosa, Spencer's and I think Mead's. You might say every house on the military road was a hotel, for no one ever thought of turning a traveler away that asked to stay. Whether he had money or not, it was all the same.

The same summer, Mrs. Ann George (in late years known as Mammie George) came and entered the land where Henry George now lives, and built a small house.

I think a small part of it is still standing. Mr. George at the time was in the gold fields of Australia. Mrs. George's family consisted of herself and four children, and a bachelor brother. Her children's names were Margaret, Sarah, William and James, Henry being a later addition.

The same year my father entered the land and built a house on the place known as the Gerhard Eiler place. The same house is there today in good shape. My father hauled white oak logs from the timber, and hewed all the joists and sills. He then hauled black walnut and white oak logs to Dale's mill, down the river, and had them sawed into lumber for siding, doors, etc. The black walnut was for doors and casings. The shingles he made himself with a draw knife and shaving horse by hard work. I think it was ready to move into some time in November of the same year. Of course it wasn't plastered, as plastering was not in style in Iowa in those days. It was sheeted and weather boarded, and was about as warm as the ordinary barn is now, but we were all healthy and happy.

Nothing eventful happened that I can think of until the next spring, when the neighbors got together and decided they must have a school. They hauled a small frame house from some abandoned claim, and placed it south of Clark's hotel, which would now be at the corner of Main and 3rd streets, and hired Miss Rosalia Bartholomew to teach a three months' term of school. That was my first school, although I could read quite well. I distinctly remember nearly every pupil by name, and if I were an artist I could draw their pictures. Their names were: Margaret McLean, Mary McLean, Lafayette Selder, John Selder, Robert Selder, Fidelia Selder, Martha Selder, Josephine Lamb, Harvey Lamb, Louisa Varvel, Alexander Varvel, Sarah Varvel (now Mrs. Sleeper), Lucinda Skelley, Lizzie Skelley, James Skelley, Sarah George, William George, Martha Phemister, and Charles Phemister.

These are all I can think of and I feel quite sure all there were. The teacher offered a prize for the pupil that obtained the most head marks during the term. Lizzie Skelley and I had equal numbers, so she gave each of us a book. Mine was Peter Parley's "Winter Evening Tales." I have mine yet, and prize it very much. The first two or three years we had only a three months' school in the summer, but after that we had three months in summer and three in winter. Our second term was taught by Miss Hattie Wright, afterward the first Mrs. D. E. Pond. The third term was taught by Miss Ann McLaughlin of Castle Grove, lately deceased. The teachers all "boarded round" among the patrons of the school. I

remember when it was our turn to have the teacher. I felt quite distinguished walking to and from school with her.

Occasionally a colporteur or circuit rider would happen along, and whenever one did, the people at whose house he stopped notified all the neighbors in some way, and by night they all collected together at some one's house, and all had a good time, listening to the preaching, praying and singing, and afterwards visiting, perhaps, over a cup of coffee and something to eat. The preacher was always urged to come again. For a long time Rev. Ira Blanchard came about once in four weeks. He nearly always stopped at Skelley's.

Later on, we had meetings in the schoolhouse. The preacher always gave out that "at early candle lighting the Lord willing, I will preach here again, two weeks from tonight."

Later on Rev. Swerengen came regularly every two weeks. I have seen him come in late, when perhaps we had been waiting an hour or so. He had ridden several miles over the prairies and was so nearly frozen that he would commence preaching with his overcoat on, and by the time he was through he would have nothing on but his shirt and pants. Some twenty years or so, ago, he preached regularly in the Methodist church at Monticello.

The first person that was buried in the Monticello cemetery was Alexander Faragher, Mrs. Ann George's brother. He died in April, 1852, I don't know the exact date, but know that he died on the Saturday before Easter, and was buried the Monday after. In those days there was no such thing as getting any thing ready-made. The neighbors were all undertakers. My mother and Mrs. Skelley went over and made the burial robe on Easter Sunday (and we were told if we would be good children and stay at home, we could cook all the eggs we wanted. I remember we got the largest kettle there was and filled it full of eggs). Mrs. George's hired man came over to our house to get my father to make the coffin. He had some lumber over head that he was drying to finish the house with inside. He took it down, and made the coffin. He made it in the house for it was snowing, and there were no outbuildings. Between eating eggs and watching my father work, we put in the long gloomy day without our mother. He didn't get it quite finished during the day, so it had to stand in the middle of the floor over night. I well remember how creepy my brother and I felt when we had to go around it to go to bed. Perry Miller and James Clark dug the grave on Monday (by the way Mrs. George owned the land where the cemetery is, and she said she would bury her brother there, and start a cemetery. She afterwards gave an acre or more to the cemetery association). Everybody in the settlement went to the "burying" as it was called at that time. There was no minister in miles, so Dr. Selder made a prayer, and they sang some of those old long metered hymns. "Hark from the Tomb a Doleful Sound," or something of that sort. Then we all got onto sleds some drawn by oxen, and some by horses. I remember everybody seemed deeply affected. I think there is a stone on the old George lot yet bearing the name of the deceased.

In the spring of 1852, I think it was, we had very high water, which took away the Maquoketa bridge. There was a great emigration to California that year. The bridge had been pronounced unsafe for some time, but people kept risking it until it fell with a team and two men. The horses I think were killed

or drowned, but the men escaped with a few bruises and a good ducking. It seemed a miracle as the bridge was a heavy wooden structure and covered. Some one built a rude flat boat and towed the emigrants across. I can't remember who ran the boat, but think it was James Clark and * Perry Miller. They ran the wagons on the boat but generally swam the horses across. Some times it took a whole day to get a crowd of emigrants over. The water got much higher after the bridge fell and came up nearly to the schoolhouse and stayed for some time. We school children had a fine time. Some of the big boys built a skiff, and at noon as many as could get in, went. They would row away out among the trees and sometimes over the tops of the small ones. As I look back now, I wonder that there were any of us left to tell the tale. There must have been a guardian angel always near for in those days we seldom ever had a pair of shoes on from the beginning of warm weather until the frost made it necessary, and some were lucky if they got a pair then.

All who lived in that early day will remember how thick the snakes were. I have stepped over many a rattler. They always coiled and rattled before they struck. When he heard a rattle, we made quick steps trying to locate it. We nearly always carried a stick, and seldom ever let one get away. We occasionally knocked a toe nail off on a root or stone or ran a thorn through our foot. We tied up the wound with a piece of fat salt pork and went on with no thought of blood poisoning.

The Skelley and Varvel children, my brother and myself, lived most of the time in and around Kitty creek catching fish, eating wild crabapples, grapes, plums and gooseberries, ripe or green, as they happened to be, all ignorant of the fact that we had an appendix.

We used to get the fever and ague once in a while in summer and our mothers would give us a dose or two of Dr. Jayne's pills, and next day steep up some boneset and dose us a few days, and we were ready for some more grapes and crabapples.

By the way we were here two or three years before I ever saw an apple. This may sound to people, now-a-days, like a hard life, but I doubt if there is a set of children living, anywhere, today, that are enjoying life any better or as well as we did.

The Kitty creek of today is nothing as it was then. It was a beautiful stream, the water was as clear as crystal, with a gravelly bottom of pretty colored stones. It was so clear that you could see to the bottom where it was several feet deep. I felt so disappointed the last time I saw it. The first time I saw it the upper falls had a fall of several feet and the water was churned into a white foam as it fell over the falls. The upper falls are above the bridge; I don't know as the lower falls show at all now.

I think it was in the fall of 1853, that a tragedy occurred in the neighborhood. Two young men came along on foot late in the afternoon, and stopped at Varvel's where they asked some impertinent questions. They then passed on to our house. It was drizzling rain and nearly dark. My father was out doing the chores. They called a halt, and asked him how far it was to the Buckhorn tavern. He told them, and then asked them where they were going.

* Died at Langworthy, May 29, 1909.

They laughed and told him to go to hell. When he came in he said there was something wrong with the fellows who had just passed. He said one of them in particular had a mean look.

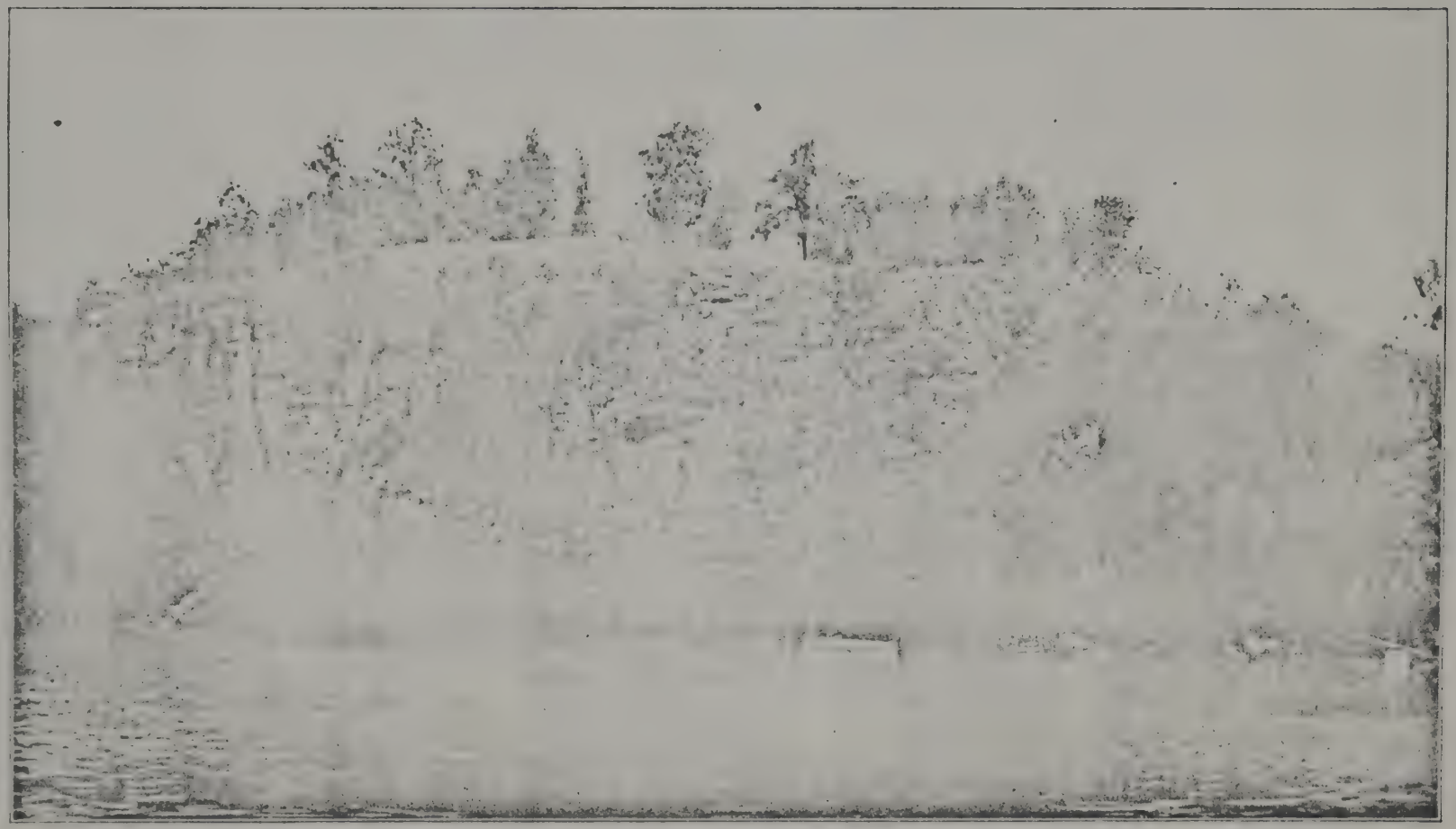
We neither thought or heard any more of them until the next night, shortly after dark, when Hugh Bowen, the first settler in the county, and for whom Bowen's Prairie was named, drove up, and hallooed. My father went out and asked, "what is the matter?" He said, "do you want a dead man?" My father answered "no, have you got one?" He said, "he is not quite dead, but I think he soon will be. I picked him up at Stony Creek bridge."

Mr. Bowen had been to Anamosa to mill. They carried the man in, and by the light it was soon apparent what was the matter. He was covered with blood from head to foot, and blood was oozing from the back of his neck. They asked him questions, and he made out to tell his name and the name of the fellow who was with him. When they got the blood washed off my father recognized him as one of the men who passed the evening before.

He sent word to Varvel, and notified all the neighbors, and by midnight he had a company ready to start after the would-be murderer. Daniel Vance was the name of the injured man and the man who shot him was Edward Soper. His parents lived a few miles west of Anamosa. I don't remember who all went on the man hunt, but Dan Varvel was the leader. They went horseback and each one carried a gun, and Varvel took his big dog. Varvel was a native of Kentucky, so you may know he meant business. They arrived at Anamosa some time in the latter part of the night, woke up the officers and got out papers, and the sheriff went with them. I believe they arrived at Soper's just as the old people were getting up. I can imagine they must have been very painfully surprised. Varvel headed the posse, and demanded to know where Ed. was. His mother said he was up stairs in bed and that she would call him. Varvel said, "I'll do the calling," and at the same time mounted the stairs. He found Soper just getting out of bed. Varvel told him to dress and do it in a hurry. The adjectives they said he used would not look well on paper. He also told him that if he made a move to get away he wouldn't live two minutes. They went back to Anamosa and stopped for breakfast. Then they started for our house with the prisoner, accompanied by all the county officers and nearly all the men of Anamosa. They came in wagons and on horseback, and any way to get there.

Imagine all that crowd coming into a private house that had but two rooms where lay a man at the point of death. By this time Vance could not speak but was conscious. So they pulled the bed out where the men could march around it, and as each man passed by he was to halt and look at Vance. They told him when the man who was with him last, came by, to raise his hand. They left Soper until the last. Vance knew him and raised his hand. Some of the hot headed ones wanted to take him out and hang him right then and there, but they were not permitted to do so. I don't remember all they did, for we had a little summer kitchen outside, and mother kept me out there most of the time, although I would slip in whenever I got a chance to see what was going on.

Everything I saw or heard is as plain to me now as if it had happened yesterday. I know it was nearly night when they got ready to leave. The men were nearly starved. One after another they came out to the shed, and asked



HIGH BLUFF ON THE WAPSIPINICON

for something to eat, until all the bread was gone. Then mother started to making pancakes and kept at it until we hardly had a thing left in the house to eat. There was no place anywhere near to buy anything. This was the first real excitement we ever had.

It appears that after Soper and Vance passed our house on that first occasion they went on until they came to the hill just before Stony creek is reached. At that time the road ran directly over the top of the hill. Soper told Vance that he knew a shorter way by an Indian trail, around under the hill, where the road now runs. Anyone who has passed over that road will remember a shelving rock. When about opposite that rock Soper told Vance he wanted to stop, and for him to walk on, and he would overtake him. That was the last Vance knew until some time towards morning. Soper took Vance's dog with him to the hotel. It was some time after dark when he reached there. The people noticed that he seemed uneasy and nervous, and the dog whined and tried to get out. Soper said he wanted to keep him in for fear he might lose him. The dog finally got out and naturally went back to his master. When Vance who was believed to have been killed regained consciousness, he heard his dog barking and the wolves howling. He said he had no idea where he was or what was the matter. It thundered and lightened all night, and he could see the wolves come up very near him, and the dog would chase them away. This was kept up until daylight. The rain was pouring down and by a flash of lightning Vance saw the shelving rock, and he made out to crawl up under it. But for the faithful dog the wolves would have eaten him. He lay there until nearly night the next day when he became so thirsty he crawled on his hands and knees until he got to the creek. He took off his hat and dipped water to drink. Then he could hear teams going over the bridge above, and he crawled along the banks of the creek to the road. By this time it was getting dark again. He was so exhausted with the effort made in getting there that several teams passed before he could attract their attention. My folks kept him all winter and gave him as much care as if he had been their own son.

The trial was put off until the spring term of court because Vance was not able to appear in court. The county kept Soper at a farm house near Anamosa all winter with a ball and chain to his leg, for at that time there was no jail in the county. In the spring, a short time before the trial, Vance said he wanted to see Soper, and persuaded my father to take him to where he was. Vance and Soper went off by themselves and had a long talk. When court time came and the trial was called, Vance was not to be found. He had left the country and has never been heard of since. We have always thought they had committed some crime together, and that Vance was afraid to appear against Soper.

To go back to the first, and tell the whole story, Soper got dissatisfied with his home, and left to make his fortune. He went over into Illinois, to the village of Pecatonica, where he met Vance, a youth about his own age, and they soon became friends. In about a year he persuaded Vance to come home with him, representing that his people were well off, and they could have a good time. They had money enough to pay their way on the stage to Dubuque. Vance had a trunk and a dog. Soper had nothing but the clothes on his back and they were poor. At Dubuque, Soper asked Vance to let him put on his good suit.

He said he was ashamed to go home with such old clothes; that he had a good suit at home, and would take them off when he got there. They had no way to take the trunk so they left it and tramped the rest of the way. Soper seemed to have no other cause for trying to kill Vance except to get the suit of clothes, and they not very good ones at that.

[Concerning Soper, Dr. W. A. Mirick gives some further information. He says: "This Ed. Soper's father, Isaac Soper, lived near my step-mother's people, and for a time lived in the family of her sister and husband, Andrew Storrs. When he was a young lad, he at one time pretended to put his hands over the spout of a steaming teakettle and inhale the steam. This pretended act induced the little Storrs girl of three or four years to follow his example, which she did. She inhaled the hot steam into her lungs, and died within a few hours in great pain. A few years after the Vance tragedy, Ed. Soper became a horse thief, and he and a man named Gleeson were hanged for this offense near Tipton by the vigilance committee. The rope was put over the limb of a tree and about the necks of the men at sunrise. One of them remarked that he would eat his breakfast in h——. The wagon was driven from under them, and the two were left to strangle. I heard from my mother, when I was a boy of six or seven years, the same story that Mrs. Gallagher has told so well, and also the later events in Ed. Soper's life."—Ed.]

About the year 1853, Daniel Varvel and William Clark conceived the idea of a town and laid out lots on either side of the road as far as their land went. They put about a quarter of an acre in a lot. Varvel owned the land on the east side of the road and Clark on the west. Both sides were a cornfield.

Some time in the summer or fall of 1854, John Moore built a two room house on the lot now owned by Walter Ferguson. They lived in one room and kept a general store in the other. The room was about twelve by fourteen feet. They kept a little of everything from molasses to calico. In a short time their business outgrew the place and they built a frame store building, across the street, about where Proctor's warehouse now stands. Then it was Moore & Christian. Afterward T. C. West had an interest in the store and later Mr. J. C. Lawrence, the father of Orange Lawrence, came from Ohio and bought them out. About this time a man by the name of Wagner built the Monticello house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Fredrieka Hauessler. Abraham and Walter Holston, two brothers, bought the place, and for the first few years, it was the scene of many gay dances and parties. They could both play the "fiddle" as it was called then, and so could get up a dance on short notice. They had half of the upper part of the house done off in one room for a dance hall. When they wanted to have a dance they just cleared the beds out and travelers and boarders had to sit up until the dance was over, which lasted sometimes until near morning.

It was on one of these occasions that Edmund Booth, afterwards publisher of the Anamosa Eureka, with his wife and little daughter, were on their way from Dubuque to Anamosa. They left Cascade some time after dinner, expecting to reach the Monticello house before dark, but there came up a severe blizzard, and it was long after night when they reached the hotel, half frozen. They asked to stay, but were told that there was going to be a dance and that they couldn't possibly keep them. They were informed that half a mile farther

on Henry Phemister lived, and they could get lodgings there. There was nothing left for them to do but push on through the storm, and just as we were going to bed, there came a knock at the door. My father said, "who is it?" for we had locked up for the night. A child's voice answered. My father said, "what can a child be doing out such a night as this" and quickly opened the door. He found a man, woman and child. The child explained that her father and mother were deaf and dumb. (It will be remembered that the elder Booths were mutes.) We gladly took them in and warmed them, as they were nearly perished with the cold. I remember how strange it seemed to me to see them talk to each other with their fingers, also to see them write on their little slates and pass them to my father. They stayed the next day until the storm abated. They sent us the Anamosa Eureka for a long time. I remember how I read it over and over, until I had it nearly all committed to memory, advertisements and all. It will be remembered that books and papers were very scarce in those days.

On July 3rd, 1855, the first flag was raised in Monticello. This date is correct. I am indebted to my old friend and schoolmate, Lizzie Skelley Coulter, for it, as she was married soon after, and has reasons for determining its correctness. The other dates may be somewhat mixed as I have nothing to go by but my memory. The principal persons concerned in the great event of the first flag raising, were the Holsten brothers, Mead, Vaughn, and Newton Coulter. These are all the names I certainly remember, but suppose the rest of the population were pretty much all there, giving advice, if nothing more.

The next day was the "Glorious Fourth" and it was one to us. There was a celebration at Little's Grove on the road to Cascade. The boys got four horses and hitched them to a lumber wagon and got Josh Turner, a stage driver, to do the driving. Talk about having a good time! That was my first time out with the young folks, and we had it. We staid at the grove until after the speaking was over, then hitched up, and drove to Scott's tavern at Scottown. All the old settlers know where Scottown used to be. That was my first meal at a hotel. After dinner we drove around some, and got back to the Monticello house some time before dark. They were going to have a dance. But I had strict orders to be at home before night fall, so my young man had to take me home. Thus ended my first, and I think, my happiest Fourth of July celebration.

During the winter we had dances, kissing bees, candy pullings, spelling school, and later on singing school. We would gather up a big load and drive to Castle Grove or Whitemoretown to a spelling school, and in turn the young people from those localities would come to our school. We drove over the prairies when it was so cold the boys would have to take turns driving so as not to freeze their hands. We all sat in the bottom of the wagon or sled as it happened to be, on straw with quilts spread over us.

I think it was the winter of '56 and '57 that we had the big blizzard. Sunday morning was fair and warm for the time of the year. The day turned out to be beautiful until about four o'clock in the afternoon. Nearly every one that didn't have company went some where. We went to a neighbor's that day, but got home just as the storm broke in its fury. It was all my father could do to get from the stable to the house. On what is now the Hosford farm on the main road, lived an Englishman by the name of Wade. The farm was then owned by

Mr. Walworth. They were our neighbors on the south. They had a family of ten children, the eldest a boy of nineteen and the youngest about a year old. In the morning the father and mother drove out near Langworthy, taking the baby with them, to a Mr. Scrivens', to spend the day and also to bring one of the daughters home with them to do some sewing. They started back while the sun was yet shining. The storm came up so suddenly that in a few minutes it was impossible to see anything before them. Before they reached home they lost their way. The horses couldn't face the storm. They drove 'round and 'round, within a short distance of home until the horses gave out. Then Mr. Wade unhitched the team and spread some quilts down under some willows not far from where Alonzo Hosford used to live. The woman and baby got on them and he spread more over them. Then as we supposed, he started on foot to try to find some place. It wasn't very cold until toward morning then it turned bitter cold with the wind still blowing.

Just as we were getting up the next morning the eldest son came. My father said, "what brings you so early such a cold morning." Then he said his father and mother went away the day before and had not returned yet, and he was afraid they had been lost in the storm. He wanted my father to go with him to look for them. We told him perhaps they had never started home. My father suggested that he go home and get the children up, and as soon as we could get some breakfast and get the chores done, we would come up and see what could be done. We notified some of the neighbors and they in turn told others until all were informed. My father first drove out to Scrivens' to see if they were there. Then as the news of their real loss spread, all the men, and boys too, who were large enough went to look for them. The snow had covered their tracks except on some high places. They hunted all that day and all night and the next day until about noon, before they found any trace of them. Some one saw the corner of one of the quilts sticking out of the snow, and there they found the woman and baby. They then hunted until near night before they found Wade. He had walked and probably hallooed until he fell dead.

They brought them to our house, and we had to lay them around the stove to thaw out, so as to get their clothes off. My mother and some others of the neighbors staid with the children all the time until after the funeral. They found the horses just where he had unhitched them. They had not moved out of their tracks. It took hard work to get them to the house. They lived, but were not able to do any thing the rest of the winter. This happened two weeks before Christmas. Wades had planned to have a big dinner on Christmas and invited several of the neighbors. They had their turkey killed and hung up to freeze. So on Christmas all the neighbors that were expecting to be there, baked up all sorts of good things and took them there, and cooked the turkey and had all the children sit down and eat together for the last time as they had to be separated. All the neighbors that could, took a child to keep until they could do better. One of the smaller ones lived with us for several years. I should have said that the men got together and appraised the stock and household goods and made an auction. And after the funeral expenses were paid divided the balance among the children. There were no legal proceedings, and no one charged any thing for his services although some spent days attending to it.

I should have stated before that our second postmaster was G. W. Lammon. He came soon after the Monticello house was built. He built a small, one story building on the east side of Main street between First and Grand streets. My memory picture of it is as plain as if I were now looking at it. On one side there was a counter and some shelves back of that. At one end there were some pigeon holes for the mail, and the rest of the shelves were filled with different articles, a few pieces of calico, some muslin and denims, and on the lower shelves some shelf hardware, tinware, spices, etc. On the other side of the room was a strong bench running the length of the room that held barrels, one each of sugar, molasses, vinegar and whiskey. Anyone could get from a glass to a gallon. His business outgrew the place, and he moved somewhere near the railroad, and went into partnership with Enoch Jones in the dry goods business. They also kept the wet goods and the postoffice. The venture proved too much for Lammon, and he lost nearly all he had. I don't remember who the next postmaster was.

About this time Jackson Peak, William Hogg and George Bacon built a frame building near the depot and put in quite a nice stock of goods. I remember Mr. Bacon used to say, "This store is run principally by hogs" and pointing to Mr. Hogg would say: "He's a hog and I am the best part of a hog."

I don't remember anything special that happened until the surveyors came to survey for the D. S. W. R. R. from Dubuque to Anamosa. Then we began to prick up our ears for scarcely one of us had ever seen a railroad or a car. The Langworthys of Dubuque were the principal figures in getting stock for the road. James Langworthy was the main one. He induced a great many people to take stock in the road, and made them believe they would be getting dividends as soon as the road got to running. He got them to mortgage a piece of land to secure the purchase price of the stock subscribed for, and afterward the company sold out to another road. After some time the mortgages were foreclosed, and if the land did not bring what the mortgages called for, the parties who were worth it, had to pay the deficiency. No one ever realized a cent from the stock.

James Langworthy came out to collect for some of the stock, and while he was having some excitement about it on the depot platform, he suddenly fell dead. I don't think the stockholders grieved very much, for they all felt very bitter towards him.

I remember that nearly everyone that could walk, went to the depot when the first train came through. Several got on and rode to Anamosa and back. I remember I rode down to Anamosa when it had been running a week or so. My mother almost held her breath until I got home again, she was so afraid the cars would run off and kill all who were on them. She had some reason for her fears, for the first two or three trips they had some serious accidents. Once they killed the conductor and some others. I think there were no others on at the time but the railroad men. The road bed was not sufficiently settled they said.

They only had one coach the first year and on the first Fourth of July, afterward, there was a celebration at Anamosa, so they hitched on some cattle cars and covered them with green branches of trees, and made some rough seats along the sides. I rode in one of them and enjoyed the ride as much as we do now

in a palace coach. Charlie Wales was in the crowd, and kept us all laughing by singing comic songs. I think the road was built in '58 and '59.

Nothing happened that I remember of until 1860, when the stone store known far and wide as Proctor's store was built. The date is cut on a stone on front of the store. Samuel Wales, father of C. E. Wales commonly called "Governor" Wales, built it. That Fourth of July we had about as big a celebration as Monticello ever had. C. E. Wales and the Marvins, I think, were the main ones in getting it up. C. E. Wales got up the dinner and all who know him, know that he never did anything by halves. He hired colored cooks from Dubuque, built brick ovens to do the baking in and had all kinds of fowls and meats, including dozens of baked pigs, besides all other things that go to make up a good dinner. There was a very nice little grove where Proctor's barns and woodyard are now. There the tables were set. There were several very long ones and all were filled many times. After the celebrating he had roast pigs and other things to give away. They had a band from somewhere, and had girls to represent each state carrying flags and marching. I remember I felt somewhat disgraced for they gave me Louisiana, and you know at that time there were quite bitter feelings between the north and south. Andrew Marvin drilled us.

The store building was enclosed and the floors laid, so at night they had a dance on the lower floor as it was all in one room, and made quite a large hall. They carried all the eatables upstairs and had a big supper for all who staid to the dance. I did not stay, but those who did said they had a grand time. This was the last Fourth of July celebration that I took an active part in, for I was married soon after, and for a number of years, was too busy trying to take care of my little family, to do much outside of the household.

In '61 the war was declared, and you know the excitement and sadness we all had to endure. There were many sad scenes as fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts bade the soldier boys "good-eye." Very many times it was a last good-bye. From this time on, unto the present, there are people living in Monticello who know as much or more than I do of the events that have combined to make the history of the town.

I submit this meager account of the early days at the request of Mrs. Kate Mirick, hoping that it may instruct the younger people in the things of the past.

MARTHA J. GALLAGHER.

THE VILLAGE OF MONTICELLO INCORPORATED.

In the spring of 1867, the good people of Monticello, after having waded through mud and slush and having received a vision of streets lined with substantial sidewalks, and of the benefits to be derived from incorporation, longed to assume the garments of cityhood. It was talked over on rainy days when the people could not go out to cultivate their hops and other crops, it was considered on the street corners and preached from the dry goods boxes, and finally took form in the call for a meeting of the citizens of Monticello in Davenport Hall on Saturday evening, April 13, 1867.

At this meeting, the records disclose the following report:

"At a meeting of the citizens of Monticello in Davenport hall on Saturday evening, April 13, 1867, for the purpose of considering the practicability of incorporating the town, C. E. Wales was chairman and Prof. Allen, secretary. After some general remarks, J. Davidson offered the following:

"*Resolved*, that it is the sense of this meeting that the material interests of the town demand that it should be incorporated.

"Remarks were made by S. Y. Bradstreet, A. J. Monroe, Rev. E. P. Kimball, Dr. Simington, M. M. Moulton and F. J. Tyron, and after reading a portion of the law on the subject, the resolution was adopted.

On motion a committee of three consisting of A. J. Monroe, A. H. Marvin and M. M. Moulton was appointed to draft a proper petition to the county court for incorporation.

"On motion of M. R. Gurney, a committee consisting of C. E. Wales, M. R. Gurney and A. H. Marvin was appointed to circulate the petition for signatures."

From other records we learn that about two-thirds of the citizens signed the petition. The petition was presented to the court and the same was granted. September 17, 1867, was the date set for the election of the first town officers. At this election S. Y. Bradstreet was elected mayor by fifty-three majority; C. E. Wales, N. P. Starks, J. L. Davenport, Stanley R. Howard and P. O. Babcock were elected trustees, and F. J. Tyron, recorder. A newspaper account of this election states that "all the officers are perpendicular republicans." Possibly the citizens of that day would better understand what that term "perpendicular" means. A resident of today states that some of the later officers were not perpendicular republicans, though he did not say they were not honorable men.

Of this election, the editor of The Monticello Express at that time gives the following hopeful view of the future of Monticello:

"Monticello has cast off the swaddling clothes of infancy and assumed the garments of strength and young manhood. She is no longer a country village content with an apple sauce and ginger-bread future, but rather metropolitan in her ideas, tastes and aspirations. Visions of broad sidewalks, Nicholson pavements and horse-railroads, already flit before the mind's eye of her enterprising citizens, and the time when our young city shall count ten thousand people is not far distant.

"If some judicious and systematic plan of improvement be now adopted by our city authorities, our town will be one of the most inviting as a residence in Iowa. Nature has given us a beautiful and healthy location; commodious churches are already erected; our schools have an established reputation for superiority, and a more orderly and peaceful town is not to be found. All that seemed to be wanting was well organized and definite action for grading of streets, building of sidewalks, and general improvements. We now have the legal organization, and if our citizens are alive to their interests, we shall continue on the high road to prosperity."

Since that time Monticello has met with her portion of the prosperity of the county. The residence district was built up with fine residences and comfortable homes, the business district was enlarged, new stores and new industries grew

and flourished. The town was inhabited with a peaceful and happy people, the moral and spiritual side of life as well as the physical was carefully guarded.

In 1895, the population had so increased, that the two thousand mark was passed and the town became eligible to become a city of the second class with all of its incidental advantages and dignities. Accordingly the city was divided into three wards in the year 1896. The population as given by the census since 1870 is as follows: 1870, 1337; 1875, 1587; 1880, 1877; 1885, 1826; 1890, 1938; 1895, 2079; 1900, 2104; 1905, 2156.

THE PRINCIPAL FIRES.

In common with most towns, Monticello has had some thorns with her roses, and her onward progress has been checked by the unwelcome flames at various times during her seventy odd years of existence. We give herewith a record prepared by M. M. Moulton in the History of 1879, supplemented by the principal fires since that time.

The first fire was that of D. S. Dewey's two story frame sawmill, at East Monticello, in March, 1855; loss, four thousand dollars, no insurance.

In April, 1864, the two story shop and horse stable of N. W. Austin was burned. Loss on building, five hundred dollars; contents, horse, one hundred dollars; tools, hay and grain, one hundred dollars; one horse belonging to Mr. Ketchum, one hundred dollars. Total, eight hundred dollars. No insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Austin had been prosecuting witness in a certain liquor suit, and is supposed to have lost his shop and barn as a result.

In May, 1864, the frame stable of G. Slade was destroyed by fire. It was Sunday evening, just after services had commenced at the M. E. church, that the fire was discovered. Several prosecutions had been commenced against the saloon keepers for the illegal sale of intoxicating beverages.

Some parties had hid a keg of whiskey in the stable where it was found by some boys, who had been taking a "nip" from it daily, and they concluded to take a swig before attending church, and, as it was dark, lighted a match that they might see; the match fell into the dry hay, and the building was in flames in a moment. Loss on building, five hundred dollars; contents, one hundred dollars; one span of horses, two hundred dollars. Total, eight hundred dollars. No insurance.

July 5, 1864, the restaurant and saloon owned and kept by J. P. Sleeper was destroyed by fire, and was a total loss of about two thousand dollars; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by fire works on the 4th.

A fire occurred on the 26th of July, 1868, and was supposed to be an incendiary fire. The following buildings were totally destroyed: M. M. Moulton's two story building on lot 503; loss two thousand dollars. Loss to Odd Fellows lodge, two hundred dollars; loss of Good Templar's lodge, two hundred dollars. Insurance, eight hundred dollars. H. D. Sherman's butter in the cellar, five hundred dollars; no insurance.

H. M. Wright's book store; loss on building and contents, two thousand dollars; fully insured.

C. A. Whiting's barber-shop; loss on building and contents, two thousand dollars, also fully insured.

October 12, 1869, occurred another incendiary fire, and four buildings were destroyed, viz.: W. E. Berry's saloon, loss two thousand dollars, insured; the building was occupied by Warriner & Monroe, loss to them, two hundred dollars; no insurance. McCormick & Kennedy's store; loss on building and contents, two thousand, five hundred dollars, fully insured. N. M. Smith's drug store and contents, two thousand, five hundred dollars; no insurance. The building owned by Dr. Smith, occupied by J. Davidson with postoffice; loss on contents, two hundred dollars; no insurance. Gardiner & Dunham's building, damaged to the amount of one thousand dollars; fully insured.

December 9, 1869, a partial loss by fire of C. A. Whiting's drug store; loss on building, five hundred dollars; fully insured.

C. J. Conley's loss on contents, one thousand dollars. This fire was supposed to be the result of incendiary causes.

January 23, 1870, C. E. Wales' residence was damaged by fire about one thousand dollars; fully insured.

April 14, 1870, Mr. Reiger's building was damaged about eight hundred dollars; insured.

Damage to Hany building and contents (grocery), one thousand four hundred dollars; insurance, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Meat market of William Peterson, building and contents, one thousand dollars; no insurance.

W. Stambaugh's hardware store; loss on building, one thousand dollars; loss to M. Haran on contents, five thousand dollars; fully insured.

December 12, 1871, E. E. Burdick's tenement house at East Monticello; loss eight hundred dollars; insured.

February 11, 1872, loss by fire of Hibbard, Frost & Wood, of frame flouring mill, fourteen thousand dollars; no insurance.

Dexter Page's foundry and machine shop building; loss one thousand, five hundred dollars; no insurance.

E. B. Kinsella's warehouse burned; loss, five hundred dollars; loss to Pat Hopkins on contents, one hundred and fifty dollars; fully insured.

John Kinsella's ware-house; loss, five hundred dollars; also insured. Langworthy & Holt, contents in same, one thousand five hundred dollars; insured.

Pat Washington's warehouse; loss, seven hundred dollars; no insurance. Hake & Rohn, grain in same, one thousand dollars; fully insured.

A. J. Monroe's barn; loss, one hundred and fifty dollars; not insured.

B. Stuart's barn; loss one hundred dollars; insured for fifty dollars.

W. E. Herrick's tools in mill; loss, one hundred dollars. E. Grissenger's tools in mill, loss, one hundred dollars. The mill was set on fire in the night.

March 28, 1872, A. J. Monroe's barber-shop and law office; loss, five hundred dollars; insured.

April 23, 1872, D. L. Norcross' dwelling house; loss eight hundred dollars; insured.

September 29, 1877, a dwelling that belonged to the estate of David Young, damaged by fire, five hundred dollars; insured.

February 27, 1879, stone flouring mill of H. S. Pope & Bro.; loss, eight thousand dollars; insured for five thousand one hundred dollars.

March 28, 1879, brick residence of D. S. Kinsella; loss, three thousand dollars; insurance, two thousand, five hundred dollars.

June 5, 1879, tin-shop of F. S. Dunham; damage to building, five hundred dollars; damage to contents, three thousand dollars; fully insured.

Dr. W. A. Mirick's office contents, damages, fifty dollars; Dr. Henry's office contents; damages, fifty dollars; no insurance.

Damage to Mrs. Derbin's building, one hundred dollars; damage to contents, four hundred dollars; fully insured.

August 15, 1879, damage to James Young's residence, one hundred dollars; insured.

After this date we cannot find that any record has been kept of the several fires which have visited Monticello. We learn, however, that in the year 1894 there were two destructive fires.

On October 18, 1894, the following losses were sustained: Isaac Rigby, livery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Miller Brothers, livery stock, three thousand dollars; W. H. Procter, warehouse, one thousand five hundred dollars; John McConnon, stock of feed, one thousand dollars; William G. Wales, agricultural implements, four thousand dollars; Dennis Liddy, blacksmith shop, one thousand dollars; Dr. J. E. Gilmore, barn, three hundred dollars; Abijah Bickford, livery, one thousand dollars; Henry Eilers, livery stock, two thousand dollars; Dr. W. W. Hunter, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Wm. Welch, three hundred dollars.

On December 27, 1894, fire losses: W. F. Rohn, six thousand dollars; Ursula Prader, six thousand, three hundred dollars; Mrs. C. A. Wood, nine hundred and fifty dollars; B. D. Hauessler, two hundred dollars; Anna King, three hundred dollars.

November 30, 1902. This was one of the most destructive fires which ever visited the town of Monticello. The block opposite the opera house was destroyed, the origin of the fire not being fully known, but from the best information obtainable at the time it was supposed to have been from combustion in the coal in the basement.

The following were the losses sustained at this fire: Eastwood & Chase, building and contents, thirty-one thousand dollars; George Stuhler's Sons, goods damaged, eight thousand dollars; Dr. George Inglis, eight hundred dollars; Attorney, E. E. Reed, five hundred dollars; J. M. Sleeper, stock and household goods, four thousand dollars; P. J. Monier, one hundred dollars; Bell Telephone Company, three hundred dollars; Electric Light company, seventy-five dollars; Dr. F. A. Hefner, dentist, one thousand dollars.

There have been several small fires since that date, but we have been unable to secure the amount of the losses sustained. The cold storage plant of the Diamond Creamery Company was destroyed about fifteen years ago, with considerable loss to the company.

The volunteer fire company as organized at present is a potent factor in reducing the fire losses. There is a good water pressure, and the hose is kept in

good working order. Occasional drills keep the fire laddies in readiness for emergencies.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The people of today do not look forward to the arrival of the semi-daily mail any more eagerly, or perhaps with less than one half the eagerness, than the residents of Monticello and vicinity did sixty or seventy years ago. To receive their mail twice a week was among the luxuries of the day. Far from home, relatives and native land, surrounded by the forests, the howl of the coyote, and covered mostly with the blue sky, their meat what nature and a good shot provided, the missive from mother, brother or neighbor far away, and the newspaper with its brief chronicle of national events in those days of stirring progress, these made the arrival of the stage coach a very popular event. The weekly mail from Dubuque to Iowa city, the territorial capital of Iowa, was considered good service.

The first postoffice was established in Monticello in 1847. It has been said that the postoffice was established in 1841, but the official records do not bear out this claim. Tradition also has it that Daniel Varvel was the first postmaster. It may be true that Daniel Varvel performed some of the functions of the postmaster and assumed the dignity of a mail carrier. He carried the mail around in his hat. When he met any enquirer for mail, he doffed his hat, allowed the enquirer to look through the mail for such as was directed to him. The credit for keeping the postoffice while he was postmaster has been given to his wife.

The first postmaster at Monticello was William Clark. His appointment is dated January 4, 1847. On the 8th of November, 1849, the postoffice was discontinued and on January 9, 1850; the Monticello postoffice was re-established and on that date Daniel Varvel was appointed postmaster. Following Mr. Varvel with the dates of their appointment, the postmasters have been: John W. Moore, March 20, 1854; Thompson C. West, December 12, 1855; George W. Lammon, August 24, 1857; Nathan Comstock, April 20, 1861; Edward T. Mellett, March 7, 1864; James Davidson, June 7, 1866; John Blanchard, December 15, 1879; P. O. Babcock, January 15, 1884; L. T. Alexander, March 30, 1887; Marshal W. Herrick, January 8, 1890; L. T. Alexander, October 20, 1893; Daniel E. Pond, the present incumbent, January 10, 1898.

From this early start, which was among the first in the county, as in all other towns, the postoffice has been a much frequented spot. It is now an office of the third class, the salary of the postmaster being one thousand, nine hundred dollars per annum.

There are now four rural mail routes established at Monticello. The first route was established March 15, 1900. This was one of the earliest routes established in the county. Route No. 2 was established December 1, 1902; Route No. 3 on the same date, and Route No. 4, January 2, 1906. The mail carriers on these rural mail routes at the present time are: No. 1, Fred E. Matheson; No. 2, Edgar G. Brazelton; No. 3, Ira M. Rodman; No. 4, Charles A. Cramer. The postoffice at Monticello now receives five mails each day, except Sunday, three in the morning and two in the evening.

JOHN O. DUER POST NO. 176 G. A. R.

It is to be regretted that the history of this veteran organization is not available. It was organized about 1880 with about forty members. Later in its history its membership numbered over seventy-five. There have been no regular meetings for several years. The ranks have been depleted by removals, some in answer to the roll call in the camp of the departed, others to various points of activity.

No Woman's Relief Corps has been organized in Monticello. The ladies have taken an active part in the Decoration day exercises, but have never organized.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION AND MONTICELLO SCHOOLS.

(The following history of the Monticello public schools was condensed from a paper prepared by Mrs. Edward Templeton in 1907 for the Friday club as one of a series of historical essays. The paper is replete with interesting historical data and prepared by Mrs. Templeton after careful research to secure the facts.)

A claim which covered a large part of the ground on which Monticello now stands was entered in the year 1836 by two young unmarried men—Daniel Varvel and William Clark. They were the only white men in the vicinity during the winter of 1836-7, but in the spring other settlers came, and they continued to come in such numbers that on the 7th of December, 1838, a meeting was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore of Bowen's Prairie to form a county organization.

In 1839 a "military road" leading from Dubuque was commenced by the government. In 1841 a postoffice was established and three years later the coach firm, Frank & Walker, put in a four-horse daily coach between Dubuque and Iowa City.

The little settlement grew and soon the need of a school became imperative. Lumber was hauled from Dubuque, a house on the other side of the river was hauled into town and built over, the work being done by Daniel Varvel, John Stevenson, Joseph Clark, Dr. W. B. Selder and George Gassett. This schoolhouse stood at the foot of Third street facing the military road. Miss Rosalie Bartholomew, afterwards Mrs. F. Beardsley, was the first teacher; Miss Wright (Mrs. Pond) the second, Miss Anna McLaughlin the third and Miss Ellen McConnon, afterwards Mrs. Proctor, taught one or two terms in those early years.

The names of the scholars attending the first school, on the authority of Mrs. Gallagher, were, Margaret McLean, Mary McLean, Lafayette Selder, Robert Selder, Martha Selder, Robert Selder, Fidelia Selder, Josephine Lamb, Harvey Lamb, Louisa Varvel, Alexander Varvel, Sarah Varvel, Lucinda Skelley, Sarah George, William George, Martha Phemister and Charles Phemister. The teachers boarded around among the families represented in the school.

These are about all the definite facts that can be learned until after the township was organized into a school district, called the District of Monticello, when the first school record begins.

The first meeting of the board of directors was held May 19, 1859. The directors were: President, Summer Hopkins; vice president, Lucian Rice; secretary, W. H. Walworth; director district No. 1, S. H. Tucker; district No. 2, Michael Hofacre; district No. 3, A. H. Marvin; district No. 4, Chauncey Mead. The directors of each district hired the teacher, so no official mention of such a proceeding is made in the school records.

The first teacher mentioned as teaching in No. 4, Monticello, is Bradley Stuart in 1859. The item in the record reads: "Voted that B. Stuart's wages as teacher in sub-district No. 4 be twenty-seven dollars per month." It was evident that Mr. Stuart had been teaching on an unknown salary, for one month later the board voted him one hundred and seven dollars back pay.

On May 21, 1859, it was "Resolved, that the plan presented for a new schoolhouse be adopted and that proposals for building the same be received in two weeks." These proposals were to include a site and the cost of the building complete, not including seats.

On June 11th, the plan was accepted. The schoolhouse was to be a frame building, two stories high, containing one room below and one above; the building to be thirty-six feet long by twenty-four feet wide. What the cost of this proposed building was to be the records do not say, but it was insured when completed for one thousand, two hundred dollars. On the building committee were W. H. Walworth, H. D. Smith and E. E. Tracy.

It was thought by some conservative minds a wildly extravagant thing to erect such a schoolhouse and predictions were made that there would never be enough children in Monticello to fill it. Only the lower room was finished; the upper room, a big unsealed attic, was let to the Odd Fellows for a hall, and here the school children who brought their dinners congregated at noon and the unfortunate ones who lived so near that they could go home for the mid-day meal rushed breathlessly back to join in the frolic.

It was proposed to make a gift of the old school home to the young Scotch Grove district, but the haughty Miss would not accept her older sister's outgrown garment, so W. H. Walworth was authorized to rent said schoolhouse to the best advantage, the thrifty board stipulating to require rent in advance. This building was finally torn down to make room for a dwelling. After the lower room of the new building was finished, a Mr. McDonald taught for a few weeks but for some reason did not finish the term, it being finished by the Rev. Mr. Kimball. Montgomery Marvin taught the fall and winter terms of 1860-61. Miss Emma Crane, afterwards Mrs. Dan Walworth, taught the summer term of 1861. H. D. Sherman took charge of the school that fall and winter. The school records show that his wages must have been about twenty-eight dollars a month. Board at that time was furnished teachers at one dollar and seventy-five cents. Wood was furnished the school that winter for two dollars and twenty-five cents per cord.

On May 10, 1862, the upper story of the new schoolhouse was ordered finished. A festival was held in the upper room of the finished building for the purpose of buying seats. This social event netted forty-two dollars. That summer Miss Ellen McConnon (Mrs. Proctor) was paid fifty-four dollars for teaching a four months' school. H. D. Sherman taught the fall and winter terms

and Kate Hubbard and Letia Hopkins the following summer. In the spring of 1863 Mrs. Sherman came into the schools. * * *

In the winter of 1865 the low ground where the old congregational church now stands became flooded, and freezing became a fine skating pond for the school children and we can imagine the frantic rush for the school building at the sound of the last bell and the shame-faced culprit who had lingered a little too long, slinking to his seat under the stern glance of the principal.

Pupils from outside the district of Monticello paid a small tuition, and there were scholars from Richland, Castle Grove, Clay and Fairview townships.

These were the years of the Civil war. Company H, Thirty-first Iowa, was organized in the upper room of the school building and many a time this little community must have been shaken to its very heart's core by the victories and reverses of the northern arms, and the sad news of deaths on the battle field, of neighbors and friends. * * * To all this wonderful making of history, but one reference is made in the Monticello school records.

"April 17, 1865.—On motion of Wilson voted that each sub-district be authorized to purchase mourning to drape the several schools." * * * In the spring of 1866 it was found necessary to enlarge the schoolhouse building. An ell was added, giving it now four rooms with a seating capacity of two hundred. * * *

The summer school of 1866 was taught by M. A. Wright, Jane Moore, Lydia Locher and A. H. Brown. This is the first mention of Miss Wright in the school records. * * * She was a young woman of strong character and a personality that commanded respect. She was full of enthusiasm for her work and possessed a gift for teaching and a strong right arm which she did not hesitate to use to enforce discipline. Many a lusty lad did she literally snatch from the wide path of rebellion and insubordination that leadeth to destruction and start him in the straight and narrow way of obedience and respect for authority which leads to good citizenship.

In 1866 the Monticello Academy was organized. Prof. Allen from Hopkinton was in charge assisted by H. D. Sherman, Miss Lobdell, Kate O. Rice and Miss Wright. Mrs. H. D. Sherman and Mrs. James Davidson had charge of the music department and Monticello became an educational center. The following rules were adopted by the board: 1st. Pupils are required to do what is right. 2nd. They are to be punctual at the exercises required by their teachers. 3rd. Swearing and fighting are prohibited. 4th. Students are required to be in school from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m. unless excused by one of the teachers to study in their rooms. 5th. All students are required to be in their rooms from 8 p. m. through the night unless excused by a teacher. Any student either from Monticello or without, who continues, after due admonishing to disregard any of the above rules shall be dismissed from the schools.

The following course of study was adopted: Primary—Spelling to the fiftieth lesson; primary arithmetic; primary geography; reading: first, second and third readers; writing on slate.

Intermediate: Second book Camp's geography; writing in copy book—a fair hand; Ray's mental arithmetic to page 144; Ray's third part through common fractions; spelling to page 155.

High school: writing, reading, mental arithmetic, and all studies above those enumerated in the primary and intermediate departments; spelling from dictionary.

In 1868, *The Little Corporal,* a paper edited by the author, Edward Eggerton, offered an organ as a prize for two hundred subscriptions. The Monticello high school tried for the prize. Almost the required number of subscriptions were raised. The small sum remaining was made by giving a concert which was a great success in an artistic way as well as financial.

Prof. Allen resigned his position in the schools about this time so that he might travel in the interest of a system of map drawing of which he was the author. A Mr. Wood was hired in his place. He was an eccentric gentleman and did not prove a success, and that splendid disciplinarian, Mr. H. D. Sherman, entered the schools and taught until the fall of 1868 when Prof. Janes was hired. The teachers of 1869-70 were: J. E. Janes, M. A. Lobdell, M. A. Wright, Alice Cool, Jennie Herrick. * * * Prof. Janes remained in the school four years. * * *

The school had now outgrown the old building and a ward school was opened in the old Monticello Bank building, west of the railroad. The necessity of a new building was evident and the old system of a township district was dissolved and Monticello became an independent school district in 1876. The men who were members of the first board of this district were: President, S. S. Farwell; secretary, M. M. Moulton; treasurer, M. L. Carpenter; Col. John O. Duer, Dr. I. H. Phillips, George W. Birdsall, Fred Grassmeyer.

On September 17, 1877, R. P. Smith was elected secretary of the school board, an office he retained for many years.

Professor Luther Foster, now President Foster of the New Mexico Agricultural college of New Mexico, writes of his experience here as follows: "When I took charge of the schools in September, 1873, Monticello formed one of the school districts of the township and was in charge of one director. * * * The old schoolhouse was occupied at that time. It contained four rooms and a recitation room. Miss Matthew's school occupied a store room on First street. * * * The rooms were named as follows: First and second primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. Each room below the high school contained at least two grades and the high school three. * * * During my first year a definite high school course was adopted. * * * It was strong in mathematics and included elementary work in botany, zoology, chemistry and physics. Aside from English, German was the only language offered. * * * Miss Lizzie Burnight was then the banner pupil of the high school and remained such until her graduation in 1875. She was the first graduate of the institution and she delivered her graduating essay in Kinsella hall before a large audience. * * * In 1877 was graduated the largest and best class of my time. It numbered thirteen or fourteen. Among its members were Carrie Dunham, Clara Penniman, Effie Whittemore, Asenath Gibson, Dan Davis, and others. * * * The influential men of the locality included such persons as Major Farwell, J. O. Duer, S. M. Youran, John Blanchard, G. W. Lovell, Captain Carpenter, H. D. Sherman, W. H. Proctor, Harry Walworth and Henry D. Smith. * * * The township was separated into independent districts in 1876, when the new schoolhouse was con-

structed. I had charge of the schools for ten years, lacking ten weeks, and resigned to accept the position of county superintendent. My successor was Mr. A. H. Beals."

The new building was not completed until 1878, although it was occupied before that time. Mr. John O. Duer, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Burdick were members of the building committee. F. M. Ellis was the architect. A. E. Chesterfield was given the contract for stone work. Chesterfield and Fry, brick work. Clark & Hubbard, carpenter work. Chandler & Page, iron work. Fred Grassmeyer, hardware. The finishing of the lecture hall on the lower floor was given to N. W. and M. L. Austin.

A home entertainment was given in the new opera house to help pay for its furnishings April 5, 1878. The title of the play was "Led Astray." Those taking part were Messrs. Wright, Lott, Wing, Allen and Holston, and Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Price. The music was furnished by Miss Emma Clark, piano, and Mr. Leichardt, violin, and their fine playing was highly praised.

"No complimentaries were issued," says the *Express*, "except to such impecunious individuals as the clergy and the Anamosa editors." Four hundred dollars were cleared by this entertainment.

The cost of the new building, including the furnishings, was twenty thousand dollars. In 1881 city water was piped into the building and in 1882 a furnace was added. The old building was sold to Mr. Smith, March 20, 1878, for the sum of three hundred dollars.

The teachers employed the first year in the new building were Professor Foster, principal; Mary Farwell, Maria A. Wright, Mary Marvin, Pink Duer, A. Moulton, Mattie Herrick, Anna Moody. Miss Kate Curtis (Mrs. Mirick) was elected assistant in the high school in the year 1878, and held the position until the close of the spring term, 1883.

(From other sources we gain the following additional history of the Monticello schools.—Editor.)

From the secretary's record we find that the following persons have served on the school board of the Monticello schools: S. S. Farwell, Geo. Stuhler, M. M. Moulton, M. L. Carpenter, J. O. Duer, Dr. I. H. Phillips, Geo. W. Birdsall, Fred Grassmeyer, H. M. Wright, C. E. Wales, J. A. Chandler, J. McConnon, H. D. Sherman, J. W. McMeans, John Moody, W. H. Proctor, J. H. Bacher, F. M. Hicks, E. T. Mellett, W. A. Mirick, M. W. Herrick, F. J. Tyron, H. Tiarks, C. M. Prader, C. A. Henry, W. W. Hunter, F. A. Coyle, E. E. Hicks, S. E. Sarles, R. C. Stirton, C. W. Hosford, Matt Noyes, J. O. Lawrence, J. A. Doutrick, A. Kempf, J. S. Hall, J. W. Doxsee, George Inglis, J. E. Bateman, F. A. Hefner, F. B. Bolton.

The members and officers of the present school board are: president, Dr. George Inglis; J. W. Doxsee, J. E. Bateman, F. A. Hefner, F. B. Bolton; secretary, J. N. Peterson; treasurer, E. G. Hicks.

On April 1, 1906, R. P. Smith resigned as secretary of the school board after having served in this capacity continuously since his election first in September, 1877. The editor has had occasion to look through the records as kept by Mr. Smith, and we do not wonder that his services were retained. The minutes are complete, neatly written and accurately recorded.

The several principals of the high school have been, in their order of service: Jerome Allen, H. D. Sherman, J. E. Janes, Luther Foster, A. H. Beals, L. E. McPherson, Fred A. Jackson, W. A. Doran, Charles R. Scroggie, Clarence McCracken, John E. Foster.

On May 6, 1895, a special election was held to vote on the proposition of issuing bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars, for the erection of a new school building. This proposition carried by a vote of seventy-eight to twelve. The new building was erected the same year and completed in the spring of 1896.

In 1909, by vote of the district, the school grounds were enlarged by the addition of more ground on the east side of the present property.

A sanitary drinking fountain was placed in the school in 1909.

GRADUATES.

1875—Lizzie Burnight-Kramer.

1876—George Wood, Amanda Babbe-Hosford, Ida Langworthy-Scott, Sarah Smith-Seward, John Mellett.*

1877—Clara Penniman-Hitchcock, Mollie Grassmeyer-Rogers, Henry Mead, Asenath Gibson-Mudge, Mattie Curtis-Starks, Ray Lawrence-Delano,* Carrie Dunham-Dunham.* Amelia Moulton, Cora Garlock-DeWitt, D. L. Davis, Myrtle Condon-Fink, Effie Whittemore-Glover,* May Moore-Sullivan.

1878—Franc Moulton-Smail, Sarah Moore-Dunn, Emma Dawson,* A. W. Bickford.

1879—Kate Chandler-Dunshee, Mamie Crocker-Udall, H. A. L. Bigley, Nona Birdsell-Welden, Mate Barnhill-Carmon.*

1880—No class.

1881—Emma Moody-Howe, Anna McConnon-Bevington,* Lucy Austin-Hickox, Jennie Henderson-Porter, May Hickock-Scovern, George Yoran, W. E. Walker.

1882—Nettie Sleeper,* Clara Weir-Sears, Nellie Starks, Emma Vehon, Mary Preston,* Eva Blanchard.

1883—Cynthia Putnam-Calkins, Ella Henderson-Bartholomew, Ada Gibson-McCaroll, Ella Hazard-Petcina, Frank McMeans.

1884—Hattie Walworth-McCarty,* Johanna Graf, Lizzie Whittemore, Anna Calkins-Batchelder, Ed Soetje, Mattie Fawcett-McClintock.

1885—Adena Little,* Emma Pond-Milner, Tabitha Miller, Ida Weir-Kingsley, Maud Ellis-Keglice, Lou Stambaugh, Jessie Preston.*

1886—No class.

1887—Bessie Duer-King, Ella Eberhart-Magee, Nellie Dunham-Fletcher, Trick Little,* Winifred Smith-Nixon, Nellie CcConnon-Bevington, Lolla Hicks-Koop, Hattie Proctor-Taupert, Mabel Herrick-Hall, Agnes Russel-Stirton, Charles Davidson, Grace Maurice.*

1888—Imogene Dunham-Stuhler, Carrie Rice, Jessie Fawcett.

1889—Gertrude Rodman-Hubbard, Lucy Davidson-Mitchell, Henry Davidson, Caroline Hicks, Oscar Soetje.

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*Deceased.

1890—Max Rettig, Neva Starks-Wilson, Carrie Page, Cola Maurice-Bowie, Eugene L. Gilmore, George Curtis, Mary Smith.

1891—Josephine Rice-Watson, Edward Lang, Zepha Rodman-Schlatter, Alberta Soetje, Mayme Keenan-Barnard, Mayme Winner-Rettig, Frank Keenan, Alice Sherman,* Frank McConnon, George Pierce, Ervin E. Reed, Margaret Young.

1892—No class.

1893—Edith Curtis,* Spencer Guiles, Anna Noyes, Lulu Fisher-DeLancey, Mattie Starks-McNurlin, James Milne, Alma Matson, Thomas G. Richardson, Horace Chapman, Norman M. Smith, Kate Schoonover-Overing.

1894—Wilbur Smith, James Abel, Harry Clark, Mattie Devlin-McAleer, Mary Hayden, John Smith, Edna Schoonover, Alice Reed, Laura Hickman-Gilmore, Sadie Hickman-Newell, Tom King, Clara Miller-Matson, Fred Sarles, Nancy Stevenson-Young, Kathryn Young, David Heisey.

1895—Wilma Smith, Mary Davidson, Maggie Davidson-Eberhart, Fannie Allen, Frank Sutherland, Martha Wernimont, Aggie McDonough, Carlotta Graves-Sturtevant, Clell McLaughlin, Henry Rogers, May Allen-Hanna, John Gearhart, Forest Matson, Minnie Heisey-Berry, Edmund Henely, Lillian Farragher, Carrie Franks-Doron, Mary Locher, John Rice, Roy Hicks.

1896—Gertrude Lang-Lee, Fay Seeber,* Ada May Waite-Hildreth, Edna Young-Miller, Bessie Kaylor, Mamie Abel, William Campbell, Paul Eilers, Nettie French, Inez Gilroy, H. Lee Hildreth, Adelbert King, Alvah Miller, Rudolph Ricklefs, Agnes Watt-Condit, Palmer Hosford, Alberta Thoeni-Skelley, John Breen, Mary Corbett-Eilers, Harriet Faust-Guiles, Bertha Graham, Florence Gregory-Tiffney, Maude Hosford-Lightfoot.

1897—Mabel Lawrence-Gilchrist, Gratia Allen, Alexander S. Boyd, Elsie M. Brown, Samuel Dale Boyd, Blanche Clark, Charles Graves, Lydia Gruenstein-Guyan, Lula Rynerson, Ethel Smith, Ralph Seeber, Josephine Sutherland, Gladys Welch, Ray Schaeffer.

1898—Daisy Burkert, Bertha Gilroy-Arduser,* Lillian Jennings-Hartwell, May Liddy, Clara Ricklefs, Ada Schneider, Grace Thoeni, Maud Wheelock, Paul Gruenstein, Orville Hosford, Grace Lovell-Schoonover, Frank McLaughlin, Marcus Matthiessen, Emma Schneider, Daisy Waugh-Milsap, Lloyd Jennings.

1899—Marcus Matthiessen,† Palmer Hosford,† Bertha Gilroy-Arduser,†* Clara Ricklefs.†

1900—Ruth Darling, Will Breen, Essie Hoag, Jessie Davidson-Gaylord, Louise Bebb, Maud Palmer-Reichart, Blanche Peltier, Edith Thompson, Edith Welch, Charles Webber, Mabel Allen, Ethel George, Rufus Ricker, Charles Heisey, Stuart Smith, Edna Thomas-McHugh, Will McLaughlin, Elmer Lang, Howard Hicks, Wena Wood-Chase.

1901—Frank Hofacre, Irving Mirick, Roy Peterson, Gotlieb Bader, Blanche Noble, Edna Drury, Nellie Garlock-Goble, Hazel Butterfield, Mabel Wilkinson, Kate Stuhler, Eliza Thomas-Paris, Lena Schneider-Palmer, Emma Deischer-Main,* Opal French-Barrett, Margaret Erricksen.

1902—Raymond George, Harry Smith, Stephen Hosford, Lyle Hicks, Verena Schneider, Laura Rauch, Mamie McAleer, Jessie Niermeyer, Elsie Noble, Ike

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*Deceased. †Re-graduated, one year added to course.

Suter, Louis Stuhler, Fred Kempf, Seward Smith, Maggie Liddy, Louisa Schneider, Emma Binggeli, Ray Thomas.

1903—John Noyes, John Pond, Albert Byers, Will Byers, Otto Meyer, Nellie Wales, Elmer Bigley, Fred Wales, Herman Schaeffer, Stella Wilkinson, Allie George, Iva Barnts.

1904—Myrtle Barnhill, Nelle Bigley-Coyle, Mary Drees, Valentine Eby, Allen Fairbanks, Margaret French, Libbie George, Florence Hefner, Mary Hogan-Reffler, Walter Hubbard, Leroy Lang, Catherine Lovell, Richard McLaughlin, George Mead, Grace Noble, Elva Meyer, Margaret Pond, Lisle Richardson-Lovell, Franey Schneider, David Terwilliger, Arthur Thoeni, Harriet Smith-McNeil, Frank Thompson, Kathryn Sarles, Bertha Harken, Edna Cramer-VanBuren, Vera Smith, Belle Lyans.

1905—Helen Albertson-Riser, Arthur Baker, Ray Baade, Minnie Barnts, Amelia Borgelt, Millington Carpenter, Pansy Carter, Tom George, Augusta Hauessler, Myrtle Hofacre, Harriet Lubben, John Mayberry, Maude Mirick, Clara Noyes, Margaret Potter-Pack, Edith Rettig, Doyt Rhodes, Edith Schneider, Dwight Smith, Ethel Smith, Libbie Thoeni, Gertrude Thompson-Newlin, Will Wales, Cleve Welch.

1906—George Abel, Lucy Altman, Kathryne Ambuehl, Ursula Arduser, Eva Brazelton, Gene Byers, Florence Calkins, Edna Hoffman, Lulu Howie, Frances Koop, Blanche Monroe, Carl Stuhler, Edna Suter, Lewis Sutherland, Colin Thomas, Dan Wales, Iva Burkert.

1907—Marie Bateman, Edith Beash, Halstead Carpenter, Clotilda D'Autremont, Alice Deischer, Charles Doxsee, J. Hoyt Dreibilbis, Blanche Eilers, Gladys Fairbanks, Freida Hanssen, Florence Hubbard, Mae Hubbard, Ward Inglis, Berthina Moe, Olive Moses, Mary Pond, Russell Stuhler, Selma Suter, Nellie Sutherland, Edna Templeton, Mary Doxsee.

1908—Paul Balcar, Frank Bolton, Esther Brown, Beulah Calkins, Olive Cramer, Frank D'Autremont, Bessie Erricksen, Blanche Fairbanks, Ramona French, Roy Greenawald, Mabel Heisey, Pearl Heisey, Lowell Hicks, Robert Howie, Blanche Hunter, Mabel Inglis, Will Lubben, Ethel Magee, Ethel Moses, Hazel Neal, Ethel Young.

1909—Maude Hall, Hazel Hubbard, Hartley Wilkinson, Lena Hauessler, Clarke Hubbard, Iola George, Frieda Gruenstein, George Drinkwater, Ella Watt, Harriette Campbell, John Schoon, Margarete Deischer, Mary George, Emil Ricklefs, Bertha Locher, Emma Hein, Harold Bingham, Florence Erricksen, Harry Locher.

Following is the corps of teachers for 1909: Superintendent, John E. Foster; principal, Mary I. Jarman; English teacher, Mrs. F. B. Bolton; German teacher, Miss Jessie Warnecke; mathematics teacher, Miss Josephine Berry; music teacher, Miss Charlotte Adams; eighth grade, Miss Rachel Megee; seventh grade, Miss Florence Babcock; sixth grade, Miss Carolyn Hicks; fifth grade, Miss E. Grace Young; fourth grade, Miss Aletha Babcock; third grade, Miss Pearl Green; second grade, Miss Mary Locher; primary principal, Miss Alida Whiting; assistant primary, Miss Nellie Wales; assistant primary, Miss Elsie Bender.

THE MONTICELLO PRESS.

(This sketch of the press was prepared by Mrs. H. S. Richardson for The Friday Club and is a splendid review of this phase of the Monticello history.—Editor.)

The newspapers of Monticello have been an influential and an important factor in the material development of the town from the time of its incorporation as a town up to the present time, when as a city of the second class, it enjoys the distinction of being one of the most wealthy and enterprising cities in this section of the state.

The first newspaper in Monticello was *The Monticello Express,* the first issue of which bore the date of July 10, 1865. It was established by Orville D. Crane who was then a young man and a practical printer who had been attracted to the west. The bill of sale of the plant showed that the type and press had formerly been used in the publication of the *Nevada Democrat,* and had been purchased at a cost of six hundred dollars. The office of *The Express* was established in what was then known as the Rosa building. Mr. Crane continued as editor and publisher until the following February, when the office passed under the management of James Davidson, a captain in the Civil War. He is described as a genial and a popular man. He was later elected county superintendent of schools. In 1866 he had been appointed postmaster at Monticello. He served the people as the representative of Uncle Sam in this capacity for fourteen years. Captain Davidson continued the publication of *The Express* until the 8th of August, 1867, when he sold it to J. H. Scott and Edward N. Howard. The paper continued to be republican in politics. Mr. Howard was a member of the firm only a short time, having sold his interest to his partner, J. H. Scott. Mr. Howard, however, continued to be the foreman, and with the exception of a few intervals, he held this relation to the paper until his death in the early part of 1908.

J. H. Scott edited the paper until April 4, 1868, when N. G. Sales, who had purchased the plant a short time before, sold it to G. W. Hunt. Under the management of Mr. Hunt, the paper changed color, politically and espoused democracy, but a year later it returned unto its own and again espoused the cause of the republican party. *The Express* remained under the management of G. W. Hunt until March 4, 1872, when the plant passed under the able management and control of John Blanchard. *The Express* prospered under his able editorial direction. Its circulation doubled during the eleven years he was its editor and manager. Mr. Blanchard was also postmaster during a part of the time he was editor. He was later editor of the *Dubuque Daily Times,* and afterward became editor of *The Minneapolis Times.* He died a few years ago.

In December, 1883, *The Express* was purchased by M. W. Herrick and J. W. Doxsee, two young attorneys who had been associated together in the practice of law. They continued to edit the paper and practice law until 1888, when Mr. Herrick disposed of his interest to Mr. Doxsee. Mr. Herrick and Mr. Doxsee are yet in the practice of law at Monticello, though not in partnership. Mr. Doxsee has since been the editor and publisher of *The Monticello Express,* and under his careful yet vigorous management, it has become a paper

of remarkable strength and influence. Its circulation is one of the largest in the county, and its editorials are frequently quoted by the daily press of the state. It has been one of the official papers of the county for over a quarter of a century. It is one of the leading county weeklies published in the state.

The Monticello Liberal. The first number of *The Monticello Liberal* was published September 19, 1872, by the Monticello Printing Company, with G. W. Hunt, formerly editor of *The Express*, as editor and manager. *The Liberal* supported the Independent party during the campaign of Horace Greeley with a platform standing for Universal Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, The One Term Principle, and the motto: "Resconstruction and Reform." In 1874, G. W. Hunt became the sole owner and proprietor. The paper afterward supported the principles of the democratic party. *The Liberal* was an eight-column folio, published weekly on Thursday.

G. W. Hunt also published a German paper called *Die Freie Presse*, known locally by the nickname of the *Dutch Calf*. This paper was published at the *Liberal* office, and began publication December 20, 1877. The paper was established to obtain the county printing, the statute at that time making it an official paper on account of it being the only German paper published in the county.

After a varied career of seven or eight years, G. W. Hunt, the editor of *The Liberal* and the *Freie Presse*, sought other fields of usefulness, and we read that on leaving town, the editor was presented with a purse of several dollars to help him over a hard place. No further issues of either paper were published.

In August, 1883, *The Jones County Times* was established by L. T. Alexander as a democratic paper. He continued to edit the paper until Cleveland's administration in 1888, when he was appointed postmaster, which office he held during the two terms, running the paper also during part of the time until G. W. Bishop became the owner. The early history of the paper is not extensive. The files do not seem to have been kept.

G. W. Bishop continued to publish *The Times* until 1900. The paper had been conducted at a loss, and at that time the plant was sold at public auction for one thousand, seven hundred dollars to Swigart Brothers & Sears, of Maquoketa. This firm published the paper with Sears as resident manager from March 10, 1900, until March 1, 1901, when it was purchased by the present owner and publisher, J. T. Lanigan. Under the management of Mr. Lanigan, the paper has become more prosperous. It was an uphill proposition, and had it not been for the tenacity of purpose and the determination not to be humiliated by defeat, the paper might now have had an epitaph, chiselled on a small marble slab. Under the management of Mr. Lanigan, *The Times* has become a paper of considerable influence and circulation. In politics, it is democratic. The credit sheet now shows a balance on the right side of the page. Nelle Hauessler has been an able assistant in the office for several years and is deserving of credit for her share of the work in the development and prosperity of *The Times*. The paper takes a live interest in the public welfare of the people.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN OF MONTICELLO.

(The following excellent review of the early business men of Monticello, was prepared by Mrs. R. C. Stirton for the Friday club, and the history is fortunate in having it at its disposal.---Editor.)

The name of the first merchant in Monticello cannot be definitely determined. Levi Gassett has been mentioned by some as entitled to this historic honor, while others give the firm of Moore & Christian, credit for this distinction.

Mr. Gassett had a general store in a log cabin on the lot north of the Nicholas Miller home on Main street, and later went into the meat market business, his shop being located about where Hayes' furniture store now stands. Mr. Gassett sold the shop to George Curtis and then purchased the lots on the hill where Mrs. McConnon and J. W. Doxsee now live. For many months his meat wagon went from one part of the country to the other supplying his customers with provisions. We have no definite information as to where Mr. Gassett went after leaving Monticello.

Some time in the summer of 1854, John Moore built a two-room house on the lot now owned by Walter Ferguson, the family living in one room, the other room being a general store. In a short time, the business outgrew the place, and a frame store was built across the street, where Proctor's warehouse now stands. Then it was Moore & Christian. This firm remained in business for about two years and was succeeded by John Lawrence, Otis Whittemore and T. C. West, successively, all from Bowen's Prairie. The store was greatly enlarged. Henry Kaylor clerked in the store for Moore & Christian, for Whittemore & West and also for Mr. Lawrence.

Nothing further is known of the firm. In 1859, C. E. Wales came out from Dubuque to Castle Grove, settling in Monticello. Prior to opening in business, he formed a partnership with William Merriam. Five years later, Mr. Wales was alone, Mr. Merriam in the meantime having gone to Idaho in company with others in search of gold. At this time Mr. Wales lived in the house occupied by Mrs. Ommen, and later built the corner house where Samuel Eby now lives. Mr. Wales then moved across the street to the Gallagher place with his clerks, Mr. Proctor and Ed. Howard. Soon after, Mr. Wales sold to Proctor & Company, the "Co." being Samuel Wales and his son Samuel. In 1860, the well known and familiar stone store was built, and the new firm took possession.

Mr. Wales then moved up First street into an old building where Hubbard's furniture store now stands. After moving to First street, Mr. Wales formed a partnership with Dave Gardner under the firm name of Gardner & Wales. At this time the business was not only a general store but included grain and stock. An item in *The Monticello Express* at that time, showed that in less than one year, the amount paid out for grain and stock alone was one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The same paper shows an advertisement by this firm which reads: "Gardner & Wales have just breathing room left in their store on account of the immense piles of goods. For enterprise and business promptness this firm is second to none in the state."

Early in 1866, a banking and exchange office was opened and was a matter of great convenience to the people. Gardner & Wales did the first banking business on a small scale in connection with their store. Later, the firm moved across to what is now the Monticello State Bank corner, and soon afterward, Mr. Wales sold his interest to Jasper Eaton. Mr. Wales joined with Mr. Noyes in a building where Kinsella block now stands, and later moving to Dubuque. About 1867, Mr. Wales began the erection of a residence in what is now known as the Boswell place, and it was here that his daughter Clara was born.

About this time the cultivation of hops was in its height. For one year the new firm of Gardner & Eaton did well but the next year there was a decided fall in the price of this product which resulted disastrously to the firm. So many people who raised hops had accounts with the firm and were unable to pay, the firm was compelled to close its doors.

The firm of Gardner & Eaton was succeeded by Rohrback & Periolat, clothing merchants. This firm afterwards moved to a store where Perrine's restaurant is now located. Periolat later succeeded to the entire business of the firm.

The biography of W. H. Proctor shows that previous to the time he was clerking for Mr. Wales, he lived with an uncle, Hartley by name, of Castle Grove. Still later he clerked for Mr. Higby who lived where Andrew Davidson had his store at Downerville. About this time, Mr. Wales met the young man and being much impressed with him, urged him to come to Monticello. In those days clerks were given a salary of eight dollars a month. Mr. Proctor's good fortune came when he bought out Mr. Wales. At that time, things were selling at very reasonable rates, but during the war, prices went up. Common calico sold at fifty cents a yard; unbleached muslin, eighty cents a yard, and this was used in those days for shirts. Common ticking was used for overalls. These high prices gave Mr. Proctor a good start. By his kindly manner and readiness to help and by his shrewd and careful management, Mr. Proctor succeeded as few of the early merchants did. It was said of Mr. Proctor that he never turned any one away because the customer lacked money to purchase the necessities of life.

The only one of the early merchants now living in Monticello is *Fred Grassmeyer. In 1859, he came from Canton and located in Monticello, starting a little tin shop in the basement of the house south of Frank Smith's place on Main street. Mr. Grassmeyer was engaged in business longer than most of the early merchants. From this small beginning, by industry and fair dealing, he built up a large and successful trade. Mr. Grassmeyer was in partnership with Mr. Palmer when he moved up on First street into the building by Rohn's. Grassmeyer & Palmer sold the business later to Paul Buol, a son-in-law of Mr. Grassmeyer's. Mr. Buol later sold to D. C. Barnhill, who in turn sold to Palmer & Bonniwell, and later the firm was Palmer & Paine.

Mr. Grassmeyer occupied the first building finished on First street. This was situated between Rohn's harness shop and Hauessler's meat market. He was later located in what is now known as Central block. While Mr. Grass-

* Now deceased.

meyer was located on Main street, S. Kiburz, one of the first dealers in boots and shoes, and father of Walter and Arthur Kiburz, had his store on the second floor of the same building.

Joel Culver was another of the early merchants who had his place of business on Main street on the site of the old Hickok place and had as his clerk, Volney Hickok. Culver was in business but a short time when he sold out to Volney Hickok. When the town moved westward, Hickok built on First street and located there. He did an excellent business until the other merchants commenced to come in. He was not an up-to-date merchant. It has been said of him that while other merchants were lighting their stores with kerosene lamps, Hickok persisted in using the tallow dips. Frequently boys passing would call to him to start up his old tallow candles.

George W. Lammon, who came to Monticello about 1849, kept a general store which was known as the "Red Heifer."

Next in importance to Mr. Wales and Mr. Proctor, was T. C. West, who is living in Florida at present. After the partnership with Whittemore and Lawrence, Mr. West built a long rambling building on the lot now owned by Eugene Himebaugh where he had a general store. His home was the old Gregory residence where the Congregational church now stands.

The earliest jeweler in Monticello, was William Parrott, who had his first display of jewelry in a window in C. E. Wales' store. He was married in 1861, then went to West Union, and after a year's absence, returned and bought a lot for fifty dollars from Mr. Lammon. On this lot he built a one-story brick building about half as long as it is now. Afterwards, when the street was filled in, the building had to be raised. Mr. Parrott was born in Philadelphia.

S. Jewett was another of the early settlers and business men. He had his store where Mr. Hagan's residence now stands. He was a half brother of D. C. Jewett, the inventor of the hayloader. Mr. Jewett later sold a half interest in the store to Major Westcott of Hopkinton, and it was then Westcott & Jewett. Jewett was somewhat of a musician, and his violin furnished the music for all the dances for miles around.

In 1855, Thomas A. King located near Monticello, and after 1868, Mr. King engaged in the mercantile business. It is interesting to know that Mr. King plowed corn where the business part of Monticello now stands. Mr. King is now steward at the County Home.

In 1859, the railroad was completed and four years later the first dry goods store was started by Peak & Hogg, west of the railroad on the site of what is now the old artesian well.

Thomas J. Peak was born in the state of New Hampshire in the year 1813. Coming west at an early age, he settled in Illinois, where he remained until the year 1837, when he paid a visit to Iowa in company with Benejah Beardsley. These gentlemen located claims in what is known as Castle Grove township, about six miles west of Monticello. He returned to Illinois for the winter, but in the following April, returned and took possession of his claim. On Christmas Day, 1839, Mr. Peak was married to Miss Rebecca Beardsley, daughter of Benejah Beardsley. This was the first marriage in Jones county. Mr. Peak lived upon his farm until the spring of 1864, when he engaged in business with

Robert and William Hogg. After a year's experience in business, he retired again to his farm where he remained until 1864, when he rented his farm and moved permanently into the city. He next entered into the lumber business with Cyrus Langworthy under the firm name of Langworthy & Peak. A year later, he returned to the grain and produce business, later forming a copartnership with Frank A. Whittemore under the firm name of Peak & Whittemore, for the purpose of carrying on the retail grocery trade. In January, 1872, Mr. Whittemore sold his interest to George Chandler. The firm of Peak & Chandler was of short duration. Mr. Chandler retired the following month on account of his health. His interest was purchased by Mr. Wood Allen. This was his last partnership. In 1866, Mr. Peak built his present residence, purchasing an acre of ground from H. W. Gill for five hundred dollars.

Mr. Peak's success and independence were achieved simply as a reward of honesty, integrity and conscientious dealing and energy in business.

In 1860, George Stuhler came from Canton, in Jackson county and established his business as dealer of boots and shoes. Prior to the coming of Mr. Stuhler, John Lorenzen, a dealer in groceries, butter and cheese, had settled here, and still later was engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Stuhler bought out this store, and from that time, the grocery department has been in existence. Mr. Stuhler's success was considered by many as attributable to attention to business, and an honest desire to please the people. This was his aim all the way through.

George Miller, another business man interested in the boot and shoe business, lived in a brick house near Dr. Hunter. His business place was Condon's corner. The first advertisement by Mr. Miller represented an elephant in boots, later the elephant gave way to a rhinoceros, and still later the rhinoceros developed into the American hog, which was shown fitted with boots suitable for it to run. After Mr. Miller went out of business, Mr. Condon occupied the site.

Among the early druggists, H. K. Fuller comes first. His place of business was where the Eastwood building now stands. Fuller sold out to Mellett & Company in 1864, and the firm then moved to where the Soetje store now is. Soon after, Dr. Mellett withdrew from the firm on account of his medical practice which was getting quite large. Mellett & Company sold to Theodore Soetje who came to Monticello in 1866. In 1869, Mr. Soetje built the present store, and seven years afterwards, he also built the store now occupied by Mr. Steiner. When Mr. Soetje came to this country he had little means, but his success was due largely to good management and attention to business. He was at one time city treasurer, and also a director in the Monticello Bank.

In looking through *The Express* of January, 1874, I find this interesting item: "Mr. Theodore Soetje has invested four hundred dollars in a new soda fountain, probably the finest and costliest in the county. It is rather cold weather to talk of soda fountains, but the acquisition of so magnificent a piece of furniture by one of our leading business men is worth noting at any time."

G. O. Goodrich was another of the early druggists. He built the Alloway house and his daughter, Grace, afterward married Noel Brazleton. He advertised the sale of wines and liquors for medicinal purposes only.

H. W. Gill, a dealer in agricultural implements, was a native of Vermont, came to Iowa in 1854 and established the implement business in 1869.

Another of the hardware merchants was M. Haran, who was located on the north side of First street. His building having been destroyed by fire, he moved across the street.

At the close of the war, Fred S. Dunham established a hardware store in Monticello. His store was known as the "Bee Hive." The construction of the building was peculiar. A short flight of steps led to a landing upon which a door opened, a second flight leading to the floor. The reason for this was that so much of First street was nothing but a great slough, and buildings were put up with the expectation that the street would be filled in and raised higher. Mr. Dunham afterwards moved to what is now the Altman building. An *Express* reporter records this significant item: "We heard a terrible buzzing the other day across from the post-office, and hurried out pencil in hand hungry for an item. But it was nothing, nothing in the world but twenty ladies in at Dunham's Bee Hive store complimenting Captain Fred upon his taste in selecting fancy notions and household fixings." J. A. Derbin was another engaged in this same business.

Guiles Brothers, dealers in groceries, had their store where Tyron conducted a store for so many years. A striking advertisement found in an old copy of *The Express*, reads: "Guiles Brothers, are meeting with success in business and are rapidly winning golden opinions as prompt, energetic and live business men." Guiles Brothers, sold out to Towne & Pierce. Pierce built the W. F. Rohn home and Towne built the Robert Hicks home.

F. J. Tyron built up a good trade in groceries. He came into Jones county in 1854. After arriving here, his goods did not come. He went on foot about seventy miles to Warren, Illinois, to look them up. They did not reach him for three months, so while he waited he engaged in farming. Mr. Tyron is remembered for his excellent markmanship. His rifle range was over in the George woods, and there he and many of the old friends went for practice. They took their stand about a thousand yards from the target. Many of his old time friends recall how happy he was when the hunting season opened. It is not necessary for me to dwell longer on Mr. Tyron as other records will show what part he took in the official life of Monticello.

Bacon & Rosa, dry goods merchants, had a store in the building now occupied by Eilers & Bolton. Rosa sold his interest to Bacon and went to Chicago. Bacon continued the store and finally sold to a man by the name of McKee. Bacon built the Dr. Russell home and lived there after his marriage to a Miss McKean of Center Junction. His store was called the Regulator Store, and his advertisements in *The Express* is headed with the picture of a train. McKee was followed by Duer & Esty. William Rosa and George Schaeffer clerked for Bacon and also for Duer & Estey.

John O. Duer came from Galena, Illinois, soon after the close of the Civil War. He entered the army as a private of Company D, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; his promotion was rapid and at the close of the war was colonel of his regiment. Mr. Duer was a born leader of men. He took an active interest in politics and public affairs, was a most genial and generous

friend to all, and had a larger personal following than any man in town. He was at one time cashier of the Monticello National Bank, which position he resigned in order to form the co-partnership of Duer & Esty, dealers in general merchandise. He erected the brick block now occupied by Eilers & Bolton. He died in 1881.

John L. Davenport was the first lumber merchant, his office being near the railroad, and his home, the dwelling on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, now occupied by Mrs. F. M. Hicks. Mr. Davenport was succeeded in business by the Langworthy Brothers, Cyrus and William, who came from Dubuque about the time that the railroad went through. Stephen erected the dwelling now occupied by Major S. S. Farwell, and Cyrus erected the one formerly occupied by C. S. Bidwell. Railroad addition to the town of Monticello was platted by Stephen Langworthy.

In connection with the lumber trade, the Langworthys did a banking business. George W. Curtis gives us an item in connection with the banking business of those days. He sold some stock at Earlville, and in payment he was given a check for five hundred dollars and came to Monticello to buy lumber. In payment he tendered the five hundred dollar check, but they were unable to give him the change he was entitled to. Consequently, he had to proceed to buy some more lumber until change could be made. Langworthy Brothers, sold to Mr. Burdick and he in turn sold to Strange & Strange, who sold to Mr. Dugar and from him S. E. Sarles took possession.

The early grain merchants were the Kinsellas, Wagoner, Pat Hopkins, C. E. Wales, Gardner, Hakes, Burdick, Langworthys, Rosa, Fred Rohn, Samuel Wales, W. H. Proctor, S. R. Howard, T. J. Peak and George Haines.

The Kinsellas came here from Garryowen and built the Kinsella block, their names were Ed and Dennis Kinsella, the latter was usually spoken of as Dan.

It may be possible that some of the early merchants have been overlooked. There has been a lack of clearness in the minds of most of the early settlers on some questions, but with the material at hand, the record presented in regard to the early business men of Monticello, is substantially reliable.

A SKETCH OF THE MONTICELLO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By S. S. Farwell.

At times communities become quiet and free from any ambition to make any special progress in the way of improving the possibilities of the people for a better and higher and more intellectual life. Monticello was about in that condition a few years ago when there came among us a tall, gaunt individual who was made pastor of the Congregational church. It was the Rev. C. C. Warner. It was not long before we found that we had a disturbing element in our midst. He looked around to see wherein he could be the instrument for improving our conditions. He tried revival meetings, a crusade against the liquor traffic, and in various ways began to stir the community into thinking about other things than the ordinary business of life.

In the winter of 1901, he conceived the idea that Monticello could receive a donation from Andrew Carnegie for a library here amounting to ten thousand dollars. At first, he was met with rebuff, a plump refusal from Mr. Carnegie because we had in a small way another library in the town. In 1902, he renewed his effort and fortified himself with letters to Mr. Carnegie from prominent citizens and especially among them was Hon. W. B. Allison. A petition bearing one hundred signatures of professional men, city officials, board of education, teachers, and so forth, was duly forwarded to Mr. Carnegie. Finally Mr. Carnegie's business manager replied that he would consent to make the required donation if the city of Monticello would guarantee a yearly support of one thousand dollars. This gave Mr. Warner his opportunity. At the spring election in 1902, the city council ordered that a vote should be taken to know whether Mr. Carnegie's offer should be accepted or not. Mr. Warner during all of this period and up to the time of the election preached a library for Monticello from his pulpit, from the lecture platforms and through the newspapers. He called a public meeting and got the library superintendent of the state of Iowa to come and make an address so that when the time of the election came, everybody understood that they were to decide whether we were to have a library or not. At the election the vote of the people was practically three to one in favor of the library and Mr. Warner immediately took steps to bring the offer of Mr. Carnegie and the vote of the citizens into practical effect.

On April 7, 1902, the mayor and council appointed a library board as follows. S. S. Farwell, C. C. Warner, Mrs. W. A. Mirick, Elmer E. Hicks, L. H. Lang, Mrs. O. C. Hunter, Dr. W. W. Hunter, P. H. Conners and Mrs. C. D. Chase. The library board was immediately organized, electing S. S. Farwell, president and Rev. C. C. Warner, secretary.

As soon as possible the plans were received from different architects and the most appropriate one was adopted. The work was commenced immediately and on Friday afternoon, September 11, 1902, the corner stone was dedicated. In obedience to a proclamation, the places of business in the town were closed from three to four o'clock. The children of the public schools to the number of about four hundred took part in the exercises. The program consisted of singing by the children and the grown people. A procession was formed and marched to the library lot—The Monticello Boy Band, veterans of the war, city council, schoolboard, board of library trustees and the public schools, each grade in charge of its teacher and the primary grade in front. It was one of the most interesting spectacles that ever occurred in Monticello.

A platform had been erected for the use of those who took part in the exercises. Major S. S. Farwell, as president of the library board, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Innes of the Presbyterian church. An interesting feature of the program was the singing of America and the Star Spangled Banner by the school children under the leadership of Miss Nellie Turner. The songs were printed and between each speech the children sang a verse of the national airs. The first address was on "The Library of the Past in Monticello," by Mrs. F. S. Dunham of St. Augustine, Florida. Mrs. Dunham was an old time resident of Monticello and assisted in the organization of the first library

association in the town. Her paper was historical and reminiscent. She stated that the first circulating library association of Monticello was organized in 1868, with Mrs. S. Y. Bradstreet as president. It is a significant fact that not one of the charter members is a resident of Monticello and at least one-half of them are dead.

Rev. C. C. Warner delivered an address upon "The Carnegie Library" which recounted the efforts made to secure an appropriation from Andrew Carnegie for library purposes at Monticello and the final success of the enterprise.

Mr. Herrick spoke earnestly and patriotically concerning "The Library of the Future." He confined his attention to a discussion of the future condition of the Monticello Free Public Library. He gave deserved credit not only to Mr. Carnegie, but to Mrs. Clara Wales Stout, for donations which made the library a possibility. He urged upon the community and those having in charge the affairs of the library, zeal in making it what it should be and he hoped that it would never cease to be a rallying point for the intellectual forces of the community.

In a cleverly written paper, Mrs. W. A. Mirick treated of "Monticello, the Beautiful." In pleasing word pictures, she amplified the idea that Monticello would find its greatest beauty in the harmony and good fellowship of its citizens and she expressed the belief that the creation and maintenance of the library and other institutions in which the people of the community had a common interest would develop and foster the spirit of comradeship and mutual interest essential to the crowning glory of the community.

After the laying of the corner stone, Major S. S. Farwell made a short address wherein he referred to the events of the day as an important epoch in the history of Monticello. He particularly referred to the interest that had been manifested in the enterprise and the readiness with which the people of Monticello responded to the invitation to assist in the laying of the corner stone of what would always be known as the Monticello Free Public Library.

The exercises closed with the dedicatory prayer offered by Rev. W. E. Van Buren, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The work of completing the building was vigorously pressed and before the beginning of winter, the tile roof was in its place. This enabled the inside work to be continued and in the early spring it was practically ready for the final finishing touches.

It was found that the ten thousand dollars apppropriated for the library would only cover the expense of the reading rooms and the equipment of the library on the first floor. As the library was constructed, a fine high basement was underneath which could be devoted to a great many useful purposes, including an audience room that would comfortably accommodate at least two hundred people. A representation of this condition of the library building was made by Mr. Warner to Mr. Carnegie and he generously donated five hundred dollars in addition to fit up the basement for public use.

The building was ready for formal dedication by the first of June, 1903. President, A. B. Storms of Iowa College was secured to deliver the dedicatory address. The citizens were again called upon to unite in celebrating the event

and they freely responded. The Methodist church was well filled and all of the exercises there were of the most interesting character. The library building on that day was handsomely decorated. There were numerous visitors from abroad who were loud in their praise of the almost perfect arrangement of the reading rooms and the superintendent's room and we suppose it has been the model for several other library buildings constructed in Iowa.

Miss Mary Marvin was chosen librarian and proved a very efficient manager and she continued in that capacity until some persistent doctor from California carried her away and made her his wife and left the library destitute of a librarian. It was not long, however, before a competent librarian was found and the gift of Mrs. Stout of the sum of one thousand, eight hundred dollars and other sums secured in other ways furnished a very generous fund with which to purchase books. The city has been honest and honorable in its pledge for support and the library now receives from it about one thousand, two hundred dollars a year.

The use of the library has been almost a marvel. It has seemed to attract a great number of readers who do not have libraries at home and are constantly using the books from the library. The schools have found it almost an invaluable adjunct in addition to their regular library, so that to both teachers and pupils, it is almost indispensable. There is no reason why this library should not be always one of the permanent institutions of Monticello and there can be no question but that the pleasant reading rooms and the pure literature with which the shelves are loaded is having an uplifting effect upon our community that will continue, as we hope, for generations to come.

The officers and members of the library board now are: president, E. E. Hicks; secretary, Miss Lydia Whiting; C. J. Northrop, Lewis Lang, Miss Nellie Carpenter, Mrs. Luna Templeton, Miss Helen Young and John J. Locher. Miss Nettie Hazard is librarian.

(Major Farwell on his death left one thousand dollars to this library for the purpose of purchasing pictures and books of a permanent value.—Editor.)

MONTICELLO LIBRARY SOCIETY.

To the thoughtful and enterprising ladies of Monticello, is due the credit for establishing the first library of the town. In the year 1868, the library that had been thought about and talked about, became a living reality. Mrs. M. H. Bradstreet, Mrs. E. A. Proctor, Mrs. K. J. Kinsella, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Mrs. M. W. Allen, Mrs. S. L. Davenport and Mrs. P. A. Dunham, in that year organized what was to be known as the Monticello Library Society. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Bradstreet; vice-president, Mrs. Proctor; second vice-president, Mrs. S. L. Davenport; secretary, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy; treasurer, Mrs. A. S. Miller. The board of directors: Mrs. S. F. Dunham, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Kinsella, Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Haran.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of the society, and the work was begun without a dollar in the treasury. From this beginning the society grew and flourished. Every lady who could pay twenty-five cents

and could bake a cake, make good coffee and cook oysters, was most cordially welcomed, and the ladies, old friends and new comers, came until the membership numbered seventy-two.

Money was in demand. A library could not live without books. The ladies toiled courageously and incessantly to raise funds. The first year two hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-one cents was raised, out of which one hundred and forty-five dollars was spent for books. The first festival for raising funds was a sweet one—a maple sugar party which was a soothing lotion to the treasury to the value of forty-one dollars. During the next ten years, over six hundred dollars was raised.

The library and reading room was a source of much profit to the reading people and especially of value to the school children.

Later the library became useful in forming a nucleus for the Free Public Library. Three or four hundred volumes of the library society were donated to this modern institution—the dream of the ladies fully realized.

The interest in literary work which was started and maintained by the ladies of this early library society was very valuable and was an important factor in making possible the present Free Public Library. Some of these same ladies are now actively interested in the later institution and some are now serving on the board of directors.

THE FRIDAY CLUB.

The Friday Club of Monticello is one of the literary organizations of the city which is closely identified with its culture and literary development. It was organized on April 23, 1887, and was the outgrowth of the Shakespeare Club which had maintained an organization for several years previous. There had also been an Irving Club. These all became merged into the new organization. But why it was called the Friday Club, the records do not state. Possibly the members had been reading Robinson Crusoe, but more likely the organization was so named because of the day of meeting, the meetings being held every two weeks on Friday afternoon.

The club motto: "After the education of the school the education of the hearthstone," is an index of the nature of the work of this society of ladies. Its programs show a literary taste of a high order.

A year or more ago the ladies of this club took up a phase of study which has been to the editor of this history most valuable. The local history of Monticello was studied in its several phases, and papers were prepared and read after long and careful search of the records and traditions of the town. And the editor right here in this connection desires to acknowledge his gratitude for the valuable assistance these papers have been in the preparation of the history of Monticello. These papers are now on file in the Free Public Library and will become more valuable as the years go by. The ladies have cheerfully placed the results of their labors at our disposal, and thereby the paper by Mrs. Luna Templeton on "The Schools," the paper by Mrs. H. S. Richardson, on "The Press," the paper by Miss Jarman on "The Churches," and the paper

by Mrs. R. C. Stirton on the "Early Business Houses," have become largely incorporated in this history.

The first records of the Friday Club were destroyed by fire, so that we are unable to give the names of the first officers of the society. The ex-members of the society are: Carrie C. Blanchard, Nancy G. Carroll, Ada D. Davidson, Franc B. Davis, Florence W. Doran, Jennie B. Duer, Phoebe A. Dunham, Cora F. Hicks, Olive M. Howard, Mary M. Janes, Catherine Perley, Jessie C. Scroggie, Sarah S. Sherman, Alice Schaeffer, E. Sibyl Street, Margaret M. Warner, Lena K. Wurzbacher.

The deceased members: Agnes B. Noyes, Sarah T. Perley, Edith S. Tasker, Elizabeth M. Stillman.

The present members: Adda F. Breed, Mary F. Carpenter, Harriet C. Coughlin, Miss Nellie L. Carpenter, Jessie F. Doxsee, Miss Gratia Hicks, Miss Mary I. Jarman, Kate C. Mirick, Lillian K. Northrop, Emily N. Richardson, Jennie B. Rohn, Agnes B. Stirton, Imogene D. Stuhler, Luna F. Templeton.

The present officers: President, Mrs. Stirton; vice president, Mrs. Rohn; secretary and treasurer, Miss Carpenter.

CLUB OF 1894.

There is no difficulty in keeping in mind the year of the organization of this excellent club of literary women. The organization is indebted to Mrs. M. L. Carpenter and Mrs. R. P. Smith, as it was through the efforts of these ladies that the organization of the club was effected. The membership of the club is limited to fourteen.

The charter members were: Mrs. M. L. Carpenter, Mrs. Robert Hicks, Mrs. M. W. Herrick, Mrs. S. E. Sarles, Mrs. Robert Henderson, Mrs. R. P. Smith and Miss Maria Wright.

The club meets every two weeks at the homes of the members on Friday afternoon. The ladies took up the study of American Travel the past year and enjoyed a number of very interesting programs. The taste for good literature is kept well stimulated and the ladies are to be highly commended for the part they are taking in the cause of education and in the maintenance of a high social and intellectual standard.

The honorary members of the club are: Nellie Bevington, Mrs. Robert Henderson, Mrs. Frank Pike, Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. Marshall Herrick, Mrs. S. E. Sarles.

The deceased members: Mrs. Jean J. Bidwell, Mrs. Christiana Reed, Mrs. Mary Carpenter.

The present membership of the club is as follows: Mary T. Drury, Julia R. Eastwood, Florence D. Foster, Florence G. Foster, Julia H. Gilroy, Mabel H. Hall, Rhoda A. Hicks, Amanda B. Hosford, Blanche Jackson, Laura H. Koop, Lillian Purchas, Martha S. Smith, Jennie F. Voorhees, Ellen P. Wilkens.

The officers for 1909: President, Mrs. F. W. Koop; vice president, Mrs. Herbert Foster; secretary, Mrs. A. I. Jackson; treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Eastwood.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On November 25, 1867, an organization of the Young Men's Christian Association was started in Monticello. Officers were elected and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. An excellent reading room was fitted up, and the organization was maintained for several years. The society grew and flourished and apparently was doing considerable good. But it was found difficult to support the organization in the town the size of Monticello at that time, and through lack of funds to properly maintain the institution, the organization gradually declined and in a few years ceased to exist.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY.

The volunteer fire company of Monticello was organized in 1872 with a membership of forty-five and as a result of quite a little practice, are now in good condition to combat the element of fire. The fire laddies have not been called into service very much the past few years, and all good citizens hope the services of the fire company may never be needed.

The fire company is in three divisions, the first and second are hose companies, and the third is the hook and ladder company. Pat Conners is chief of the fire company, and R. Young, assistant chief.

The members of Hose Company No. 1 are: Foreman M. V. Kehoe; Alva Lambert, Fred Hardin, John Lambert, Ike Suter, John Webster, William Long, Gus Hudson, Ernest Skelly, Charles Jones, Lou Scherer, Joe Scherer.

Hose Company, No. 2: Foreman, W. Podhaski; J. H. Perrine, Lewis Lang, John Rouf, S. A. Ulferts, George Hubbard, H. Kettlitz, J. K. Schneider, Roy Clark, Frank Altman, Frank Ferring, Frank Starry, Clem Liddy.

Hook and Ladder Company: Foreman, Thomas Carson; Hiram Lee, William Sloan, Fred Kellum, Frank Stockwell, Charles Stockwell, Vic Dautremont, Frank Locher, Urban Haeussler, Gus Ricklefs, Charles Scherer, John Carmichael, Peter Prahm, Fred Fagan.

Each of the fire laddies who respond to the call of fire receive the sum of one dollar from the city. When responding to a false alarm, the sum of fifty cents each. The boys are ready to render good service when called upon. Owing to the facilities afforded by the water works of the city, the use of the fire engine is not necessary, except at points more than a thousand feet from a hydrant.

The first officers of the fire company in 1872, were: Foreman, J. A. Chandler; first assistant, N. W. Austin; second assistant, Dexter Page; third assistant, James Young; secretary, George Whiting; treasurer, C. A. Whiting.

THE DIAMOND CREAMERY COMPANY.

The Diamond Creamery at Monticello, Iowa, was the first creamery built and operated in Jones county, and the second in Iowa. The founder of the

creamery was H. D. Sherman, who has contributed a chapter on "Early Dairying," which will be found on another page of this history. The creamery started in 1875. H. D. Sherman in joint account with Simpson McIntire & Company of Boston, Massachusetts, began the manufacture of butter and the purchase of milk from the farmers. The creamery has been in constant operation since 1875, paying many millions of dollars for milk and cream to the farmers of Jones and surrounding counties, during the past thirty-five years without passing a pay day.

The Diamond Creamery Company has been an important factor in the development and maintenance of the dairy industry in Jones county. The company has paid the highest prices for milk and cream, and its numerous patrons have never failed to receive their check when pay day came. In the evolution of the dairy industry, the Diamond Creamery Company, has kept up to the times. For several years, the company operated creameries in different parts of the county; these were later converted into skimming stations, at which the milk was received, the cream separated and shipped to Monticello to be manufactured into high grade butter. With the introduction of the hand separators, cream routes were established, covering almost the entire county, the cream being collected at the homes of the farmers, and hauled to some shipping point and delivered at the central plant at Monticello. The plant at Monticello is a busy place. Special refrigerator cars deliver the cream in carloads. Numerous employees are given employment in and around the plant. From a commercial standpoint, this industry is one of considerable moment to Monticello. W. J. Purchas, the local manager, is a man of broad ideas and of recognized business ability. Under his management, the industry is flourishing and is profitable, both to patrons and proprietors.

The Diamond Creamery butter is famous the world over. The butter has been exhibited in many of the large international exhibitions and expositions, and in every case it has been given the highest award in its class, gold, silver and bronze medals. Among the awards received might be mentioned: New York City, 1878-1879; Melbourne, Australia, 1880; Atlanta, Georgia, 1881; New Orleans, 1885-1886; Boston, 1890; Jamaica, W. I., 1891; Augusta, Georgia, 1891; Kimberly, South Africa, 1892; World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; World's Fair, Paris, France, 1900; World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

A large amount of the butter made has been packed in tins of various sizes for use in hot climates. The Diamond Creamery butter has supplied the large markets in the east and west. The company has also filled many contracts with the United States for use in the army and navy, and also filled orders in all parts of the world.

The Diamond Creamery Company was incorporated in 1907, under the laws of the State of New York, with the home office at Massena, New York, the capital stock being one hundred thousand dollars. The officers of the incorporation are: President, H. P. Harris, Salem, Massachusetts; vice president, J. O. Hyde, Massena, New York; secretary, W. G. Kellogg and treasurer, R. J. Donahue, both of Ogdensburg, New York; resident manager, W. J. Purchas, Monticello, Iowa.

THE JONES COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

This agricultural society, though called a county association, has become, in the lapse of years and circumstances, a Monticello organization, promoted and maintained largely by the business men of this progressive town.

The Jones County Agricultural Society had its beginning, early in the history of Jones county. The horse race so graphically pictured in the writings of Barrett Whittemore in the Richland township history on another page, may have been connected with this society, that being conjecture, however. The records of the beginning of the society have fallen too deep into the archives of the past to be reached by the long arm of the historian, but from other sources, it has been determined that the first fair was held in 1853, or near that date. The meetings were held at Anamosa for a number of years, and the first record we have of the county fair being held at Monticello, gives the date as 1874. In that year, the Jones County Agricultural Society took on a new lease of life, and reorganized with the following officers: President, S. S. Farwell, Monticello; vice president, E. V. Miller, Viroqua (Morley); secretary, C. W. Gurney, Monticello; treasurer, A. M. Loomis, Wyoming. The reorganized society began without a dollar in the treasury. Money was borrowed and with these funds, the Floral Hall and other buildings on the grounds of the Monticello Union Park Association, were erected, and are today used for fair purposes. The first few years after this organization began, the weather man had his innings, and the rain drowned the fair. But with perseverance, the fair has lived through the period of turbulence and has met with success.

The fair grounds are conceded to be the finest and best for fair purposes in the state. Shady groves and luxuriant shrubbery now adorn the main part of the grounds, where visitors can enjoy themselves, and where many a picnic dinner has been eaten by the farmers and their families. The natural amphitheater on the grounds has made the grounds one of the most popular in the state. Facing the east, and close to the race track, shaded from the afternoon sun, with a grassy sod, with a comfortable incline, the farmers, after viewing the stock and agricultural exhibitions in the forenoon, could spend the afternoon on this slope, visit with their friends and watch the racing and sports.

In 1902, however a large amphitheater of strength and generous seating capacity was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. This has detracted from the former pleasures of the natural amphitheater, though it has added to the seating capacity. The new race track was also constructed in 1902 at a considerable expense, and is pronounced by the horsemen to be a perfect example of the latter day track construction.

Fond memories of the visits with former friends and neighbors on the grounds of the county fair, cling around many a heart. In the after-harvest period, the farmer and the merchant, could side by side, mingle freely on the fair grounds and view the results of the season's industry, and note the growth of husbandry and invention. Those who can remember back thirty years or more can recall the time when the great attraction was the high-wheeled, nickel-plated Columbia bicycle, with its short handle bar, its high wheel in front and its low wheel behind. The automobile was not then a disturbing element even

in dreams. Horse power devices, the self rake reapers, the old Marsh-Whitney self-binders, the high wheel sulkies, and other exhibitions of primitive agriculture, were gazed at with wonder by the youth. The stock and crop exhibitions, then exceeded the exhibitions of the present day. There was more rivalry, the state of perfection was not so advanced, and the transition in the methods of farming was studied with interest.

The Jones County Fair is now held five days, usually the latter part of August and the first part of September. The vaudeville attractions which have been added, add to the pleasure of the fair visitors. The agricultural and Floral Hall exhibitions have fallen off to some extent the past few years, but the attendance at the annual fair is as large as ever.

The officers of the Jones County Fair for 1909, are: President, J. E. Bateman; vice president, A. W. Steiner; treasurer, L. W. Lovell; secretary, Fred W. Koop; marshal, Jake Arduser; directors: H. M. Carpenter, E. E. Hicks, A. W. Steiner, J. W. Doxsee, J. E. Bateman, O. H. Soetje, R. C. Stirton, W. Sandhouse, J. J. Locher. The officers and directors all live in Monticello, and represent the wide-awake and enterprising business men of the city.

THE MONTICELLO UNION PARK ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized on April 13, 1874, at a meeting held for that purpose at the office of C. W. Gurney, in Monticello. The following articles of incorporation were adopted:

Articles of Incorporation of the Monticello Union Park Association.

1. We, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing forty acres of land in the town of Monticello, county of Jones and State of Iowa, fencing and fitting the same for the purpose of a driving park and fair grounds.

2. This company shall be known and designated as the "Monticello Union Park Association," and its principal place of business shall be at Monticello, Jones county, Iowa.

3. The business to be transacted shall be the holding of fairs and exhibitions, the leasing of said grounds to such other societies and for such other purposes as the executive committee shall determine.

4. The capital stock of said company shall consist of three thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; each share to be entitled to one vote in the election of officers and the transaction of other business of the company. Said stock to be paid in on call of the president.

5. This association shall commence on the 13th day of April, 1874, and shall continue twenty years.

6. The officers of this association shall be one president, one vice president, one secretary, one treasurer and three directors, which three, together with the president and secretary, shall constitute an executive committee. The annual meeting of said association shall be held at Monticello on the second Monday in April in each year, at which time all the above enumerated officers shall be elected, to hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

7. The indebtedness of this association shall at no time exceed one thousand dollars.

8. No private property of stockholders shall be liable for corporate debts.

9. The executive committee shall have power to make all by-laws and regulations necessary for the government of the association.

Dated at Monticello the 13th day of April, 1874. Filed for record, December 26, 1874.

The names of the stockholders of the association at the time of organization, were: M. L. Carpenter, S. C. Langworthy, Hiram Tiarks, G. S. Eastman, George Stuhler, Birdsall & Acker, Joseph Clark, L. Waushura, John Lorenzen, M. M. Benedict, S. S. Farwell, Philip Kuhns, George Haines, J. W. Skelley, G. W. Lovell, C. E. Wales, Theodor Soetje, William Schodde, Fred Grassmeyer, Gill & Noyes, S. R. Howard, N. M. Smith, John O. Duer, P. O. Babcock, A. J. Monroe, Gurney & Davidson, Henry Babbe, M. A. Rice, F. M. Hicks.

The first board of directors were: John O. Duer, P. O. Babcock and Joseph Clark. C. E. Wales was president and C. W. Gurney was secretary.

The association purchased forty acres of land adjoining Monticello on the north. The grounds are well adapted for the purpose. Its natural amphitheater has been the remark of its many visitors. The entire cost of the purchase and preparation was about three thousand dollars.

This association continued its existence until 1892, when the park was transferred to the town of Monticello for the same price originally paid for it by the association. Since that time, the grounds have been under the control of the town, a committee called park commissioners having charge of the grounds.

The association did not prove to be a very profitable institution for the stock holders, though it was not a losing investment. The grounds were rented to the Jones County Fair Association annually, and also used for other purposes. After the sale of the property to the city, the association went out of existence.

The present park commissioners are: Dr. F. E. Hefner, P. H. Conners, N. Maurice. The park is not a source of financial profit to the city. It is in frequent use however, and is a valuable part of the city property. The Jones County Fair Association has erected numerous buildings on the grounds, which help to make the grounds more valuable. The construction of a large amphitheater by the race track may have added to the revenue of the fair association during fair week, but it has detracted from the value of the natural amphitheater which for many years was the pride of the patrons of the park.

JONES COUNTY MILITIA COMPANY.

Company D, of the Ninth Regiment Iowa National Guards, was enlisted at Monticello on the 17th of June, 1878, under the military code of the state. It has always been a maximum company from the first, composed of sixty-seven men. J. Q. Wing was unanimously chosen captain; first lieutenant, Ed M. Thompson; and second lieutenant, Dugal McDugal. These officers were commissioned by Governor Gear on the 23d day of July, 1878. Dugal McDugal was

dismissed from the service and William C. King, elected second lieutenant in his stead.

Captain J. Q. Wing was elected colonel of the Ninth Regiment on the 16th of August, 1879, and Lieutenant Thompson took command of Company D. It was expected that Lieutenant Thompson would be promoted to the captaincy, and that other promotions would be made in their regular order. Company D was armed with the best breech loading needle guns, and neatly uniformed.

In 1878, Company D was called upon to unload a carload of tramps that had taken possession of a train on the Davenport & Northern Railroad. The work was well accomplished in a short time, although the company had been organized but a short time. The company was one of the best drilled in the military service in the state, and usually gave a good account of itself. A number of the old veterans of the Civil War were members of the company.

The company kept up its organization for several years, and then as one of the old veterans put it, it died a natural death. The company presented quite a military appearance in their neat and colored uniforms but the boys found it difficult later to maintain the organization.

MONTICELLO CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The Monticello Cemetery Association was organized as an incorporate body, June 20, 1866, the incorporators being: E. P. Kimball, M. M. Moulton, W. H. Walworth, D. T. Gardner, S. R. Howard and J. P. Sleeper. The first trustees of the association were: M. M. Moulton, W. H. Walworth and E. P. Kimball; the treasurer being Mrs. B. A. F. Kimball. The plat of the grounds was filed for record during the summer of 1867.

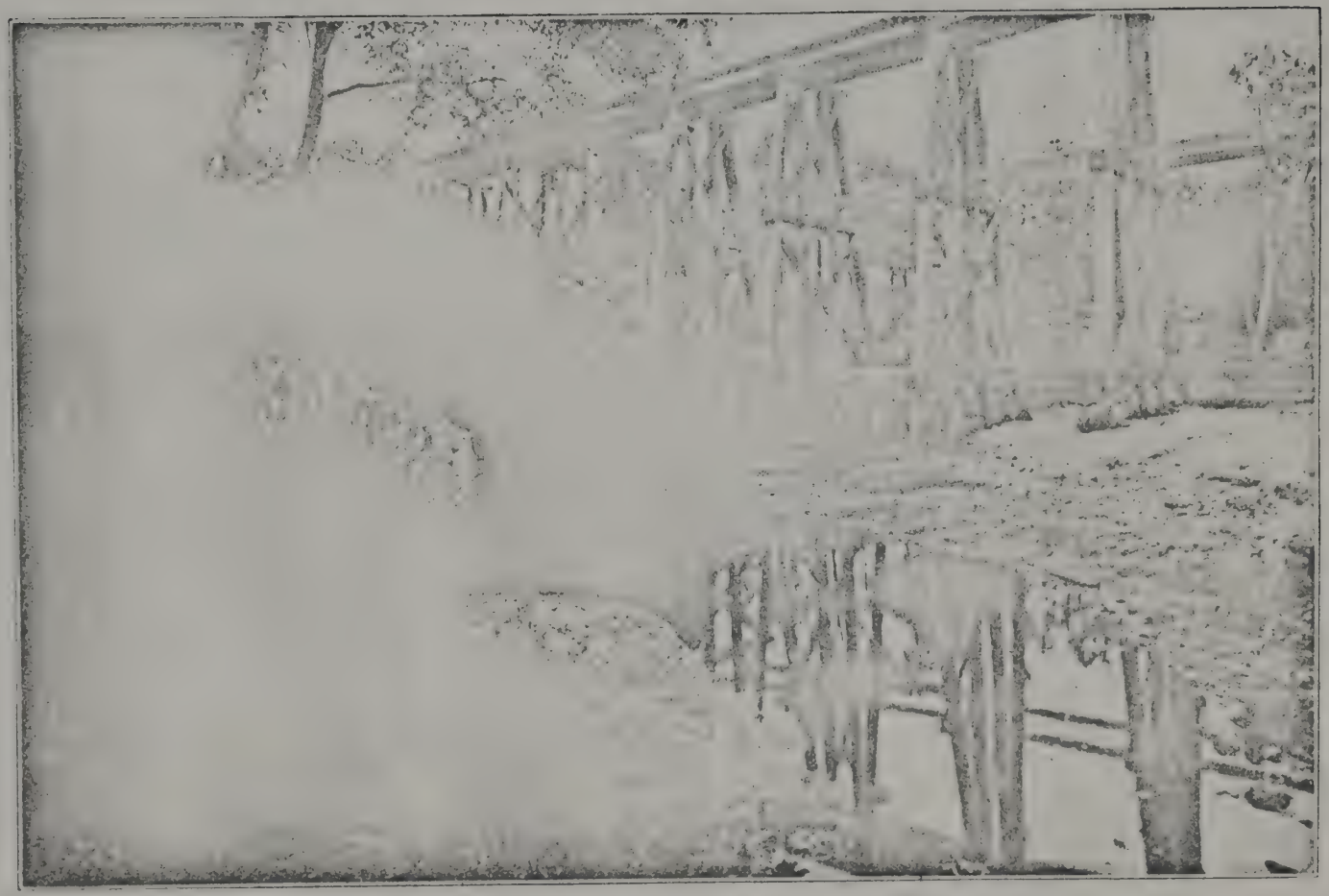
On the 24th of June, 1866, the trustees purchased for the association, from Mrs. George George and husband, two acres of land, and Mrs. George donated an acre, the whole to be used for cemetery purposes, and the one acre donated by Mrs. George is always to be held for the free use of the poor.

The first report of the treasurer on the 20th of December, 1866, makes the following showing: amount collected, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifteen cents; paid for land, one hundred and fifty dollars; for lumber, one hundred and five dollars; for nails, eight dollars; for work, seven dollars and fifty cents; for deed, and so forth, five dollars and fifty cents. The last report of the town treasurer shows the expenditures to have been nearly two thousand dollars the past year, this sum however includes the cost of some permanent improvements.

The first officers continued to act until the 25th of June, 1873, when they were succeeded by the following officers: trustees, H. D. Sherman, Samuel G. Gardiner, M. M. Moulton and C. E. Wales; treasurer, John O. Duer.

The money to purchase the land, improvements and so forth, was raised by subscriptions, largely through the efforts of Mrs. B. A. F. Kimball, the first treasurer, and Mrs. Fred Grassmeyer.

The cemetery has been well cared for and improved. The grounds are well dotted with evergreens, in fact an evergreen tree was planted at the corner of each lot.



HIGH BRIDGE ON THE WAPSIPINICON RIVER.

In the fall of 1907, by vote of the lot owners, Oakwoods Cemetery passed under the jurisdiction and control of the city of Monticello. The trustees are appointed by the mayor of the city and are: Fred Matthieson, H. M. Carpenter, R. M. Hicks, W. W. Hunter and M. W. Herrick. Mr. Matthiesen is president and J. E. Bateman is secretary and superintendent. A small tax is levied by the city for the support of the cemetery. Oakwoods Cemetery is also supported by contributions and the sale of lots.

THE SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

In one of the most beautiful spots in Oakwoods cemetery, stands the monument dedicated on May 31, 1909, to the memory of the soldier boys of the Civil War. This monument was the generous free-will offering and gift of Major S. S. Farwell to the cemetery association in tender memory of the gallant boys in blue to whom he owed so much. To use Major Farwell's own words: "I have felt that those boys who perished so long ago, should not be forgotten, and that they should have a monument here among us which, when all recollections of ourselves have passed away, would still be an incentive to patriotism, and a reminder to those who come after us, of those to whom they are indebted for so much of the grand civilization and surroundings which we now have."

On the monument are inscribed the words: "In Memory of Co. H., 31st Iowa Infantry, Organized in Monticello, and all Comrades of the War."

The monument was put in place under the supervision of John E. Bateman. It stands thirteen feet high. The first base is four feet square, the second base is three feet, three inches square and one foot high; the third base is two feet square and one foot high; the die is two feet square, three feet and four inches high. The die is surmounted by a full length statue of a soldier at parade rest.

The monument was presented by Major S. S. Farwell in person. The speech in dedication of the monument was made by J. W. Doxsee. The monument was accepted in behalf of the city and the cemetery association by M. W. Herrick.

This beautiful monument was presented and dedicated without a cent of expense to any one, except Major Farwell. It is but one of the manifestations of the large and sympathetic heart of this public spirited man. While it is a monument erected in memory of the soldier dead, history will also record it as typifying the noble impulse and unselfish spirit of the donor.

THE KLONDYKE CREAMERY.

One of the "going" concerns of Monticello at the present time, is the Farmers' Creamery, known by the euphonious and suggestive title, Klondyke Creamery.

This institution was organized November 8, 1897, the following names being signed to the articles of incorporation: Douglas H. Smith, William Stambaugh, N. A. Rice, D. A. Palmer, Palmer Hosford, L. C. Rice, J. M. Hofacre, C. A. Schatz, H. Eilers, C. D. Hosford, Alonzo Hosford, G. A. Hofacre. The following were the officers and directors: Officers: president, J. M. Hofacre; vice president, D. H. Smith; secretary, Palmer Hosford; treasurer, H. M. Carpen-

ter; directors: C. D. Hosford, Carl Schatz, J. L. Arduser, Henry Hanken, Jr., J. M. Hofacre, D. H. Smith, Henry Eilers. The capital stock was four thousand, five hundred dollars, all of which was freely subscribed. A modern brick building was erected with the best approved machinery on the south side of the city. The creamery has prospered. Between two thousand, five hundred and three thousand pounds of butter is manufactured per day. The product finds a ready sale on the market and commands the highest market price.

The present officers are: President, Ricklef Gerdes; secretary, Rudolph Bohren; treasurer, H. M. Carpenter; directors: Herman Harms, Rudolph Bohren, J. B. Oswald, Charles G. Schneiter, Ricklef Gerdes, Carl Schatz, W. O. Brazelton. Butter maker, Fred Lehman.

HISTORY OF BANKING IN MONTICELLO.

Monticello started into the banking business early in life. The town had reached the age of about twenty-five years, when in 1865 D. T. Gardner and C. E. Wales, under the firm name of Gardner & Wales, conceived the idea of doing a banking business on a small scale in connection with their general store. The store was located on the same corner now occupied by the Monticello State Bank. The firm had a safe and loaned money and bought notes, and in other ways did a small banking business.

In 1867, I. L. Simington kept a store in what is now known as the Condon building, and at this time began to do a banking business in connection with his store. He advertised that he would "receive deposits, loan money, buy and sell exchange, government securities, gold, silver and uncurrent money."

Mr. Simington continued to do a banking business in connection with his store until 1869, when he sold his banking business to M. L. Carpenter and George W. Lovell. These men under the name and style of Carpenter & Lovell started a private bank in the Parrot building now occupied by W. F. Bingham as a jewelry store. This was the real beginning of banking as an exclusive business in Monticello.

In the fall of 1872, The Monticello National Bank was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. This bank continued to do business until the spring of 1875, when it consolidated with Carpenter & Lovell's Bank, and out of this consolidation the Monticello Bank was organized April 1, 1875, under the state law with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The Monticello Bank was then the only bank in town. It continued under this charter for twenty years, and in 1895 the charter was renewed, and the bank organized as the Monticello State Bank with the same capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Its present beautiful edifice, in the same location, was built in 1902, and is conceded to be the finest banking building in the county. This bank at present, has a surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has larger deposits than any bank in the state in a city of the size of Monticello. The bank has deposits in the sum of over one million, four hundred thousand dollars.

About the year 1878 G. W. and G. L. Lovell organized the bank bearing the name of the founders. The bank was then located in the Perrine building. About two months later, the bank was moved to the Stuhler building which is

now used by Stuhler's as a flour room. This was the home of the bank for about nine years. When the Bidwell block was built, the bank changed to this location where it remained for about fifteen years. In 1901 the present fine building was erected, and this has been its home ever since.

G. W. and G. L. Lovell continued to conduct a private bank under the name of G. W. & G. L. Lovell until April 17, 1897, when The Lovell State Bank was organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The bank has one of the most comfortable homes in the county. It enjoys a large patronage and is one of the substantial institutions of eastern Iowa. It has a surplus fund of sixty-five thousand dollars and over eight hundred thousand dollars in deposits.

A more detailed statement of the financial condition of the Monticello Banks will be found under another chapter on "Banks and Banking."

MONTICELLO WATER WORKS.

The water works plant at Monticello is the property of the municipal corporation. The plant was installed in 1879, and came as the result of an effort to secure an artesian well.

In the summer of 1877 a number of citizens organized a stock company, with Hon. G. W. Lovell as president, and subscribed three thousand two hundred dollars for the purpose of sinking a deep well to ascertain if possible whether a flow of water above the surface could be obtained. The well was drilled to the depth of one thousand, one hundred and eighty seven feet without obtaining an overflow. The water came to within forty feet of the surface, and was of such splendid quality that during the following eighteen months the subject of investing in a water works plant and using the well for the supply of water, was much discussed.

The well was given a thorough six days test, and engineers declared that it would furnish water sufficient to supply the town. The matter was submitted to a vote of the electors in May, 1879, and carried by a vote of two hundred and sixty-nine for to sixty-eight against.

The owners of the well sold the same to the city, taking their pay in what was known as scrip, which entitled them to use water at the fixed price to the amount of their stock in the well. This scrip was retired many years ago. The town was bonded for twelve thousand dollars and the work of establishing the plant completed during the summer of 1879. A reservoir was built on the hill in the western part of the town sufficiently large to hold two hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water. During the past few months this reservoir has been increased in capacity by increasing its height to thirty-five feet. It is of reinforced concrete and holds five hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The addition cost in excess of six thousand dollars. Many extensions have been made to the mains since those days, and the plant is now estimated to be of the value of forty thousand dollars. The bonds issued at the institution of the plant were paid long ago.

At the expiration of about fifteen years, the well failed to furnish as much water as the increased needs of the inhabitants of the town demanded, and a new well was drilled beside the old one. After a time, however, both of these

were abandoned, and new wells were drilled in the eastern part of the town, which furnish a sufficient supply of excellent water. The new wells, which supply the town with water, were drilled to the depth of only a few hundred feet. B. D. Paine was mayor of the town when the water works system was built. S. Y. Bradstreet, who took a great interest in its establishment, was the first superintendent. Dexter Page was the first engineer.

During the past year, the expenses of operating the water works, including the new pipes and extensions to the mains in the sum of nine hundred and sixteen dollars were about four thousand dollars. The receipts for water were three thousand, four hundred and sixty-one dollars. For several years no taxes have been levied for the support of the water works. They have been self-sustaining, and have furnished a surplus sufficient to make the extensions which have been demanded from time to time.

The present superintendent of the water works is H. S. Lee, and the engineer, Peter Matthiesen. Henry Hoffman was engineer for a period of nearly ten years.

MONTICELLO ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Monticello's electric lights are furnished by a corporation composed entirely of local business men. The corporation was organized June 20, 1891, with a capital stock of eight thousand dollars, which was subsequently increased to twelve thousand dollars. The first officers were: president, G. L. Lovell; vice president, J. W. Doxsee; secretary and treasurer, R. P. Smith. Those in addition to the president and vice-president, who were directors were H. M. Carpenter, J. S. Hall, William Stuhler, S. E. Sarles, T. A. King. Shortly after the organization of the company and the construction of the plant, Mr. Lovell resigned as president, because he was at that time a member of the city council, and a proposed contract for lighting the city was pending between the electric company and the city. J. W. Doxsee was then elected president, and D. E. Pond, vice-president. They served in these capacities for twelve years when they declined longer to act as officers. Since that time J. S. Hall has acted as president and O. H. Soetje, vice-president. During the entire existence of the corporation R. P. Smith has been the secretary and treasurer, and also the manager of the business of the company. The present officers are J. S. Hall, president; O. H. Soetje, vice-president; R. P. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and in addition to the president and vice-president, who are directors, the following named directors: R. C. Stirton, H. Tiarks, William Stuhler, R. M. Hicks, R. P. Smith. The power for generating the electricity is located at the Monticello mills, owned now by Harry Lang, and which for more than twenty years was owned by his father, H. J. Lang. The electric company during the entire period of existence has had a contract with Mr. Lang for furnishing the power for generating the electricity. This is furnished by water power to the extent of one hundred and five horse power. There are also used in connection with the business two one hundred horse power engines and boilers, one of them owned by the company and the other by Mr. Lang. The electric company has furnished an all night's service during the entire period of its franchise. At the present time

there are three thousand, six hundred incandescent lights wired in the city, and fifteen arc lights are also in operation.

THE HOAG DUSTER COMPANY.

One of the largest industries in Monticello today is the Hoag Duster Company. The business started on a small scale in 1874 with W. E. Hoag as proprietor, and in 1879, according to the report, the factory was turning out two hundred dollars worth of feather dusters each week. The business has grown and prospered until at the present time the industry does over one hundred thousand dollars worth of business annually. New additions have been made to the plant from time to time to keep up with the demand. Although the factory has from seventy-five to one hundred hands on the pay roll all the time, it is running steady and is unable to keep up with the orders received from all parts of the country.

In 1870, what has since grown to be the present extensive factory of the Hoag Duster Company, was a broom factory, and the original idea of a feather duster sprung from an incident of a farmer bringing into the broom factory a bundle of turkey feathers, asking if a brush could not be made out of them. Mr. E. E. Hoag, who is now president of the Hoag Duster Company, and his father, W. E. Hoag, who was associated with him at this time, made the first duster from these feathers. In making this first duster, they merely tied or wound it on a short broom stick, but it made a piece of goods too stiff for the work for which it was intended. Then they took their pocket knives and split the feathers, making the first split feather duster. Again observing that it was yet too stiff and clumsy to accomplish the object desired, they scraped the pith from the feathers which greatly improved the brush. From this the idea was conceived of making and marketing feather dusters.

The first feathers were split by using an ordinary broom knife inserted into a frame; in later years they adopted what is now used, a leather splitting knife, similar to what is used in the everyday harness shop. Upon this the feathers are split by hand, and are afterwards scraped or milled, removing the pith and crimping them, so as to make them soft and pliable. This process has been in use since the plant was established.

About a year ago the manufacture of wool dusters was added, the sheep skins being imported from Canada. These skins are conceded to be by far the best for the manufacture of wool dusters. These are used for dusting choice articles, being a soft duster, and have already met with the popular demand.

The Hoag Duster Company manufacture all their wood work, heads and handles, and have direct supervision of the entire product. They maintain their own saw mill and have their own turning lathes.

This factory was a pioneer in Iowa in the manufacture of feather dusters. It started in 1874 as a feather duster factory. Prior to this time for several years the founder, W. E. Hoag, had operated a broom factory at Monticello, and previous to his operations in Monticello he had operated a similar factory for the manufacture of brooms at Anamosa.

In 1887, the industry was organized as the Hoag Duster Company, W. E. Hoag and E. E. Hoag being the proprietors. In 1896, E. E. Hoag became the sole owner. In 1904, it was reorganized as a stock company with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. The present officers and directors are: president, E. E. Hoag; vice-president, C. D. Chase, secretary, O. H. Soetje; treasurer, H. M. Carpenter; director, William Stuhler.

HALL-BENEDICT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This business industry was organized in September, 1907, by J. Z. Benedict and J. S. Hall. It is one of the young and prosperous establishments in Monticello. In January, 1909, J. S. Hall became the sole owner and proprietor. A new building sixty-four by one hundred feet was completed during the early summer of 1909. The industry manufactures steel safety hoists, wire stretchers, self-lock stretchers, banana hoists, horse slings, corn shock compressers and Schoenherr steel baskets.

This product finds a ready sale and where used has given satisfaction. Before engaging in this industry, Mr. Hall conducted a hardware store in Monticello, and after the first experimental stage of this manufacturing company had been passed he became satisfied that the "hoists" were a success and in demand. He disposed of his hardware business and now devotes his entire time to the new industry.

MONTICELLO TILE WORKS.

In April, 1879, John Gibson started the first tile factory in northern Iowa at Monticello. Mr. Gibson was induced to start this experimental industry at the urgent solicitation of G. W. Lovell and A. R. Doxsee. The later success of this industry was a complete vindication of the foresight and wisdom of these men. At that time Mr. Gibson was as "green" as the ordinary mortal in the tile making business. But having decided to make the experiment he put his entire energy into the work. He visited some of the tile factories in other states, studied their plans, became acquainted with the principles of tile making, and with the best and most approved machinery for the factory.

The idea of tiling the low land and draining off the surface water was a new one to all farmers, and like a cat dealing with a foreign and unknown object, they touched it very cautiously. The experimental stage with the farmers in burying so much property under ground, was passed safely. After the expiration of two years, the tile factory found a ready market for all its product. Any observer of farming operations today will readily see that the use of tile on low lands has increased the value of these lands many fold and has reclaimed them from a state of almost worthlessness. More than one farmer can testify that these lands are now the most valuable he has. And in fact some state that they have put more money underground in tile drainage, than they have placed in improvements above the surface.

The pioneer industry struggled the first few years of its history. There was then one kiln of about fifteen thousand capacity. There are now three kilns with

an annual output of over six hundred thousand tile. The product is of good quality. The tile clay being obtained on the south edge of town. The brick clay is yet supplied at the tile works.

In March, 1903, on account of age and bodily infirmities, Mr. Gibson was induced to sell his business, the purchaser being Frank Deautremont, who is now the proprietor. The business continues to be operated at its full capacity and finds a ready sale for all its product. At times from eighteen to twenty men are employed.

Mr. Gibson, the pioneer tile manufacturer of northern Iowa, is now living in retirement and comfort in Monticello at the ripe age of four score years, surrounded by his family and friends.

THE BOTTLING WORKS.

The Monticello Bottling Works began business in the year 1879. Isaac Sneider conceived the idea that with a little energy and a small capital he could build up a profitable industry, and with hope in the future, the bottling works began operations. The necessary machinery was installed and the manufacture of the products was begun. All kinds of carbonated beverages are manufactured and shipped to all adjacent points. The superiority of the product is attested from the fact that during the beverage season, the works are kept busy supplying the demands of their customers.

The several proprietors since the establishment by Mr. Sneider are: W. A. Kidwell, J. B. Kimmerer, J. B. Kimmerer & Sons, Geo. W. Rettig, and the present enterprising proprietors, D. P. Young and C. C. Curtis, doing business under the firm name of Young & Curtis.

THE MONTICELLO MILLS.

One of the distinctive features of the early settlements has been the establishment of a mill. Though it has been written that "man shall not live by bread alone," yet men, women and children too, very frequently live very much by bread. The present day cereals and modern substitutes for bread and meal, had not been thought of when the pioneers of Jones county located on the broad and fertile, though unpopulated plains of the early days. Corn meal for mush and Johnny cake did much to build the sinews and nourish the muscles of the frontiersmen, and there can be no question but that the diet of this coarse food had its influence in the development of strong and vigorous constitutions.

Monticello was not lacking in the establishments of one of these necessities in the physical world. The East Monticello mills began their existence in the year 1853, the founder being D. S. Dewey.

The following description of the mills in an early day and preserved, as the writer thereof stated, that some historian at a future day might secure an accurate history of this important industry, and for this our gratitude flows freely, is herewith presented:

"In 1853, D. S. Dewey in common with many others, was attacked with the Iowa fever, and made a trip through this section. The beauty of the country

and the fertility of the soil impressed him favorably and led him to conclude that Monticello at no distant day would become a smart inland town. He purchased of Dr. Trumbull the mill site upon which the East Monticello mills stand, and the same year built the dam and a sawmill. Those were the first improvements made on that side of the river.

"In the fall of 1855, he rented the mill to D. Dunham, but it was unfortunately burned down in March, 1856, while in his possession. During the fall of the same year he commenced to rebuild the mill.

"In the fall of 1857, he erected two houses and a barn and removed his family from Illinois. During the winter of 1858, he put in a run of stone for grinding corn, and in the spring of 1859 commenced building what is now the old part of the flouring mill. The mill was not in running order, however, until the December following.

"In 1866 he built a substantial addition to the mills and refilled the old part. It now has three run of French burrs, new bolts, and is undoubtedly one of the best fitted up mills in the vicinity.

"The Maquoketa at this point furnishes power enough if properly used to run eight or ten run of stone."

Since the date when the above was written, the Monticello mills have changed hands several times. Among the later owners were Grant & Gift, O. R. Davis, Davis & Serboss, H. J. Lang and the present owner, Harry Lang, the latter having purchased the mill from his father, H. J. Lang during the past year.

During the days of its prosperity, the mills did a good business and in fact it was one of the leading industries of the town. During the past eighteen years there has been little or no grinding done. When the electric light plant was put in, the power at the mill was used to run the dynamos, and with the demand for increase of power for the electric light plant, the entire power is used to run the dynamos. The Monticello mills, however, have been a historic part of the development of the city of Monticello, and the building still stands as a monument to pioneer life.

MONTICELLO CANNING COMPANY.

There are few industries in Monticello that has more hustle, bustle and business during a few of the summer months than the Monticello Canning Company. Starting on a small scale, the business has become one of considerable magnitude. The factory now puts up annually from three hundred to five hundred acres of corn, and manufactures it into about one million cans.

The Monticello Canning Company was organized January 13, 1904, the incorporators being G. W. Eastwood, W. G. Eilers, J. W. Doxsee, A. Davidson, P. D. Bell, E. E. Hicks, H. M. Carpenter and William Stuhler. The capital stock was fifteen thousand dollars. The business has proven profitable to the stockholders. The product has found a ready sale on the market.

The officers and stockholders now are: president, G. W. Eastwood; vice-president, P. D. Bell; secretary, E. E. Hicks; treasurer, H. M. Carpenter; J. W. Doxsee, William Stuhler, O. H. Soetje and C. D. Chase.

MONTICELLO GREENHOUSES AND NURSERY.

This floral industry was established in 1900 by the present proprietor, C. L. Van Meter. At first it was not thought there would be business enough for an institution of this kind, and the beginning was small. But from the first, it was a financial success, and in a short time it was found that the increase of business could not be taken care of in the small place where it was first started and a new location was sought.

In 1906, the proprietor concluded to move two blocks south, and procured two acres of land and built a new and larger home for the greenhouses, and removed the houses and buildings from the old location. An excellent water supply was obtained by sinking a well to the depth of one hundred feet, the water rising to within four feet of the surface. The water is of good quality and the supply inexhaustible. A reservoir has been erected and the water pumped into this high enough so that with pipes and hose, the water is carried to all parts of the greenhouse. A line of nursery stock was also put in, and the proprietor is now in a position to furnish anything that is called for in that line in fruit, ornamental and evergreen trees and smaller plants. A choice variety of flowers and plants are always on hand, and cut flowers are supplied in their season. At present, eighteen thousand square feet of glass is necessary to enclose the greenhouses. The intention is to extend as fast as possible with the greenhouse branch of the business so as to fill all orders as fast as they may come.

THE MONTICELLO CORNET BAND.

This musical organization began making history in March, 1909. While it is perhaps not the first organization of its kind in Monticello, this fact does not detract from the quality and quantity of the music it is furnishing. F. Podhaski is the leader and also treasurer of the organization; Martin Kehoe is secretary. The personnel of the band is as follows: Vic Deautremont, B clarionet; Rex Ricklefs, piccoia; F. M. Podhaski, E clarionet; Emil Ricklefs, B clarionet; Martin Kehoe, solo cornet; Galen Mirick, B cornet; George Drinkwater, B cornet; Harold Podhaski, solo alto; Eugene DeWitt, first alto; Fritz Yousse, second alto; Joe Kiburz, third alto; H. Locher, tenor; R. Slausen, tenor; Eugene Byers, slide trombone; M. Theomi, slide trombone; J. Liddy, slide trombone; John Perrine, baritone; E. Young, tuba; O. Arduser, bass drum; D. Corbett, snare drum.

MONTICELLO FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Ivy Lodge No. 87 K. of P. Monticello. This lodge was organized October 7, 1885, with the following charter members and officers of first term: H. G. Leichhardt, P. C., J. W. Doxsee, C. C., Geo. L. Lovell, V. C., W. H. Vehon, prelate, C. A. Henry, K. of R. and S., H. M. Carpenter, M. of E., I. N. Austin, M. of F., H. J. Moody, M. at A., G. S. Howard, I. G., Wm. Stuhler, O. G., D. E. Pond, R. L. Duer, D. L. Davis, A. C. Barnhill, A. P. Jennings, G. W. Stuhler, B. T. White, H. C. Wills.

The lodge at present has a membership of ninety-three. The present official board is composed of the following named gentlemen: Otto G. Meyer, C. C.; R. C. Hoag, V. C.; W. D. Magee, P.; Robt. Young, M. of W.; D. P. Young, K. of R. and S.; C. W. Hosford, M. of F; H. S. Richardson, M. of E.; Dolph A. Huene, M. at A.; Doyt F. Rhodes, I. G.; Bert M. Horsch, O. G.; trustees: W. W. Hunter, Howard Putnam, A. J. Rickliefs.

Root Camp No. 282 Modern Woodmen of America. This camp was organized December 14, 1886, with the following officers: A. Aarah, V. C.; L. T. Alexander, W. A.; D. L. Davis, banker; T. M. Bixby, clerk; C. J. Gallagher, escort; Geo. McGregor, watchman; C. H. Schipman, sentry; managers: H. Bohlken, Joe Sampter, J. W. McConnell; physicians, I. H. Phillips and J. W. Mershon. The names of the other charter members could not be supplied. The lodge has enjoyed a steady growth and now has a membership of one hundred and ninety-two beneficial members and two social members. The present officers of 1909 are: C. G. Brazelton, V. C.; W. H. Skelly, W. A.; J. A. Voorhees, banker; I. M. Rodman, clerk; F. Stockwell, escort; W. H. Waugh, watchman; John Barnts, sentry; managers: A. W. Steiner, C. C. Curtis, W. T. Kellog, physicians, W. A. Mirick, Geo. Inglis, W. W. Hunter, T. M. Redmond.

Dale Camp No. 553, Royal Neighbors of America was organized March 27, 1897, with thirty-two charter members. The names of the first officers and the charter members are: Oracle, Caroline Howard; V. O., Martha Starks; receiver, Lillian Fuller; recorder, Ella Petcina; chancellor, Nancy Stevenson; marshal, Viola Starks; assistant marshal, Barbara Matthieson; I. S. Ella Slauson; O. S. Lavina Sloan; managers: Barbara Matthieson, Margaret Drinkwater, William Sloan; and also members, J. F. Petcina, Mrs. M. J. Hanna, E. N. Howard, Ida Hubbard, Martha Stark, E. B. Hubbard, Electa Fairbanks, Chas. E. Fairbanks, Susan Suter, Lena Rohn, Mrs. Frank Stockwell, Mabel Peterson, Joe Peterson, C. C. Curtis, Mrs. Florence Curtis, Wm. Hubbard, Mrs. Wm. Hubbard, Mrs. Waugh, Fred Matthiesen, Elizabeth Clark, Emma Nelson. There is now a membership of eighty-two. The officers for 1909 are: oracle, Mate Siemering; V. O., Cora Sandhouse; recorder, Gertrude Hubbard; receiver, Sadie Brazelton; chan., Mary Long; M., Lavina Sloan; asst. M., Emma Stambaugh; I. S., Maggie Barnts; O. S., Alice Snyder; managers: Barbara Matthieson, Cathie King, Henrietta Brown.

Nest No. 1047 Order of Owls. This is one of the infant orders of the town in point of age, having been organized January 11, 1909, with the following officers: president, G. P. Rockstead; secretary, W. C. Rohn; past junior president, L. G. Stuhler; vice-president, J. T. Lanigan; treasurer, W. F. Haeussler; invocator, D. Rhodes; warden, James Skelley; sentinel, A. Reichart; picket, John Eggers. This order started into history with a membership of fifty-seven members and now has permanent quarters in what is known as Forester's hall. It is a social order and provides for sick indemnity, and funeral expenses.

Monticello Lodge, No. 14, of the Iowa Legion of Honor This lodge was instituted by Deputy Listenwalter, Thursday evening, May 8, 1879, with forty-two charter members, and the following charter members: J. B. Smith.

president; S. G. Harris, vice-president; J. R. Stillman, R. S.; M. M. Moulton, F. S.; H. Suhr, treasurer; George W. Miller, doorkeeper; Dr. C. D. Boardman, usher; Fred Simons, sentinel; trustees: Dr. I. H. Phillips, J. Nelson, D. S. Kinsella. The Iowa Legion of Honor pays no sick benefits. The Monticello lodge is in good working order at present and is in good condition financially. There was a membership of twenty-eight on May 1. The present officers are: Robert Young, president; Helen M. Young, vice-president; Howard Putnam, R. S. and F. S.; Peter Young, treasurer; Blanch Podhaski, chaplain; Katherine Young, senior guide; Flora Campbell, J. G.; physician, Dr. Fred Puleston; trustees: H. Putnam, Katherine Young and D. P. Young.

Monticello Lodge No. 12, Home Guards of the World. This lodge was organized May 12, 1908, with a membership of twenty-eight, with the following officers, who are also the present officers, viz: G. P. Rockstead, M. of W.; Robert Young, V. M.; C. A. Erickson, P. M.; Howard Putnam, secretary and banker; Peter Prahm, monitor; Earl Young, con.; Elmer Lee, inner G.; John Ruof, O. G.

Monticello Lodge No. 159 Mystic Workers of the World. This order was organized June 11, 1898, with forty-seven charter members, and the following officers: M., A. Matthiesen; V. M., Sarah B. Hosford; banker, A. G. Hanken; secretary, C. W. Hosford; physician, W. W. Hunter; attorney, O. R. Ricker; con., Fred Matthiesen; sentinel, Kittie C. Glaes; P., H. W. Hagen; managers: W. A. Overing, Jr.; J. L. Graves, N. A. Rice. There have been four deaths since the organization. The membership at present numbers one hundred and seventy-two, who carry in the aggregate insurance in the amount of two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. The 1909 officers are: prefect, D. P. Young; monitor, Jessie D. Heisey; secretary, C. W. Hosford; B., Sarah B. Hosford; physicians, W. W. Hunter and T. M. Redmond; M., J. L. Graves; W., O. E. Fuller; sent., B. R. Tuel; supervisors, C. A. Erickson, H. B. Heisey, Ahab DeWitt.

Loyal Rebekah Lodge, No. 306, Monticello. This lodge was organized with twenty-four charter members on April 12, 1895, and the first officers were: N. G., Mrs. Amanda Hosford; V. G., Mrs. Jennie Schipman; secretary, Ella Petcina; treasurer, Lazenia Rodman. The membership has increased until now it numbers seventy-three. The 1909 officers: N. G., Mary Long; V. G., Gertrude Hubbard; secretary, Emma Ruof; financial secretary, Sarah B. Hosford; treasurer, Susie DeWitt.

Schreiner Chapter No. 226, Order Eastern Star. This chapter was organized in Monticello in 1897 with the following first officers and charter members: matron, Mrs. Kate Mirick; patron, A. I. Jackson; A. M., Mrs. Emma Hazlett; secretary, Mrs. Rachel Sampter; treasurer, Sarah Sarles; C., Blanche Jackson; A. C., Harriet Sampter; Lettie Rigby; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Drury, John Martin, F. M. Hazlett, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Northrop, W. A. Mirick, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Soetje, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stirton, S. E. Sarles, Nellie Drury, Minnie Carson, Floy Babcock, Maggie McDonald, Duncan McDonald, Emma Ricklefs. There are fifty-eight members at

the present time with the following officers: M., Lillian Northrop; P., F. B. Bolton; A. M., Maggie Pond; secretary, Nettie Hazard; treasurer, G. L. Lovell; C., Capitola Peet; A. C., Nellie Soetje; Adah, Belle Hall; Ruth, Mrs. John Foster; Esther, Kate Mirick; Martha, Emma Ricklefs; Electa, Mrs. F. B. Bolton; warder, Sarah Gilmore; sentinel, Karl Renk; chaplain, Sarah Hosford; organist, C. J. Northrop; marshal, Florence Hefner.

Monticello Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F. This was one of the earliest lodges organized in Jones county and was instituted on the 16th of March, 1858, by J. J. Dickinson, W. D. D. G. Master, assisted by Brothers Johnson, Belknap, Lukins and Warner of Anamosa Lodge No. 40. After the ceremonies had been concluded, and the goat pretty well tired out, the following officers were elected and installed, according to the prescribed form of the order: N. G., J. J. Brown; V. G., A. Moulton; secretary, M. M. Moulton; treasurer, W. B. Selden; W., T. C. West; C., D. McDonald. The charter members were: Aaron Moulton, M. M. Moulton, Abram Everetts, J. J. Brown, E. H. Warren. The number of members at the present writing is seventy-four. The lodge is in a flourishing condition both in numbers and financially. The William Tell (German) Lodge, No. 391, I. O. O. F. joined Lodge No. 117 about the year 1894. Present officers: N. G., H. S. Lee; V. G., H. C. Bohlken; R. secretary, J. F. Petcina; F. S., J. A. Voorhees; treasurer, C. W. Hosford; trustees: W. B. Sloan, H. S. Lee, A. G. Rodman.

William Tell Lodge No. 43, I. O. O. F. This lodge was organized April, 1879, and worked in the German language. The officers and charter members were: N. G., Samuel Kahn; V. G., Emil Schneider; secretary, John Grum; treasurer, John Wybel; W., J. Snyder; C., G. Snyder; R. S. N. G., Geo. Shaffer; L. S. N. G., H. W. Baade; R. S. V. G., A. Guler; L. S. V. G., J. Snyder. This lodge continued to hold meetings for several years, and about the year 1894 the lodge united with I. O. O. F. lodge No. 117.

Monticello Lodge No. 43, A. O. U. W. This lodge was duly organized January 15, 1876, with the following charter members: Dr. I. H. Phillips, Wilson Jenkins, G. W. Miller, J. R. Stillman, G. W. Garlock, S. F. Bentley, J. Q. Wing, John Blanchard, N. W. Austin, W. E. Herrick and O. B. Rundle. Later in its history this lodge had seventy-five members. For the same reason that other lodges of this order went out of existence in the county, this lodge ceased to exist as an organization some time in the 80's, the exact date could not be determined. Those who are yet members of the order, pay their dues and premiums at the head office.

Cyclone Lodge No. 27, Modern Brotherhood of America. This insurance order was organized June 15, 1897, with nineteen members and the following officers: president, W. A. Overing, Sr.; vice-president, A. Matthiesen; secretary, W. H. VanMeter; treasurer, O. B. Rundle; escort, C. T. VanMeter; W., W. A. Overing, Jr.; S., Al. Frey; physician, Dr. Geo. Inglis; managers, Geo. Inglis, A. Matthiesen, C. L. VanMeter. The present membership is thirty-eight. Those who hold the reins of office in the lodge at the present time are: president, Jerome Brazelton; vice-president, (vacant since the death of Henry Chadwell, February, 1909); secretary and treasurer, W. F. Bingham; E., James Wilson;

W., Dorothy Thomas; S., Lewis Starry; physician, Dr. Geo. Inglis; managers: Geo. Cropp, Mrs. Jerome Brazelton, Mrs. Lillian Fuller.

MONTICELLO CHAPTER, No. 42, R. A. M., U. D., instituted March 2, 1868, and organized under charter of the Grand Chapter of Iowa, October 16, 1868. This chapter was the parent of the Anamosa Chapter. Among the first petitioners for the degrees of the Chapter were M. R. Gurney, S. R. Howard and Joseph E. Eaton. Up to that time there were but six Royal Arch Masons in Monticello. The first officers were: H. D. Sherman, E. H. P., G. W. Miller, E. King; M. M. Moulton, E. Scribe; S. L. Gardner, secretary; W. P. Crowly, C. H.; P. Stone, P. S.; O. T. Richmond, R. A. C.; W. L. Winter, third vail; R. C. Shinn, second vail; J. C. Huntoon, first vail; J. B. Embree, tyler. The members of this organization voluntarily surrendered their charter a few years ago. The paraphernalia of the organization was donated to a similar order at Anamosa, which was organized when this society surrendered its charter.

TRINITY COMMANDERY, No. 16, MONTICELLO. This commandery is the parent of the commandery at Manchester, Delaware county; Patmos commandery at Marion, Linn county, and the commandery at Anamosa. Trinity Commandery started out with an expensive outfit, said to have been the best in the state, costing about five hundred dollars. The funds were loaned by charter members, and were paid back to them in about a year from the time of organization, December 9, 1869. The commandery donated twenty-five dollars to the yellow fever sufferers in 1878. The first officers were: Sir Knight, H. D. Sherman, E. C.; Sir Knight Samuel L. Gardiner, Gen.; Sir Knight Charles E. Wales, C. G.; Sir Knight Isaac L. Simington, Pre.; Sir Knight James Davidson, S. W.; Sir Knight F. C. Brown, J. W.; Sir Knight Thomas R. Ercanbrack, W.; Sir Knight Jonathan Piper, treasurer; Sir Knight M. M. Moulton, recorder. This society voluntarily surrendered its charter in 1907.

LAUREL LODGE No. 64, AMERICAN PATRIOTS. This society was organized August 18, 1906. The present membership numbers forty. The present officers are: A. G. Rodman, chairman; Mrs. A. G. Rodman, vice chairman; C. R. Stott, vice chairman; Mrs. C. R. Stott, clerk; Mrs. F. D. Kellum, prelate; Mrs. John Corbin, guard; Miss Dorothy Smith, messenger; Mrs. Henry Chadwell, sentinel.

THE HOMESTEADERS. There was a lodge organized in December, 1907, with a flourishing membership, but the interest died down about as rapidly as it sprung up. There are four members at present—not even sufficient to maintain an organization.

BURNS LODGE, No. 173, A. F. & A. M. This lodge was instituted, U. D., January 18, A. D. 1865, A. L. 5865, and organized under charter of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, June 21, 1865, A. L. 5865, at Monticello, Iowa. The first officers were: H. D. Sherman, W. M.; M. R. Gurney, S. W.; C. E. Wales, J. W.; H. Rosa, treasurer; J. A. Chandler, secretary; E. T. Mellett, S. D.; S. R. Howard, J. D.; Simon Morton, tyler. M. M. Moulton was the first to receive the Master Mason's degree in this lodge, April 12, 1865. The first death in the lodge was that of S. Hopkins, an old veteran Mason in March, 1867. The lodge is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: E. E. Reed, W. M.; R. C. Stirton, S. W.; C. S. Foster, J. W.; J. S. Houser, secretary; G. L. Lovell, treasurer; L. W. Lovell, S. D.; E. G. Hicks, J. D.; Karl Renk, tyler.

THE CHURCHES.

(Several of the church histories given herein, have been taken from the carefully written paper on "The Churches of Monticello" prepared by Miss Mary I. Jarman, for the Friday Club.—Editor)

Monticello has always been very modest in her claims in regard to religious superiority, but nevertheless, the town and surroundings have always maintained the principles of religion and Christianity with due fervor and hearty enthusiasm. It may well be doubted if any town or community in the county contains a greater percentage of church going people today than Monticello. The five active churches in Monticello have a total membership of one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight, and have church property of the estimated value of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The church edifices are of modern architectural design, and the societies are well maintained, both as to church attendance and workers in the several departments of the church work, and in the financial support of the work in all its branches.

Monticello has had ten church organizations, namely: Catholic, United Brethren, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, German Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Christian and Christian Science.

Besides these churches, Monticello had at one time a Y. M. C. A. organization, which began November 25, 1867, grew and flourished for several years, having an excellent reading room, then declined and eventually ceased to exist.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1860, seven years after the organization of the Bowen's Prairie Congregational church, Rev. Jesse Guernsey, at that time agent of the A. H. M. S. for the state of Iowa, sent to Monticello Rev. Edward P. Kimball, to take steps to organize a Congregational church if he found it practicable. On November 13, 1860, a council, composed of delegates from the churches of Dubuque, Anamosa, Bowen's Prairie and Cass, met in the schoolhouse, and organized the Congregational church of Monticello, with Rev. E. P. Kimball as pastor with a nominal salary of five hundred dollars a year, and with nine charter members. These were Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. John White, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman P. Hoyt, Mrs. C. E. Wales, Mrs. Albert Higby, and Mrs. Jane Leach.

The Civil war came soon after, and almost all thought and energy were devoted to that struggle. The church with difficulty was kept alive. Two years after its organization, it had only eight members, one man beside the pastor, and six women. In five years there were sixteen members, and in ten years there were forty-six.

Services were held in the schoolhouse until December 13, 1865. Then Kinsella hall was rented and used until the church was built. On May 14, 1867, the corner stone of a church building was laid, and the church was dedicated January 27, 1868, Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago, conducting the services. This building was used for thirty-three years, when, during the pastorate of Rev. C. C. Warner, the present church edifice was erected. It was dedicated January 20, 1901, with appropriate services. The address in the morning was by Rev. E. A. Berry, D.D.,

of Cedar Rapids; in the afternoon, by Rev. A. L. Frisbie, D. D., of Des Moines, and in the evening, Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., gave the "Message of the Old Century to the New." The church has since bought a parsonage, a comfortable building pleasantly located, and a pipe organ.

The church has had fifteen pastors in the forty-nine years of its existence. Rev. E. P. Kimball, who served three years; Dr. Isaac Russell, one year; Rev. D. J. Jones, two years; Rev. J. K. Nutting, eight months; Rev. J. D. Bell, ten months; Rev. William Leavitt, seven years; Rev. L. W. Brintnell, three years; Rev. David Jenkins, three years; Rev. C. A. Towle, three years; Rev. J. T. Blanchard, three years; Rev. W. L. Demorest, two years; Rev. J. W. Davis, three and a half years; Dr. A. M. Case, three years; Rev. C. C. Warner, five and a half years, and Rev. M. A. Breed, who has been pastor since May, 1904, and a very able thinker and speaker and a man who has an influence for good among all classes. The church membership at this present time is about one hundred and seventy-four.

The Sunday school has always been considered an important part of the church life. Its superintendents have been H. D. Sherman, Prof. J. E. James, J. R. Stillman, and J. A. Doutrick. Mr. Doutrick has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for twenty-nine years, beginning with his first Sunday in Monticello. The Sunday school officers at the present time are: superintendent, J. A. Doutrick; assistant superintendent, Frank D. Hayden; secretary and treasurer, Miss Carrie Page.

The officers of the church and its organizations at the present time are: pastor, Rev. M. A. Breed; deacons: John A. Doutrick, Michael McLaughlin, Andrew Davidson, William F. Bingham; clerk of the church, Miss Mary I. Jarman; clerk of the society, Miss May Scales; treasurer, Dr. M. H. Teeter; chorister, Mrs. Libbie V. Robertson; church board—the pastor, deacons, Sunday school superintendent, clerk, together with Mrs. Robert Hicks, Fred P. Stuhler and Frank D. Hayden; trustees of the society: J. A. Doutrick, Fred Stuhler, W. F. Bingham, W. F. Rohn, G. P. Rockstead, Andrew Davidson, Robert Hicks; Y. P. S. C. E. president, Emil Ricklefs; V. P., Florence Theoni; recording secretary, Dorris Northrop; cor. sec., Mrs. M. A. Breed; treas., Grace Podhaski; Y. M. L. W. B. pres., Mrs. Fred Stuhler; vice-pres., Mrs. Bessie Baade; sec., Mrs. D. A. Huene; treas., Mrs. Harriet Coughlan; W. M. S. pres., Mrs. M. A. Breed; vice-pres., Mrs. Harriet Coughlan; sec., Mrs. J. E. Bateman; treas., Mrs. J. A. Doutrick; S. S. Home Det., supt. ,Mrs. J. A. Doutrick; assistant, Miss Cora Sandhouse.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of Monticello is one of the younger churches of the city and also one of the largest, if not the largest Presbyterian church in this immediate section of the state.

The church was organized April 27, 1882, by a committee from Cedar Rapids Presbytery, of which Rev. Daniel Russell, D. D., was chairman. Dr. Russell also served as the first pastor of the church. There were fourteen charter members, the names of whom are as follows: John Gibson, Mrs. E. M. Gibson, Miss

Luella Gibson, John H. Bacher, Mrs. Margaret Bacher, Mrs. Isabella Bacher, Mrs. Margaret Eberhart, Mrs. Caroline Eberhart, James F. Laude, Mrs. James F. Laude, Miss Flora Perrine, Mrs. E. F. Stevenson, F. W. Yerian, Mrs. Catharine Yerian.

The first elders of the church were: James F. Laude, John Gibson. The first trustees: H. B. Eberhart, F. W. Yerian, H. C. Wills, John Bacher.

The Sabbath school was organized October 15, 1882, and the first officers were: John Gibson, superintendent; John H. Bacher, treasurer; Miss Lulu Gibson, secretary.

For a number of years, the congregation held services in Kinsella hall. Rev. Daniel Russell, D. D., served the church as pastor until the fall of 1884, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Hinkhouse. During this pastorate which continued only a few months of a seminary vacation, the first church building was erected on North Cedar street, and this building was dedicated November 29, 1885. This was a brick building. The next pastor was Rev. George Le Clere who ministered to the congregation during the year 1886. Rev. J. L. Countermine was for a brief time pastor during part of the year following, and then in 1889, the church was served by Rev. J. F. Montman. He was followed during the years 1890-91 by the Rev. A. R. Bickenback. Rev. David Street was installed as pastor in the year 1892, and continued in that relationship for a period of almost eight years. It was during this pastorate that the church advanced from a struggling mission of a few members to a self supporting congregation.

Rev. J. W. Innes, the present pastor, followed Rev. David Street, and began his pastorate in December, 1899. With the coming of Rev. Mr. Innes, a new era had apparently dawned in the progress of the Presbyterian church. The pastor was a man of strong intellect, pleasing in methods and pleasing in manners, tactful and resourceful, affable and friendly, sympathetic and broad minded. The church at once began to feel the influence of his strong personality in all its various branches. The membership increased, and the zeal of the members was aroused.

The old little brick church was too small for the congregation. In the spring of 1902, the matter of a new church building began to be agitated. As the weeks went by, the old building apparently was becoming smaller. A building committee consisting of the following members was appointed: P. C. Smith, chairman; A. E. Himebaugh, secretary; G. W. Eastwood, W. G. Eilers, Frank M. Hicks, Fred Matthiessen. Plans were laid for the new building and funds raised.

The present central location on First street was selected. The lot cost three thousand three hundred dollars. The contract was let for the new building July 4, 1902, to E. M. Loop of Hopkinton, Iowa. The corner stone was laid October 7, 1902. The dedication took place Sabbath August 2, 1903. There was a large attendance at the services. The total cost of the building and the grounds with the improvements since dedication day, approximate an outlay of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars.

C. D. Chase is at present the efficient superintendent of the Sabbath school which reports a membership of about two hundred scholars. The church build-

ing is modern in construction, both interior and exterior. Its various rooms make it convenient for Sabbath school, and for the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of which there is a strong and flourishing society. The church for years, has had very active ladies' societies in connection with its work, and these have been a material aid to the church and its membership.

The present organization of the church is as follows: Rev. J. W. Innes, pastor; elders: Dr. Geo. Inglis, C. D. Chase, I. W. Grover, F. D. Bolton, W. E. LeClere, Arnold Egger, P. C. Smith, M. Sweesy, Morris Bebb; trustees: C. E. Errickson, Ervin E. Reed, H. B. Heisey, C. D. Chase, W. E. Le Clere.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The German Reformed church was organized May, 1870, under the direction of Rev. George Rettig. The first trustees were George Stuhler, Gerhard Eilers and Thomas Guyan. The congregation consisted of eight families.

The congregation held their services at first in Kinsella hall. Later the congregation began laying plans for the erection of a church building of their own. In 1875, committees were appointed, property was purchased and a building erected and dedicated October 3rd of that year.

In April, 1876, Rev. Rettig resigned and Rev. Andrew Kern took his place. He having served a year, resigned also. His successor was Rev. Graff. During the pastorate of Rev. Graff, the parsonage was built, about 1880. After four years of service this pastor resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Wittenwiler. About this time, there was quite an immigration of people from Switzerland, and many of these joining the church, the congregation grew rapidly. After serving four years, Rev. Wittenwiler resigned, and the congregation then sent a call to the present pastor, E. E. Gruenstein from Sharon, Pennsylvania. The call was accepted and the new pastor came September 1, 1888.

The congregation now increased so rapidly, it was found necessary in April, 1890, to enlarge the church building. In the reconstruction of the building, provision was made for the installing of a pipe organ. In August, 1890, the church was rededicated and every member felt proud to know that theirs was the first pipe organ in the county. The thirteen-year-old son of the pastor was the organist until he went away to school, when his sister, Mrs. George Guyan took his place.

The present number of communicant members is two hundred and eighty-four. The congregation is very liberal for benevolent purposes and the church attendance is always very good. The pastor, Rev. E. E. Gruenstein, is also superintendent of the Sunday school. The elders of the church are: N. Baer, Peter Egger and John Sieber; the deacons are: Rudolph Bohren, William Burrichter and Rudolph Winkler. The affairs of the church are in a prosperous condition, and the pastor, after twenty-one years of service is yet a general favorite with the entire congregation, and a power for good in the community.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Monticello was organized, as near as can now be determined, in the fall of 1861. Previous to this

time, occasional preaching services were held by itinerant Methodist preachers, but no regular appointment was made until 1861. In that year, Rev. J. Williams preached on the circuit which embraced Monticello. The membership was small and very much scattered. In 1862, Rev. G. Stanley was appointed to the charge, and the society increased in numbers. In the fall of 1863, Rev. J. S. Eberhart became pastor. During the year the old church edifice was erected. The ground consisting of three lots upon which the church and parsonage now stands, was purchased by the first board of trustees, viz: W. W. Peck, J. B. Tibbits, G. W. Bacon, M. Gavin, J. L. Davenport, A. H. Marvin, F. Burnight, N. W. Austin and S. Slade. The purchase price being sixty dollars. In the spring of 1863, Rev. E. D. Rosa procured a subscription for the erection of the church, which was completed and dedicated December 25, 1863, at a cost of one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars. The membership at this time being about fifty. Mr. W. W. Peck, an upright Godly man, was the first class leader, and he served faithfully for a number of years.

In 1864 and 1865, Rev. H. C. Brown served as pastor and reported ninety members and a salary of five hundred dollars. It seems that during the year 1864, J. G. Dimmitt and Dr. Stanley served as pastors on the circuit a part of the year. In the fall of 1866, Rev. F. W. Vinton was appointed to the charge, and reported advancement in church work and a salary of eight hundred dollars. In 1867, Rev. H. H. Fairall became pastor at a salary of nine hundred and fifty dollars for the first year and the second year one thousand dollars with a membership of one hundred and seventy-five at the close of his second year. During his pastorate a large two-story parsonage was built at a cost of one thousand, three hundred dollars. In 1869, Rev. C. C. Symonds was appointed pastor, and served one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Thomson, who also served one year. In 1871, Rev. F. X. Miller was appointed pastor and served three years. Rev. J. S. Eberhart was pastor again for three years. He was followed successively by Revs. J. L. Paine, F. M. Robertson, E. Skinner, A. S. Cochran, George Scott, Thomas Oliver, R. Earhart, E. G. Waite.

In the fall of 1898, Rev. D. S. Staebler was appointed to the charge and soon after took steps toward building a new church building which was greatly needed. During the summer of 1899, the building was erected at a cost of about eight thousand, five hundred dollars, and was dedicated February 11, 1900. Rev. J. T. Crippin, officiated at the dedication, assisted by Rev. E. G. Waite, H. H. Green, and the pastor, D. S. Staebler. On dedication day over four thousand dollars was secured, and the church dedicated free from debt. In the fall of 1900, Rev. W. M. Leamon was appointed pastor and served two years. He was followed by Rev. W. E. Van Buren who served the church for four years. Then came Rev. Dr. P. S. Slocum in the fall of 1906. Dr. Slocum proceeded to build a new parsonage which was erected the following summer at a cost of about three thousand dollars. Dr. Slocum resigned in June, 1908, to become principal of Epworth Seminary, and Rev. Roy V. Porter was appointed to fill the vacancy until the conference in October, 1908, when the present pastor Rev. Dr. N. F. Norton was appointed to the charge.

The church membership has been about two hundred for a number of years. The report at last conference showed one hundred and ninty-nine members. The Sunday school enrollment the past year, including the home department, has been about one hundred and fifty.

The church property valued at about fifteen thousand dollars is now in good condition, and nearly all free from debt. Some improvements have been made the past year and several members have been added to the church.

The present church officers are: Local preacher, Rev. Conrad Pfeil; trustees, Dr. W. W. Hunter, H. J. Lang, A. W. Steiner, Lewis Lang, Robert Young, C. S. Barker; stewards, Mrs. W. W. Hunter, Mrs. J. W. Doxsee, E. A. Hubbard, C. S. Barker, A. W. Starks, Dr. William Drinkwater, Lewis H. Lang; Sunday school superintendent, E. A. Hubbard; Epworth League superintendent, Miss Bertha Graves; Junior League superintendent, Miss Minnie Barnts.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From the time when Marquette and Joliet in 1673 sailed down the Wisconsin and Mississippi and Marquette soon after opened the mission of Kaskaskia, Catholic priests journeyed up and down the Mississippi valley holding occasional services at different houses. When a priest arrived at a house where services were to be held, messengers were sent to acquaint all the Catholic families for miles around of the fact.

The first mission station established in Jones county was in 1857 at Anamosa, and to this mission Monticello belonged. Some of the early settlers of Monticello still living here can remember attending these services held in the courthouse.

The date of the first Catholic services held in Monticello is not recorded, but for some time before 1868, services were held in Kinsella hall and in Davenport hall, situated on the second floor of the old Monticello State Bank building.

In 1868 Rev. Father Coggon founded the parish in Monticello, and was the first resident priest. He was instrumental in building a frame structure in the southern part of the town, a church which was known as the church of the Sacred Heart. In 1871, Rev. Father Welch succeeded Rev. Coggon. He lived in Monticello only about three months, then moved to Castle Grove, but still had charge of the parish in Monticello. In 1872, Rev. P. O'Dowd took charge of the parish in Castle Grove, with Monticello as an outside mission, and remained until 1878. On October 8, 1878, the church was destroyed by a tornado that swept the southern portion of the town. In a little vacant schoolhouse in the northern part of the town the members gathered the next Sunday, and there services were held till the completion of the present building in the fall of 1880. In December of 1878, Rev. P. J. O'Connor came to take up the work of rebuilding the church, and again Monticello had a resident priest, with Sand Springs, as an outside mission. The church was discouraged, but Rev. P. J. O'Connor was zealous and in 1880 the present edifice and parochial residence were erected.

In 1884, Rev. O'Connor was succeeded by Rev. J. Tobin, who remained nearly four years, making some improvement on the church property, and continuing the work which Rev. O'Connor had begun in the Sunday school. About Christmas, 1887, Rev. J. McCormick came to reside in Monticello and still remains, his pastorate, as one of his parishioners remarks, being the longest of any of the English speaking churches in the city.

Improvements have continued to be made on the church property, until nearly twenty thousand dollars has been expended, but the church building was not dedicated till May 14, 1902, when it was duly dedicated according to the ceremony prescribed by the Church of Rome, the very Rev. E. J. McLaughlin of Clinton sprinkling the weather-stained stones. Among others who assisted in the celebration were Rev. P. J. O'Connor of Sioux City and Rev. R. Power of Anamosa.

Connected with this church is a branch of the order of Catholic Foresters. There are also two societies in the church known as the Rosary Society and League of the Sacred Heart. The church is in a prosperous condition. Improvements are being made from time to time. The parochial home and grounds are neat and home-like.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The United Brethren Church had its beginnig at an early date, about 1860, in a stone building across the river, known as the Stone church. The church in town was built about thirty years ago, and had in its prosperous days a membership of about one hundred, which gradually decreased. About 1903, the church disbanded, and the church building was sold to the Hoag Duster Factory and is now being used in the feather duster business.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists had a church organization in Monticello for a short time, beginning August 16, 1868, with Rev. J. Foster as pastor. The meetings were held in Marvin's hall. The society has been discontinued for many years.

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

The Episcopalians had their first organization April 23, 1867, with Rev. Campbell as first rector, but only the records of their last organization remain.

On the evening of St. Thomas' Day, 1894, Rev. W. M. Pierce of Farley, an Episcopalian minister, held services in the Methodist chapel, and afterward called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a mission. It was decided to adopt the name of St. Thomas as the name of the new organization. A hall was secured over Wills & Doutrick's dry goods store until a church could be built, and was fitted up in due form.

A class of eight adults was at first confirmed, and afterward the number increased to sixteen. The records end abruptly October 29, 1895, but not till the death of two of the little band had reduced their number to fourteen. The organization lasted about a year.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

An early number of *The Express* speaks of a Christian church organized May 4, 1866, with E. W. Miller as first pastor. This organization had no church home and was not permanent. After many years, in 1896, a Christian church was organized here, with a membership of forty-seven. At first they held meetings in the opera house. In 1897, the Christian Church of Scotch Grove donated their building to the organization at this place. The Monticello church bought a lot on Third street for six hundred dollars, took the church building apart and moved the materials, rebuilding it at a cost of one hundred dollars. The church disbanded about 1901, the building still stands but unused for church purposes.

THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF MONTICELLO.

August 1, 1909.

BANKERS—S. S. Farwell, president Monticello State Bank; H. M. Carpenter, cashier, Monticello State Bank; H. S. Richardson, assistant cashier, Monticello State Bank; George L. Lovell, president, Lovell State Bank; R. C. Stirton, cashier, Lovell State Bank; L. W. Lovell, assistant cashier, Lovell State Bank.

MANUFACTURERS—J. S. Hall, proprietor Hall-Benedict Company; C. D. Chase, president Hoag Duster Company; Elmer Hoag, vice president Hoag Duster Company; W. J. Purchas, manager Diamond Creamery Company; C. C. Curtis, Monticello Bottling Works; D. P. Young, Monticello Bottling Works; R. P. Smith, manager Monticello Electric Company; Frank Page, foundry and machine shop; G. W. Eastwood, president Monticello Canning Company; Charles Foster, manager Monticello Canning Company.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—M. W. Herrick, J. W. Doxsee, W. M. Welch, John S. Welch, Ervin E. Reed, John J. Locher.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. W. A. Mirick, Dr. W. W. Hunter, Dr. J. E. Gilmore, Dr. George Inglis, Dr. John G. Thomas, Dr. Thomas Redmond, Dr. Louis G. Stuhler. Osteopaths—Doctors Peet and Peet.

THE MONTICELLO EXPRESS—J. W. Doxsee, proprietor.

THE JONES COUNTY TIMES—J. T. Lanigan, proprietor.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS—Hicks & Ricklefs, Eilers & Bolton, John A. Doutrick, Henry F. Burrichter, George F. Wilkens.

HARDWARE DEALERS—George W. Davis, Frederick J. Cross.

GROCERS—George Stuhler's Sons Company, A. W. Steiner, C. E. Errickson.

FURNITURE DEALERS—E. A. Hubbard, J. J. Hays, A. G. Hanken.

CLOTHIERS—George Stuhler's Sons Company, John Zimmerman.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS—George Stuhler's Sons Company, Hicks & Guyon.

RESTAURANTS—John Perrine, John Rickels, Joseph Jock, A. Lambert.

PHOTOGRAPHER—C. J. Northrop.

MONUMENTS—John E. Bateman.

CONFECTIONERS—Peter Meyer, O. Newton.

HOTELS—Lovell House, J. B. Hoag, manager; Tremont House, G. D. Elges, manager.

DRUGGISTS—O. H. Soetje, A. Kempf, W. W. Stickford.

Ice Dealer—P. H. Connor.

Dray Lines—F. D. Slauson.

Milliners—Katharine Drees, Julia Hagen, Doutrick Dry Goods Company.

Plumbers' Supplies—Leroy Clark.

Poultry Dealer—E. J. Farley.

Stock Buyers—R. A. Cartano, E. B. Hubbard, C. C. Bort, N. Maurice, C. M. Brown, Jacob Arduser, J. H. J. Stutt.

Saloons—Jacob Schneider, Edward Heeren, Isaac Schneider, Sr., Isaac Schneider, Jr.

Barber Shops—Henry Paulsen, Vic Dautremont, Wilson Brazelton, Zacariah Graves, Dan Hearn.

Blacksmith Shops—J. F. Meyer, Dennis Liddy.

Contractors and Carpenters—Robert Henderson, R. W. Henderson, John H. Heisey, Andrew Bejasch, Ahab DeWitt, A. G. Rodman, E. J. Lightfoot.

Insurance Agencies—D. E. Pond, J. A. Voorhees, J. J. Locher, L. P. Waddick.

Meat Markets—Jacob Suter & Son, Urban Haeussler.

Florist—Clarence Van Meter.

Railway Station Agent—A. I. Jackson.

Harness Shops—C. W. Brown, W. F. Rohn, William Altman.

Jewelers—W. F. Bingham, H. F. Witt, Ernst Vogel.

Merchant Tailors—C. H. Schipman, Henry Bohlken.

Livery Stables—Asa Phelps, M. J. Hogan.

Notions—B. Devlin.

Agricultural Implements—Campbell Brothers.

Veterinary Surgeons—Dr. William Drinkwater, Dr. George Albery.

Musical Instruments.—Locher Brothers.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF MONTICELLO CITY.

1867—Mayor, S. Y. Bradstreet; recorder, F. J. Tyron; trustees, S. R. Howard, N. P. Starks, P. O. Babcock, C. E. Wales, J. L. Davenport.

1868—Mayor, S. Y. Bradstreet; recorder, Charles Gurney; trustees, S. R. Howard, F. Grassmeyer, Stephen Frost, M. R. Gurney, P. O. Babcock.

1869—Mayor, M. M. Moulton; recorder, Charles Gurney; council, S. R. Howard, J. O. Duer, G. W. Condon, A. W. Hebbard, H. H. Starks.

1870—Mayor, M. M. Moulton; recorder, Charles Gurney; council, J. O. Duer, A. W. Hebbard, Leman Palmer, G. W. Condon, S. R. Howard.

1871—Mayor, G. W. Lovell; recorder, Charles Guerney; council, S. R. Howard, W. H. Proctor, Leman Palmer, John Gibson, S. Y. Bradstreet.

1872—Mayor, G. W. Lovell; recorder, M. W. Herrick; council, F. J. Tyron, H. D. Sherman, W. H. Proctor, Otis Whittemore, J. A. Chandler.

1873—Mayor, C. E. Wales; recorder, H. M. Wright; council, Cyrus Langworthy, W. H. Proctor, Bradley Stuart, Matt Noyes, William Schodde.

1874—Mayor, C. E. Wales; recorder, R. P. Smith; council, S. R. Howard, T. J. Peak, John McConnon, Volney Hickock, George Stuhler.

1875—Mayor, G. W. Trumbell; recorder, John Jacobs; council, B. F. Groesbeck, G. W. Garlock, John McConnon, T. J. Peak, F. J. Tyron.

1876—Mayor, H. D. Sherman; recorder, F. B. Bonniwell; council, A. R. Doxsee, T. A. King, H. L. Servoss, John McConnon, S. R. Howard.

1877—Mayor, F. J. Tyron; recorder, Charles Gurney; council, T. A. King, J. McConnon, H. L. Servoss, W. A. Holston, C. A. Whiting.

1878—Mayor, G. W. Garlock; recorder, Charles Gurney; council, B. D. Paine, Sam Kahm, H. H. Starks, S. Y. Bradstreet, Ike Rigby.

1879—Mayor, B. D. Paine; recorder, J. R. Stillman; council, S. E. Sarles, J. McConnon, F. Grassmeyer, William Holston, N. W. Austin.

1880—Mayor, J. O. Duer; clerk, G. W. Hunt; council, George Jacobs, William Holston, S. E. Sarles, F. Grassmeyer, G. W. Lovell.

1881—Mayor, Samuel Kahm; clerk, J. R. Stillman; council, J. A. Chandler, H. L. Servoss, W. J. Nash, George Jacobs, F. Grassmeyer.

1882—Mayor, F. J. Tyron; clerk, I. N. Austin; council, Samuel Kahm, Holston and Houser, J. A. Chandler, H. L. Servoss, George Jacobs.

1883—Mayor, T. A. King; clerk, George Wood; council, J. A. Chandler, A. R. Doxsee, H. L. Servoss, Samuel Kahm, J. McConnon.

1884—Mayor, H. G. Liechhardt; clerk, F. J. Tyron; council, C. E. Little, Samuel Kahm, A. R. Doxsee, J. S. Houser, J. M. McConnon.

1885—Mayor, W. L. Rosa; clerk, L. A. Alexander and R. C. Stirton; council, W. H. Gregory, F. A. Coyle, R. U. Ricklefs, J. McConnon, C. E. Little, F. J. Tyron.

1886—Mayor, E. M. Thompson; clerk, L. T. Alexander; council, W. H. Gregory, R. U. Ricklefs, F. A. Coyle, C. E. Little, F. J. Tyron, W. L. Rosa.

1887—Mayor, W. H. Gregory; clerk, W. G. Eiler and C. Hogg; council, F. J. Tyron, George Haines, R. U. Ricklefs, A. F. Bort, F. A. Coyle, W. L. Rosa.

1888—Mayor, R. U. Ricklefs; clerk, Hogg and Koop; council, George Haines, F. J. Tyron, F. A. Coyle, A. Kempf, L. Jennings, A. F. Bort.

1889—Mayor, F. A. Coyle; clerk, Fred Koop; council, A. Kempf, L. Jennings, J. McConnon, George Haines, P. H. Conner, —— Little.

1890—Mayor, L. T. Alexander; clerk, F. Koop; council, A. Kempf, L. Jennings, J. McConnon, P. H. Conner, G. L. Lovell, H. M. Carpenter.

1891—Mayor, J. L. White; clerk, Fred Koop; council, E. E. Hoag, A. F. Bort, H. M. Carpenter, G. L. Lovell, J. McConnon, P. H. Conner.

1892—Mayor, J. L. White; clerk, F. Koop and A. Kempf; council, A. F. Bort, E. E. Hoag, H. M. Carpenter, G. L. Lovell, W. Samuels, Asa Phelps.

1893—Mayor, W. W. Hunter; clerk, W. Weir and F. Koop; council, D. Page, P. O. Babcock, W. H. Gregory, Asa Phelps, E. E. Hoag, W. Samels.

1894—Mayor, O. B. Rundle; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, D. Page, H. F. Warner, Leroy Clark, J. O. Lawrence, F. Matthiesen, Asa Phelps.

1895—Mayor, M. W. Herrick; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, Leroy Clark, D. Page, E. G. Hicks, G. Schoonover, J. O. Lawrence, F. Matthiesen, H. F. Warner.

1896—Mayor, A. Matthiesen; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, W. A. Overing, Sr., G. Schoonover, Leroy Clark, H. B. Heisey, W. W. Button, H. Bohlken.

1897—Mayor, A. Matthiesen; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, G. Schoonover, W. A. Overing, H. B. Heisey, Leroy Clark, H. Bohlken, W. W. Button.

1898—Mayor, O. G. Meyer; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, E. J. Lightfoot, Peter Young, J. G. Suter, H. B. Heisey, G. Schoonover, H. Bohlken.

1899—Mayor, O. G. Meyer; clerks, J. F. Petcina, G. W. Bishop, A. Kempf; council, E. J. Lightfoot, G. Schoonover, E. E. Hoag, H. Bohlken, J. G. Suter, Peter Young.

1900—Mayor, G. G. Schaeffer; clerk, A. Kempf; council, H. Bohlken, Peter Young, J. G. Suter, D. Page, G. Schoonover, E. E. Hoag.

1901—Mayor, G. G. Schaeffer; clerk, A. Kempf; council, D. Page, H. Bohlken, J. G. Suter, E. E. Hoag, G. Schoonover, Dan Palmer.

1902—Mayor, G. G. Schaeffer; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. G. Suter, F. Matthiesen, D. P. Young, G. Schoonover, A. Bajasch, E. E. Hoag.

1903—Mayor, G. G. Schaeffer; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. G. Suter, F. Matthiesen, A. B. Tucker, D. P. Young, A. Bajasch, F. Podhaski.

1904—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, M. Noyes, D. H. Liddy, J. G. Suter, A. B. Tucker, F. Podhaski, A. Bajasch.

1905—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. G. Suter, M. Noyes, F. Matthiesen, P. D. Bell, D. H. Liddy, W. W. Hunter.

1906—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. G. Suter, F. Matthiesen, J. L. Arduser, P. D. Bell, D. H. Liddy, W. W. Hunter.

1907—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. Perrine, D. H. Liddy, P. D. Bell, J. L. Arduser, F. Matthiesen, J. G. Suter and W. W. Hunter.

1908—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. L. Arduser, F. Matthiesen, P. D. Bell, N. Kehoe, A. Bajasch, John Perrine.

1909—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, John Perrine, A. Bajasch, N. Kehoe, P. D. Bell, F. Matthiesen, J. L. Arduser.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

Oxford township is located in the southeast corner of the county. The township began its separate existence in March, 1855. Its historic connection with Jones county began as a part of Rome township, or Walnut precinct which included what is now known as Rome, Hale and Oxford townships. In July, 1851, Hale township became a separate township and included what is now Hale and Oxford townships. Then, as stated, in March, 1855, the present township of Oxford was organized with its present boundaries. The first election in the township proper was held at the house of John Bryan. The early records of Oxford township have been mislaid or destroyed, and consequently the first political history is not complete.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The first settler in what is now Oxford township was John Bryan and the date of his entrance into this unknown country was 1848. In the preceding year this pioneer of Ross county, Ohio, visited his brother, Joseph Bryan, west of Anamosa in Linn county, and became so impressed with the possibilities of the new country, that he determined to make it his home. He induced his father-in-law, Levin Walston and his family, his brother-in-law, Samuel Coon and family, to join his own family in the building of a home in the far west. These three families came about the same time, John Bryan having come first. The journey was made with their usual covered emigrant wagons drawn by horses. Norton Coon, now a respected resident of Oxford Junction, is a son of this Samuel Coon, and was about seven years old when with his parents he came into the township which he was afterward to see develop into the wealthy community, now so well established.

As these emigrants came through the unbroken country, they halted on the knoll just west of the present residence of L. Zeller. Looking out upon the undulating hills to the north, the long level strip of land to the west and south, cut in twain by the silvery waters of the Wapsipinicon, they decided that this land should be their own where they might establish for themselves and their children, a community of industrious and law-abiding citizens.

THE FIRST DWELLINGS.

The wagons served for sleeping apartments during the summer, a kitchen for cooking purposes hewn out of logs and built of rails criss cross fashion and covered with the long wild hay, served as the headquarters for the day. The first log cabin was built near the present residence of the late John Wasoba. About the same time two other log cabins, similar in size and architecture, were built. Each snug and warm clapboard roofed and built without a nail, bade King Winter defiance. Each cabin was eighteen by eighteen feet, with a door and a window at the south, a window at the east and perhaps one at the north. These were only half windows, containing six small panes of glass. The fire place occupied the position of honor on the west. The parlor, sitting room, dining room, bed room, kitchen and cupboard all opened into one—company or no company. Here they ate, drank and slept; the mother cooked the food, kept house, carded the wool and spun the yarn, while grandfather Walston wove the cloth. One cabin was near the late John Wasoba residence, one on the machine shop site and one on the knoll. Another cabin was later built further up the creek, on the east side, opposite the Leffingwell farm house. As the owner had no wife, Augusta Monroe, later Mrs. Holton, was induced to open a school in it, and history must record this as the first school in Oxford township. The teacher was taken sick, and a sister, Libbie, though young in years, was allowed to finish the term.

Later Samuel Coon built a frame schoolhouse northeast of the Leffingwell farm house, Mary Ann Turkle being the first teacher in this building.

John Bryan did the first plowing on the north side of the river, the work being done with oxen. The first settler on the south side of the river was the father of William Strong, who settled there about the same year that John Bryan settled north of the river. The families so far mentioned, constituted the population up to 1850. In that year, William Bowers and family settled in a log cabin near the river. In the fall of 1852, Miles Carter came into the new country and bought out William Bowers and opened up what was later one of the largest farms in the county. His sons Ira and Jules Carter, later took an active part in the business affairs of the community. About the time that Miles Carter settled here, John Waite and Francis Bennett, with their families, came and settled in the western part of the township. About the same time, the exact date being uncertain, a German named Overacter settled in the north western part of the township.

Some of the later settlers were: William Thurston, 1853; Daniel Iseman and Joseph Powelka, 1854; J. T. Wherry, Wancel Eleck and Shadrack Hammond, 1855; T. D. Prosser and Martin Schwab, 1856; and other substantial farmers of the fifties were: George Hall, N. R. Hagar, William Dubois, Andrew Hans, Jonathan Pulley, William Bratton and James Bollen. Clement Guthrie and George Rathbone also settled in the township about the same time.

The First Child Born of white parents in the township, was Olive Walston. The next was Emily Coon, later known as Mrs. Waite Brenneman.

The First Wedding was that of William N. Walston and Sarah Waite. This happy event occurred August 12, 1852, in the cabin of John Bryan. Mr. Walston died April, 1909. Mrs. Walston survives and spends her life in comfort visiting among her eleven surviving children.

The First Religious Service was undoubtedly the little Sunday school service in the John Bryan cabin when Ellen Walston (Mrs. Keith) gathered the children about her and taught them the simple truth and sang the familiar gospel songs. Later William Garrison, Rev. Seeley Simpson, Rev. Ashael Bronson (died August 8, 1906, at Wyoming, Iowa, aged ninety-seven years) and Rev. O. E. Aldrich, held services first in the cabin and later in the frame schoolhouse. In the earlier days everybody went to church. The team would be hitched up, the women would sit on boards across the wagon box and the men stand up. A stop would be made at every house until standing room was all taken.

The First Death in the township was in 1850. A little son of Levin Walston's, Marion Walston, aged about two years, was laid to rest on the banks of the creek in what is now known as C. D. Tucker's back yard, without religious service other than a prayer by a member of the family. The coffin was made from slabs hewn from a black walnut log. A wagon box end gate served for the bottom. This boy was a brother of the first child born in the township. A son of Joseph Bryan, who came from the Buffalo Creek settlement, was the first burial in the present cemetery, or rather partly buried in it, for the line runs over part of the grave. The boy's death was caused from lifting the logs used in building the old time "Shanghai rail fences." Cold, cruel death followed even the early inhabitants, and the burden of sorrow was heavy as one after another the dear ones were laid to rest in the lonely country.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The development of the township was gradual. The population increased year by year, and with the growth of population, the land values became higher. The township is now dotted with farms well improved, with comfortable homes and well filled barns, the sure index of the prosperity of the inhabitants. The people are largely Bohemian, a law-abiding and industrious class of citizens. The land is well watered by the Wapsipinicon River which flows through the township. Some of the farms adjoining the river are low, though the soil is rich and in favorable seasons, these rich low lands raise large crops.

There are several high grade stock farms in the township, and many of the farmers take pride in the raising of blooded cattle and horses and also swine. The stock farm of G. P. Tyrrel & Sons has already made a state reputation in the quality of its blooded cattle and hogs.

The Oxford Junction Fruit Farm and Nursery is located four miles southwest of Oxford Junction and serves as a good illustration of what can be produced by the soil of the township. The proprietor is W. C. Field, a practical farmer and nurseryman. All the leading varieties of plants and fruits are raised. All of the products are thoroughly acclimated and suited to the soil and climate of Jones county. The nursery and fruit farm is fully established and is a creditable industry.

There are two towns in Oxford township. The older one being Oxford Mills. The building of the railroad started Oxford Junction, now one of the progressive and prosperous towns of the county.

We are unable to give a complete history of the officials of Oxford township. The early records cannot be found. The only record obtainable begins with 1885, and the following is the official roster of the township since that date:

OFFICIAL ROSTER—OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

1885—Trustees, R. A. Norton, S. E. Rorick, A. Stratilek; clerk, William H. Thurston; assessor, J. J. Wasoba; justices, W. H. Thurston and John Quirk; constables, R. Hans and Henry Countryman.

1886—Trustees, R. A. Norton, A. Stratilek, S. E. Rorick; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, J. J. Wasoba.

1887—Trustees, S. E. Rorick, A. Stratilek, R. A. Norton; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, Jonathan Pulley; justices, John Quirk and W. H. Thurston; constables, S. Harms and H. Countryman.

1888—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, S. E. Rorick, A. Stratilek; clerk, W. H. Thurston.

1889—Trustees, F. Nowachek, S. E. Rorick and C. A. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, A. J. Wasoba.

1890—Trustees, C. A. Leffingwell, F. Nowachek, C. A. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Thurston.

1891—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, C. A. Leffingwell, F. Nowachek; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, Amos Rogers; justices, H. M. Blakely, W. H. Thurston.

1892—Trustees, F. Nowachek, C. A. Leffingwell, C. A. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, Amos Rogers.

1893—Trustees, Edgar Hammond, C. A. Wherry, F. Nowachek; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, Amos Rogers.

1894—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, Edgar Hammond, F. Nowachek; clerk, John Quirk; assessor, Amos Rogers.

1895—Trustees, A. J. Wasoba, C. A. Wherry, Edgar Hammond; clerk, M. J. Kulhave; assessor, J. J. Wasoba.

1896—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba, C. A. Wherry; clerk, M. J. Kulhave; assessor, H. Wherry.

1897—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, C. A. Wherry, A. J. Wasoba; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.

1898—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, A. J. Wasoba, Joseph Kulhave; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.

1899—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.

1900—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba, C. A. Wherry; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.

1901—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba, Paul Ingwersen; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.

1902—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, Paul Ingwersen, A. J. Wasoba; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.

1903—Trustees, Paul Ingwersen, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba; clerk, S. E. Rorick; assessor, W. Rogers.

1904—Trustees, C. A. Leffingwell, Joseph Kulhave, Frank Burda; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.

1905—Trustees, Amos Rogers, C. A. Leffingwell, Frank Burda; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen; justices, Emerson Cave, John Quirk.

1906—Trustees, Amos Rogers, C. A. Leffingwell, F. Burda; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen.

1907—Trustees, C. A. Leffingwell, Frank Burda, Amos Rogers; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen.

1908—Trustees, C. A. Leffingwell, Amos Rogers, Frank Burda; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen.

1909—Trustees, Henry Shimerda, S. E. Rorick, C. A. Leffingwell; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen.

VILLAGE OF OXFORD MILLS.

The first community settlement in Oxford township was at the present site of Oxford Mills. In 1857, Milo and G. W. Lathrop and Anthony Courttright built the flour mill and Anthony Courttright and G. W. Lathrop opened a store. In 1859, L. D. Carlton and W. P. Langan, both blacksmiths began making their anvils ring with the volume of business. Dr. Coon was one the earliest, if not the first, physician in the township. Dr. Battin and Morris Hall located about 1875.

As soon as the Northwestern railroad was put through Lowden, a postoffice was opened in the village then called Oxford Mills. T. J. Baldwin, now a farmer retired and residing in Wyoming, Iowa, was the stage driver and mail carrier between Lowden and Wyoming, bringing the mail at stated periods to the postoffice at Oxford Mills.

The first plat of the town was filed May, 1861. Milo Lathrop's addition was platted July, 1876, and S. F. McDonald's addition was platted in May, 1883. Francis Lathrop's addition was also platted and the lots sold and residences built.

Before the day of bridges, the pioneers were required to ford the Wapsie River at this point on their way to and from Davenport and other market points. In 1865, a wooden bridge was built across the Wapsie at the ford, at a total cost of four thousand, six hundred and seventy-four dollars, the contractor being A. A. Reilly.

The leading industry which has built and maintained Oxford Mills is the industry which bears that name. Of all the old landmarks of old Oxford, there is none more widely known or better loved than the Oxford Mill.

THE OXFORD MILL.

The original mill was a wooden structure, thirty-six by fifty-two feet, three stories high, with attic and basement. The frame work consisted of heavy timbers twelve by fourteen inches, those intended to sustain the heaviest and most continuous strain being of oak. It was a flour mill with buhr-stone, having an equipment of three runs of four foot buhrs and old hexagon reel bolts, but not the hand bolts used by some others of the early mills.

As the mill now stands, it is a frame structure, thirty-six by seventy-two feet, three stories high with basement and attic. The water wheels are located directly under the mill in the basement and are four in number. The water wheels combined represent a seventy-horse power engine. All kinds of custom grinding is done. An elevator, twenty-eight by forty feet, two stories high, adjoining the mill and separated from it by a drive way, affords ample storage room for flour and grain.

In 1868, the mill was sold to Robert McDonald, who in 1870, disposed of it to Samuel Blair. In 1875, Mr. Blair transferred the property to S. F. McDonald, a brother of Robert McDonald. S. F. McDonald enlarged the mill, about doubling its capacity, added the iron roof and replaced the old machinery with the new patent roller process. Then he built a half mile of levee to control the water in time of flood and enlarged the dam in order to secure added power. He also built the beautiful residence near the mill since known as the miller's home. This was destroyed by fire a few years ago. In 1894, Mr. McDonald sold the mill property and business to E. A. Taylor, and in the spring of 1895, the property passed into the hands of J. R. Zinn & Son. The name was later changed to the Zinn Electric Light and Power Company, and the property remained in their possession until the spring of 1909, when the entire property was sold to the Oxford Junction Light, Power and Mill Company.

The Zinn Electric Light and Power Company was organized in 1900, and in August of the same year the town of Oxford Junction granted the company an exclusive twenty year franchise. About the same time the company secured a franchise from the town of Wyoming, eight miles from the mill. The lines were completed and the power turned on January 25, 1901. Since that date, the electric light business has increased year by year until the present time when there is scarcely a business house in either Oxford Junction or Wyoming, that does not realize the convenience of the electric system. In 1909, the Zinn Brothers disposed of their interest in the electric light plant to The Oxford Junction Light, Power and Mill Company and the electric light wires were extended to Olin.

The credit for the development and perfection of the electric light system is largely due to the personal efforts of Frank E. Zinn. Some of the engineering feats accomplished by Mr. Zinn in the improvements of the mill and the electric light plant, would have been a credit to a master mechanic schooled and experienced. Mr. Zinn did not have the benefit of a course of study in a school of engineering.

The Oxford Mill dam is one of the best in the state. There is an abundance of power.

Under the management of the present owners of the mill and the electric light plant, a number of important and valuable improvements are promised.

THE CHURCH.

In 1875, the Methodist church at Oxford Mills was built. This building was erected through the efforts of Rev. Beardsley. The first religious services were held in the old red schoolhouse. Since the erection of the church, the organization has been maintained. The Oxford Mills circuit includes the church at Oxford Junction, and the history of the pastors as given later in the history of the latter church, is the history of the pastors of this church. Rev. A. M. Jayne now supplies the pulpit. The present church trustees are: J. P. Snider, G. P. Tyrrel, John Elliot and Mrs. W. C. Hall.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster was George W. Lathrop, August 11, 1862. Then came Albert Bristol January, 1875; A. Courttright, March, 1884; William H. Thurston, February, 1886; L. D. Carlton, May, 1889; Oscar Bowker, June, 1893; Lorenzo D. Carlton, June, 1897; Harry W. Carlton, April, 1901. Fred L. Coker is now the local Nasby and also conducts a grocery and notion store. His appointment as postmaster, dates from May 26, 1909. Oscar Bowker also has a general store. The village is located one mile from Oxford Junction and is on the Davenport and Monticello branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

OXFORD JUNCTION.

LOCATION AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The town of Oxford Junction is located at the junction of the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Davenport and Monticello branch of the same road. It is now a town of about eight hundred inhabitants, and is one of the most trim and sprightly towns in the county. The residences are kept well painted, the lawns are trimmed and green. Furthermore the town is growing, both in population and in extent. A number of new residences are being built each year, and an air of prosperity prevails.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TOWN.

The town started with the advent of the railroad about 1872. The first residence was built for John Koranda who with his family yet lives in it. The first store was conducted by a man named Ardman, in 1872. In the fall of 1873, the business failed. On April 4, 1874, A. Stratilek opened up a general store where Mr. Ardman had failed a few months before, on the opposite side of the street to the north of where Mr. Stratilek's store and residence now stands. Mr. Stratilek is now the pioneer merchant of Oxford Junction.

Peter Ottsen opened up a hardware store and lumber office in the early history of the town. He was also the first postmaster. The store and office was located in a small building on the corner where Buresh & Ingwersen's hardware store now stands. Dr. Henak was the first resident physician. F. Nowacheck opened up a saloon where the National hall now stands. Mr. Grey built the first hotel, the building now being used as a store and residence by A. Stratilek. The first grain dealer was a man named Goldman. John Fay and Frank Miller were early dealers in lumber. Albert Wrchota opened up a blacksmith shop where Nick Fritz now makes the anvil ring. P. B. English was a character who mended shoes.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

From this early beginning, the town grew gradually until about 1879, when the division shops and offices of the railroad company were located here. These gave employment to about 300 men, and as a result business and property of all kinds took a boom. Values increased, and the town began to spread out. The original town had been platted in August, 1872. In March, 1880, Blakelee's addition was platted. In June of the same year, Flannigan's addition was opened, and the next month, Flannigan and Moore's addition, the site of the present business district, was laid out into lots. In August of the following year, Flannigan's second addition was filed for record, and in March, 1882, Carter and Flannigan's addition, which now includes many of the best residences of the town was platted. Quirk's addition in the northeast part of town was platted in June, 1883, and in October of the same year, G. W. Lathrop's addition was opened for settlement. These numerous plats show how rapidly the town grew

and increased its territory. The next addition was in September, 1898, when Leffingwell's addition was platted, and in August, 1905, Leffingwell's second addition was placed on record.

LOSSES AND EPIDEMICS.

It was quite a blow to the town when about 1889, the shops were closed and removed. It was also in February, 1889, that the demon fire struck a blow to the business houses of Ira and Jules Carter, in the destruction of their banking house, to Beckon & Zigler, dry goods and clothiers. The Oxford Mirror office and the law office of Attorney Miles. All were destroyed by fire. The same flames destroyed all the city records, thus wiping out all authentic political history.

In the fall of 1888, a scourge of diphtheria swept through the town, and many a home wept over the loss of one, two, and sometimes three or more loved ones garnered in by the silent reaper. This was a fearful scourge.

Again on April 11, 1898, in the space of about two hours, all the business houses and dwellings on Broadway west of Fifth street, were totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars.

From these ashes, there have arisen the substantial brick business houses now to be found in the location of the 1898 fire. The courage and pluck of the business interests of the town in overcoming all of these severe reverses, is an index of the enterprise and prosperity which now prevails in Oxford Junction.

THE WATER WORKS.

In the same year as the last sweeping fire, steps were taken for a system of water works, which would not only supply the town with good wholesome water, but also furnish ample fire protection. After having suffered a severe financial loss, it was something of an undertaking to now bear the expense of putting in a water works system. At the town election to determine whether or not bonds would be issued for this purpose, only six votes were cast against the proposition. Plans were secured and the work was placed under the direction of Rev. J. K. Bloom, the pastor of the Lutheran church, and a man of broad and practical ideas. A stand pipe was erected on the highest point in town, and the water mains laid. The only error being that the spiral rivet steel pipe was used. These have had to be replaced with cast iron pipe during the past few years. The water is pumped from a deep well and the town is now provided with an abundance of pure water and ample fire protection.

THE TOWN—POLITICALLY.

The town is now entirely free of all incorporation indebtedness, and with money in the treasury. The business affairs of the corporation are in the hands of conservative and practical business men. The people take pride in keeping their property clean and neat. The inhabitants like the inhabitants of the township, are mostly Bohemians and are a kind-hearted and well behaved

people. They mingle freely with the other nationalities of the town and their home life is enjoyed.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The recent rapid strides in the development of the commercial interests of the town, is due more than to anything else, to the united action and enterprise of the Oxford Junction Commercial Club. This was organized January 1, 1908, and includes nearly, if not all, the business men of Oxford Junction, and its object is to promote the best interests of the town. C. W. Simpson was its first president; Frank Kenney, secretary and F. H. Shimanek, treasurer. By their united efforts, marked improvements have resulted. As we write this in June, 1909, our memory brings a vivid recollection of the successful street fair and corn show of August, 1908, one of the direct efforts of the Commercial Club. The horse, fruit and crop displays, almost shamed the efforts of the agricultural fairs organized for that sole purpose. The present officers are: President, E. A. Grimwood; secretary, Frank Kenney; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek.

A MANUFACTORY.

The manufacturing establishment of Lasack Brothers & Company, is an important part of the business interests of Oxford Junction. Here the Oxford Junction Hay Loader is manufactured, and also counters, shelving, church furniture and soforth. The firm is composed of Adolph and Albert Lasack and George Wasoba. A number of men are given employment. The business was established about 1892. The company has met with some reverses, but in a business way it has been quite successful. Its hay loaders have met with good success.

THE TOPAZ CREAMERY.

Perhaps the largest industry in Oxford Junction to furnish employment, since the days of "the shops" is the Topaz Creamery. In May, 1907, ground was broken for the erection of a new, improved, modern creamery building, thirty-two by sixty-four feet, three stories high, covered with steel, with a boiler house, thirty-six by forty-eight feet built of brick adjoining on the north. The plant was fully equipped with the most modern machinery known, cream routes laid out, drivers hired, teams provided and all in operation July 8th, sixty days after the first spade full of earth was turned. The books of the company now show over one thousand, seven hundred patrons, and thirty-five wagons are employed exclusively, in the gathering of cream. The office and plant give employment to several more. G. W. Simpson is president, and Clarence W. Simpson is vice-president and manager of the Topaz Creamery. A separate barn is provided by the management to house the teams used in the business.

In connection with the creamery industry, we take the privilege of quoting from an interview with G. W. Simpson, showing something of the development and superiority of the dairy industry in Jones county. This quotation, we take from *The Oxford Mirror* of September 10, 1908:

"I came to Chicago in 1870 when that city was something less than it is now, but even then South Water street was a busy place full of farmers' wagons backed up to the sidewalk with all kinds of produce. I was out from Boston on the outlook for butter for our home market, and had my eyes open for the best I could get. I soon noticed some tubs that struck me as being a little superior to the others. I asked the man what he wanted for them and he said twenty-two cents a pound. I ran the tester down a couple of tubs and told him I would take them by weight, but he objected saying I must take it at at the weights marked. I told him I thought I could find some one who would see that he gave me an honest weight and after some further parley, I succeeded in getting it my own way, and, as the butter was of good quality, I looked at the express label on the tubs which was Monticello, Iowa. I immediately made inquiries as to where that place was and was informed that it was in the eastern part of the state, a little nearer Dubuque than Davenport. The next evening I arrived in Dubuque and that night there came up a tornado that blew off the cupola of the Hotel Julian, tore down the elevator and blew down the smoke stack from a steamer lying in the river a short distance from the hotel which I could see by the lightning flashes very plainly, and did a great deal of damage in the country. I had to stay over Sunday and was until Tuesday in getting to Monticello by the way of Farley. There I had no trouble in finding H. D. Sherman who was engaged in repacking butter which he had purchased from the farmers.

"I engaged his butter for the remainder of that year and the next year I came west and contracted his butter for the coming year. In the spring of 1872, I again visited Monticello and arranged with him to build a creamery which was the first in the state and is still standing as a monument to the pioneer creamery business. And the next year he built one in Wayne. The third year he refused to do more for us unless we would join in furnishing a share of the capital, which we did and soon after the Diamond Creamery Company was organized. The business increased steadily and we produced a large amount of fine butter which won a national reputation at the World Fair in New York in 1878. We took the first prize for making the finest tub of butter in the world, the best five tubs made in June, and the best five made in October, one hundred dollars each, and first prize for the best tub of butter made using Ashton salt, and the same from Higging salt, bringing prizes of fifty dollars each.

"In the year 1876, I went to Europe to see what I could learn in regard to the butter business and the prospect for the future. I landed in Liverpool and presented a letter of introduction to an American ship store firm, both of whom I found had come from my own old home country, who did all in their power to help me in my investigations, supplying me among other things with a tin of Danish butter, the first I had ever seen. They were supplying ships bound for hot climates with this particular kind of butter. I then visited London and Paris and later arrived in Hamburg as homesick as any other foreigner in a strange land where every one spoke in an unknown tongue. Although it was dark and rainy, I drove two miles to meet a man to whom I had letters of introduction and whose son and daughter were being educated in Boston. Find-

ing that I could do no business until Tuesday, I asked for American captains and was informed that Captain John Lombard, of New Jersey, was in port at the Elb Hotel. Early Sunday morning, I called at the hotel and sent up my card and he immediately invited me to his room. When I entered he smiled and called his wife to whom I was introduced and later found that although the ship hailed from New Jersey, they both came from Maine, a few miles from my old home and that the captain's wife was a great friend of my wife's. In the conversation which followed, the captain told me that on his last voyage of ten months, he had used Danish butter and found the last can as good as the first.

"On my return home I was convinced that if the Danes could pack butter in tins which would keep, the Americans could do so as well. After two years experimenting with a package which could be sealed without heating and opened leaving a good cover, subjecting it to all known tests, I went to Washington, D. C. with several samples packages and submitted the same to Paymaster Cutter of the United States navy, and found that the navy department had great trouble in providing good butter for the sailors in hot climates.

"I left some of my samples and asked him to submit them to the severest tests, which he did, and he gave me an order next Monday morning for the first butter packed in tins ever used in the navy. With but one or two exceptions, mainly on the Pacific, the army and navy have since been supplied with this brand of butter until this year. It was sold to them under a guarantee of two years and we were never called on to replace a can."

THE OXFORD MIRROR.

A newspaper that has done so much for its home town is certainly to be awarded its share of the credit for its work. This weekly paper has been a leader in the enterprise and improvement of the town. It not only provides its readers with the news of the community, but it cheerfully takes its place as a leader in ideas and in the furtherance of the best interests of the community. Its energy and courage is commendable.

The management take pleasure when the occasion demands, in issuing a special edition. In March, 1904, it issued a special historical edition, and several special editions have since been issued. The writer would frankly and gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance the historical edition has been to him in the securing of this history.

The Mirror was founded in 1879, the first issue being on Thursday, October 30th, as a six-column folio, the founder being George F. Crouch. On March 20th, 1885, it was sold to Joseph E. Mercombe and Herbert Fox, who remained in control for about a year, when on March 12, 1886, it was again sold to its founder, George F. Crouch with Henry Palmer as publisher. On March 25, 1887, Mr. Crouch disposed of the office to Fenton S. Fox, who remained in charge until the fire of February 5, 1889, when the office was totally destroyed. There was no insurance, and the owner found himself penniless. George F. Crouch again appeared on the scene and secured control of his old love, and with new machinery and equipment throughout, started *The Mirror* once more.

This management continued until February 11, 1892, when Charles A. Seaton, a practical printer, now of the *Clarence Sun*, took charge. He retained the ownership for five years to a day, selling the office to Alden E. Crouch, son of the founder of the paper, on February 11, 1897. This ownership continued until March 9, 1898, when Frank Kenney, the present enterprising and level headed public leader and editor, started on his mission of good deeds. During his eleven years of service, he has endeared himself to all the people of Oxford Junction and community, and has become an important factor in the life and industry of the town. During the present management, the subscription list has more than doubled. Its columns are liberally patronized by the merchants of the towns, and with its generous and liberal issues, and large subscription list, it is a splendid advertising medium. Its job department is crowded, and the superiority of its commercial printing is manifest from the orders received from all points where any of its product has ever found its way.

Mr. Kenney is ably assisted in the local work of the paper by Mrs. M. W. Pulley, a writer of considerable ability. The many pleasing write-ups of the various industries of the town testify to her versatility of expression, and her ability to couch in appropriate terms the portrayal of the matters described. The job department is under the direct supervision of Mr. Kenney assisted by Miss Tonie Grubeck and Neil Van Sickle.

In July, 1897, *The Mirror* added a page called *The Lost Nation Chronicle*, which contains news of that thriving town and advertises the business interests of that place. *The Lost Nation* editor is R. M. Gable who during the past ten years has wisely conducted this department of *The Mirror*. He is a representative citizen of that town, one of its oldest resident, and at all times has the best welfare of the town at heart. His unlimited acquaintance and general popularity make him a favorite among the people.

BANKING.

Jules Carter has the credit of being the first to engage in the banking business in Oxford Junction. There were others who loaned money, but the banking business proper was founded by Mr. Carter. It was in 1881, that Mr. Carter owned a hardware store, and not only loaned money but also received deposits and cashed drafts and made exchange. In 1886 or 1887, he disposed of his hardware business and engaged exclusively in the business of banking as The Oxford Junction Bank.

In August, 1901, the Oxford Junction Savings Bank was organized with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. This bank absorbed the Oxford Junction Bank operated by J. E. Carter.

The Citizens Exchange Bank was organized as The Exchange Bank, October 19, 1889, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. On September 1, 1908, the bank was reorganized as The Citizens Exchange Bank with a stock of fifty thousand dollars. As we give a history of these banks with others in a seperate chapter on "Banks and Banking," the reader can refer to that head for more particulars as to these two excellent banking institutions.

THE POSTOFFICE.

No building in Oxford Junction is better patronized than the one which contains the postoffice. The present postmaster, L. W. Sley, was appointed to his position and took charge of the office, April 1, 1903. During his six years of service he has grown in favor with all classes and has at all times been a conscientious and obliging official.

The first postmaster in Oxford Junction was Fred C. Erdman, October, 1872. He was followed by Peter H. Ottsen, January, 1874, and by George F. Crouch, the founder of *The Oxford Mirror,* May, 1885. Mr. Crouch was succeeded by Mrs. H. E. Van Tyne, May, 1889, who in turn was followed by Miss Mary Nowacheck, July, 1893. Howard Lathrop was the next to represent Uncle Sam, June, 1897, and on April 1, 1903, turned over the reins of the office to the present incumbent, L. W. Sley. On July 1, 1903, rural mail route No. 1, was established with C. D. Tucker as carrier. T. L. Kula now carries the mail on this route. Route No. 2 was established in 1905, with John Shedeck as carrier. John Stuhr carried the mail for a short time. John Shedeck is again the carrier.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first frame schoolhouse was built northeast of the Leffingwell farm house by Samuel Coon, Mary Ann Turkle being the teacher. The official records of this school have been lost. The territory included in the town was a part of the township school district until March 9, 1874, when by vote of the electors it was decided that the district should be known as Oxford Center Independent District No. 4. At the same meeting it was proposed that a tax be levied sufficient to raise four hundred dollars toward establishing a school.

Andrew Hans, George Rathbone and Jonathan Pulley were elected directors, John Bryan, treasurer and Hugh Blakely, secretary, five of the most representative men in the district and among the heaviest taxpayers. Mr. Blakely was retained as secretary for sixteen years, or until his removal to Missouri.

By September, 1874, the tax had been levied, bonds issued, the schoolhouse erected just north and across the creek from the home of J. Pulley. John T. Paul, now a resident of Wyoming, was the first teacher. Two years later, the school had outgrown its accommodations, and another levy was made to build a one thousand dollar frame structure in the heart of the town. A lot at the corner of Main and First streets was purchased and school opened with Miss Nellie Keeney as teacher in 1876.

At the end of six more years both school buildings were sold and plans made for the erection of the present building. The contract for the present building of brick and stone was let to Mr. Haner for six thousand dollars to be built of brick from the local brick yard owned by J. Pulley. The twelve foot basement of stone, forty-eight by fifty, surmounted by two stories of brick, stone trimmed, presents a most substantial appearance. The three doors leading from wide halls provide ample exits in case of fire. The rooms are high, well lighted and arranged, and wardrobe room in abundance.

The primary room has been crowded from the first, and in 1885, it became so overcrowded that a new room and another teacher was provided. The school is known as the second primary in the Bohemian Lodge building. Miss Anna Panuska has presided over this room since 1896 and by her faithful service has become a part of the school life of Oxford Junction.

The school possesses a fine school library. Many of the books were purchased by the pupils' entertainments, some were donated. The students maintain a literary society which is valuable and gives them training and instruction.

Oxford Junction has been quite fortunate in the choice of principals. The assistants have also been women of ability. Miss Faith Gibson, the primary teacher, and Miss Anna Panuska, the second primary teacher, have had the full and unlimited confidence of the patrons for many years and are considered indispensable fixtures in the school life.

The names of the principals are herewith given, the date being the year they came: 1882, J. Hammond; 1886, E. R. Moore; 1888, F. C. Wicks; 1890, Aaron Palmer; 1892, A. F. Burton, 1893, W. E. Fleming; 1896, Daniel R. Perkins; 1898, C. J. Burrell; 1902, P. H. Paulsen; 1904, J. H. Fouts; 1906, Miss Josephine Sutherland; 1908, W. E. Rorabaugh. The 1909 teachers are: Principal, W. E. Rorabaugh; assistant principal, Miss Agnes M. Barry; grammar, Miss Kate McNamara; intermediate, Miss Nellie Quirk; second primary, Miss Anna Panuska; first primary, Miss Faith Gibson.

The directors who have served the district are: Daniel Poppe, H. A. Jackson, A. J. Wasoba, George Crouch, George Moore, A. I. Jackson, J. E. Carter, F. Nowacheck, C. A. Leffingwell, J. H. Keech, L. K. Bobo, Martin Podolok, Frank Williams, J. H. Orris, John Buresh, J. A. Bracha, John Quirk, V. E. Sobotka, O. A. Gable.

The secretaries have been: Mary Nowacheck, Ward Ferguson, J. J. Berner and Frank Kenney. The treasurers: N. H. Tordsen, E. A. Grimwood, Henry Klahn and Frank Shimanek.

The present school board: President, J. A. Bracha; John Quirk, John Buresh, V. E. Sobotka and O. A. Gable; secretary, Frank Kenney; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek.

The first graduating class was in 1890. The names of all the graduates of the Oxford Junction school are herewith given:

1890—Birdie Rees, Rannie Carter, Helen Hastings, Etta Langan, Anna Panuska.

1891—Ada Haun, Hattie Rogers.

1892—Rose Panuska, Hattie Hensley, Josie Nowachek.

1893—Alden Crouch, Katie Langan, Helen Stratilek, Maude Jackson, Jesse Cook, Lillie Baird.

1894—Emma Wlach, Grace Everhart, Gussie Panuska, Katie Nowacheck, Mae Everhart.

1895—Frank Shimanek, Alice Shaw, Rose Vochoska.

1896—Arthur Hannsen, Charles Wlach, Frank Kenney, Edwin Leffingwell, Phie Hensley.

1897—Bess Williams, Emanuel Wlach, Virtus Hannsen, Dollie Arlen, Frank Panuska.

1898—Ida J. Bright, J. E. Carter, Luther Sharp, Frank Zigler, John Hensley, Nell Hayden, Mary Kulhave, Bess Merrill, Anna Quirk, Bess Panuska, Mary Vozenilek.

1899—No class this year.

1900—Edith Sley, Agnes Nowachek, Ed. Womancha, Ora Farr, Carrie Tucker.

1901—Frances Herda, Frank E. Powlishta, Edward O. Tabor, Roy W. Orris, Lucy Quirk, George L. Williams.

1902—Mabel Zigler, Mattie Harms, Anna Shimanek, Katie Peckosh, Julia Kulhave, Mayme Van Sickle, William T. Bright.

1903—Blanch E. Dubois, Joseph Kulhave, Isadore Nowachek, Lulu Schwab, Ida Tyrrell.

1904—Pearl Cantonwine, Amelia Grimm, Caroline Grimm, Mary Fritz, Erma Johnson, Bess Kubert, Myrtle McClure.

1905—Della Klahn, Grace Leffingwell, Charles Vozenilek, Tonie Grubeck, Earl Nunn, Rose Podolok, Laura Schwab.

1906—Hazel Hammond, Anna Rorick, Antone Bees, Tillie Stratilek, Tillie Wlach, Fannie Bees.

1907—Grace Cantonwine, Louis Dusill, Beulah Fields, Margaret Quirk, Emma Sley, Neil Van Sickle, Olive Potter.

1908—Tillie Klahn, Clara Sazma, Oscar Bowker, Mayme Sacora, Mayme Bees, James Peckosh, Yaroslav Roubinek, Frank Kulhave.

1909—Emma Shedeck, Gabriel Bees, Genevieve DeBois, Lena Sley.

The school year is divided into two semesters, and the course of study arranged accordingly, as follows: First semester, ninth year, arithmetic, grammar, history, physiology; second semester, algebra, composition, civics, physiology; tenth year, first semester, algebra, composition and rhetoric, ancient history, elementary Latin; second semester, algebra, rhetoric and literature, ancient history, elementary Latin; eleventh year, first semester, geometry, literature, Caesar, economics; second semester, geometry, literature, Caesar, physical geography; twelfth year, first semester, geometry, literature, Cicero, physics; second semester, advanced arithmetic, advanced grammar, Latin or advanced history, physics.

THE PHILOMATHEON CLUB.

This club is composed of ladies who take pleasure in the study of literature and in intellectual pursuits. The Philomatheon Club was organized September 7, 1895, with a membership of twelve ladies increasing soon after to the limit, seventeen.

The club was the outgrowth of a Chautauqua Circle, organized in the eighties, and like it, was for the purpose of earnest literary study rather than for social intercourse; consequently all social features were limited to the annual meetings.

The organization has continued as a study club throughout, taking up various courses in American and English literature and several Bay View courses. It has also instituted several yearly lecture courses; placed books and an excellent geological collection in the public school besides assisting in any way possible

in the general development of the intellectual life of the town. At present it has an active membership of ten studying the history and people of Holland.

The present members are: Mrs. N. Coon, Mrs. M. W. Pulley, Mrs. M. E. Keech, Mrs. Emma Shimerda, Miss Faith Gibson, Miss Anna Panuska, Miss Lena Osborn, Miss Anna Shimanek, Miss Bertha Hall and Miss Adel Hinsch.

BOHEMIAN FARM MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This mutual fire and lightning insurance company was organized March 1, 1897, for the purpose of insuring the property of its members against loss by fire and lightning. On December 31, 1908, the company had risks in force to the amount of three hundred and fifty-four thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars. Frank Burda is president of the company, and F. H. Shimanek, secretary. With an experience of twelve years, the company has arrived at a condition of permanency.

THE B. & A. NATIONAL BAND.

A good musical organization can be of material benefit to any town, as well as being a source of pleasure to the inhabitants and sometimes a source of profit to the members. Oxford Junction has been very fortunate in this particular. The Bohemian race is more or less a musical people. There are few homes in Oxford Junction from the merchant's residence to the workman's cottage, that do not contain one or more musical instruments.

The B. & A. National Band was an organization of more than local reputation. It was made up of members of an older organization, and some newer and younger members. The first band was known as the Brass Band. This organization was succeeded by or merged into the Silver Cornet Band about twenty years ago. This band met with a signal success, and was in demand at various county and other gatherings in eastern Iowa. After a time, the removal of members and other causes similar, caused the band to become scattered.

For the same reasons, the B. & A. Band has become disorganized, and is now but a sweet memory. L. W. Sley, the present postmaster, was leader, and as such had but few equals. He had been connected with some band since boyhood and took to music like a duck to water. He understands music thoroughly and takes pride in his work. Besides Mr. Sley, the members of the band were John Poshek, Frank Shedeck, George Sley, Joe Shedeck, M. J. Mizaur, John Vach, Frank Kotinilek, Mac Stewart, Max Holz, Louis Mizaur, George Richmond, Joe Hovlik.

GOOD TEMPLARS SOCIETY.

About the year 1894 a Good Templars Society was organized in Oxford Junction in the name of the Independent Order of Good Templars. This organization lived only a few years and then ceased to exist. The members have become scattered and the records misplaced.

THE DEPOT AND ITS BUSINESS.

Oxford Junction may not have cause to boast of the beauty or architectural elegance of her depot, though this does not hinder the feeling of pride as to the volume of business transacted annually at this railroad center. The figures will speak for themselves showing without dispute that Oxford Junction is a prosperous business center.

Freight received in 1908	$20,394.12
Freight forwarded in 1908	17,320.87
Local tickets sold in 1908	7,610.11
Coupon tickets sold in 1908	674.40
Total	$45,999.50
Dairy products received	2,273,436 pounds
Dairy products forwarded	1,910,064 pounds
Total	4,183,500 pounds
Eggs received	183,369 pounds
Eggs forwarded	270,356 pounds
Total	453,725 pounds

These figures will give the reader a definite idea of the volume of business which flows through the local railway office.

THE OXFORD JUNCTION TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This useful and convenient organization began business in the year 1900, the proprietors being Frank and Harry Zinn. From the small beginning, the plant has grown and developed until today, almost every business house and every residence enjoys the convenience of a phone.

In 1907 the telephone business was sold to A. Buffham, who continued its operation about a year and then transferred to Otto Wettstein, Jr., the business of the telephone company. The latter is now the sole owner. He is a practical telephone man, and owns and controls several telephone exchanges in eastern Iowa. F. H. Shimanek is secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF JUNE, 1909.

Oxford Junction is well supplied with business houses, and its business men are enterprising and progressive. The town is making good progress. Twenty years from now, or even ten years from now it will be interesting to compare the business directory of that time with the one here given:

Physicians: Dr. L. K. Bobo, Dr. J. E. Davies, Dr. F. E. Cook & Son.
Attorney: D. D. Rorick.
Furniture: H. E. Tech & Company.
Tailors: C. F. Bohm; Lundstrom & Petersen; Joseph Peckosh.
Cigar Manufacturer: J. F. Crawford.

Bakery: F. J. Schindhelm.
Millinery: Miss Mary Moore, Miss Mary Dostal.
Pool room: Otto Bees, D. T. Morton.
Harness maker: John Wlach.
Shoe shop: Frank Roubinek.
Livery: Joe Barto.
Blacksmiths: H. P. Hansen, J. Fritz, John Panuska.
Lumber: John E. Gable & Company, A. B. Buffham Lumber Company.
Opera House manager: John Fritz, Jr.
Hay loader manufacturing: Lasack Bros & Company.
Creamery: G. W. Simpson & Company.
Corwin House: H. W. Carlton, landlord.
Barbers: A. F. Denniston, Ury Dahling.
General merchandising: Bracha & Company, C. A. Kettlesen, A. Stratilek & Son, A. B. Buffham.
Jewelry: Wernike Brothers, H. L. Mellish.
Postmaster: L. W. Sley.
Clothing and furnishings: V. E. Sobotka.
Druggist: E. A. Grimwood.
Banks: Citizens Exchange, Oxford Junction Savings.
Saloons: J. Roubinek, John Bees, William Benjamin, Frank Benhart, S. Carrington, Joe Mizaur.
Restaurants: Mrs. M. Emerson, Ed. Mizaur, J. A. Mulvihill.
Oxford Junction Telephone Company: Otto Wettstein, Jr., president.
Meat market: Fred Platz, H. Louisfield.
Hardware: Buresh & Ingwersen.
Oxford Junction. Egg and Poultry Company: A. Howell, manager.
Painters: W. B. Hammond, George Richmond, Ed. Powlishta.
The Oxford Mirror: Frank Kenney, editor and publisher.
Contractor: F. B. Wasoba.
Mason: Joseph Horlik.
Depot agent: J. H. Keech.

THE CHURCHES.

Oxford Junction supports four churches, regular services being held in each of them, viz., the Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran, St. Mary's and Sacred Heart church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This is the second oldest place of worship in the city. About 1880, the members of the Catholic religion who had made their homes in this location conceived the idea of building a place of worship, and in 1881 the church was built. It was mostly done by subscriptions taken among the members, a few of the believers in other religions, subscribing freely. The ground on which the building was erected, was donated by James Quirk, whose name

is yet in 1909, enrolled as a member of the congregation. At the time of the building of this church, the two nationalities of this vicinity—the Bohemian and the Irish—both used the church building as a place of worship, and it was not until several years later, or in 1897, that the congregation was divided, and the Bohemian Catholic members organized and built the Sacred Heart church. The first pastor in charge of the church of St. Mary's was Rev. P. McNamara, from Toronto, who held services here at regular intervals. He retained the charge for a number of years, after which time it was taken care of by Rev. Father Laffin, from Marion, who came here once a month and conducted services.

In 1897, the first resident priest was sent, in the person of Rev. Father McAuliffe, who remained for three years, afterward being sent to Coon Rapids. During the time he was here, many improvements were made in the church furniture and fixtures, a new altar being put in, which added materially to the beauty of the inside appearance of the structure. Following him came Rev. Father Nolan, who remained for eleven months, then being sent to Washington, D. C., by the archbishop, in recognition of his services and ability. In 1900 Rev. Father P. H. McNamara took charge of the work and has been in charge continuously and is now the pastor in charge. He is a man of broad intelligence, of a warm and sunny disposition, and one who by his generous nature and pleasing personality is a general favorite with all classes. The church is fortunate in having a man of his caliber and learning to minister unto its members.

Besides having charge of this church, Father McNamara also has a church near Baldwin and one at Hughes Settlement to look after. The present committee in whom the welfare of the church is vested is: William Quirk, L. Zeller and Morris Mulvihill. A new and commodious parsonage erected beside the church serves as a home for the pastor. This was built in 1897, during the time when Father McAuliffe was in charge. Both the church and the parsonage are fitted with electric lights, besides having all the other modern improvements. The church is furnished inside with handsome furniture, pews, altar and statues, the latter being comparatively a recent and valuable acquisition. There are about eighty communicants at present.

SACRED HEART CHURCH.

The Bohemian Catholics of this community first held services in St. Mary's church jointly with the Irish Catholics. There was no resident priest at first, the pastor coming from Cedar Rapids once a month. The first of these was Rev. Father Chmelar, who by his kindness of heart and natural cheerfulness endeared himself to all. He was followed by Rev. Father Broz, who after the first year was succeeded by Rev. Kopecky, later located at Fort Atkinson. After four years of successful work, Rev. Kopecky was followed by Rev. Joseph Dostal. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Dostal that the present Bohemian Catholic church was built. The corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies November 1, 1897, and in June of the following year the Sacred Heart church was formally dedicated.

This handsome structure was built by Charles Shimanek, and is one of which the Catholics may be justly proud. It is located near the high school park. The

interior, with its magnificent altar, its decorations, the beautiful oak settees, the statuary, the pictures, the general air of cleanliness, all tend to inspire a spirit of reverence and worship, and no one can fail to be touched by the pervading sense of beauty.

The services are conducted in the Bohemian language, and are usually accompanied by appropriate music.

Rev. Dostal was subsequently transferred to another parish, and his successor here was Rev. Koerner, and he in turn was followed by Rev. Svrlik. Next came Father Lakomy, and it was with genuine regret that the announcement was made of his transfer after a few months to another field of labor. In 1903, Rev. Opava came here from Clutier, Iowa, and he in turn was followed by Father Verba and in October, 1908, by the present pastor, Rev. Father Thomas Ballon. During the short stay of Father Ballon he has made many friends and is doing conscientious work to enlarge the scope of usefulness of the church.

The parsonage is located directly east of the church building and with its green and well trimmed lawn, its flower beds and beautiful surroundings, makes a beautiful home for the pastor.

The present committee who have charge of the welfare of the society are: John Zidek, Mat. Wasoba, John Pekar, three substantial men who have the confidence of the people.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This religious society had its beginning in Oxford Junction in the organization of a Sunday school during the year 1885, the meetings being held in F. Nowachek's hall under the pastoral care of Rev. Robert A. Miller. D. Ferguson was the superintendent. About one hundred and fifty scholars attended each Sunday to receive religious instruction. Maggie Messer was secretary. An effort was made the following year to build a church but without success.

In the spring of 1887 Rev. Hiram Bailey, then pastor of the Oxford Mills circuit, started a subscription for the erection of a church and there was a generous response. A board of trustees was elected, articles of incorporation executed, and on April 25, 1887, a building committee consisting of D. Ferguson, C. W. Corwin, George Haun and H. Bailey was appointed. The contract for the erection of the church was awarded to F. Mattis. The church was finished by October 1, 1887, and dedicated on October 2, 1887, by Rev. A. C. Maxwell, presiding elder of the district. Two hundred persons had contributed to its erection, the largest being D. Ferguson, and the building was dedicated free of indebtedness.

The following year Rev. H. Bailey was returned to the charge. And that fall, Rev. A. D. Stevens, a young man who had been in revival work within the bounds of the Upper Iowa Conference, was sent in charge of the work, this being his first charge. Rev. Stevens is now the able and efficient pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hopkinton, Iowa. At the close of the conference year, Rev. A. B. Calder was sent, also a young man. Next came G. N. Keniston for one year; then Rev. W. F. Bacon for three years; Rev. J. B. Metcalf for one year. He was followed by Rev. E. A. Holcher, who closed his work in Oxford Junc-

tion, October 9, 1899. For one year each the following ministers have served in this charge: G. F. Sutherland, J. S. Westphal and J. G. Eberhart. The latter was followed by Rev. J. Bretnall. Rev. Williams ministered to the spiritual wants of the people for a year. Later the church had the pleasure of hearing addresses by students from Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, there being no regular pastor. At the present time the church has the rare good fortune to have as its ministering servant Rev. A. M. Jayne, of Mt. Vernon, a man of strong mental power, an entertaining and an instructive preacher and as a man is a general favorite with the faithful band of Christian workers.

An Epworth League was organized in June, 1890, and is yet one of the beneficial organizations which does well its part of the work. The church is open each Sabbath for Sunday school, Mr. E. Seely being the never-tiring and faithful superintendent, and has been for many years.

The board of trustees consists of the following members: E. Seely, Mrs. A. T. First, E. A. Grimwood and C. A. Leffingwell. The membership is not large, but what is lacking in numbers is made up in energy and faithfulness.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized December 1, 1861, by Rev. J. J. Huber and A. M. Tanner as pastor, with the following charter members: James Turkle, Maria Turkle, Charlott Colp, Martin Schwab, Mary Schwab, James Drydon, Mary Drydon, Frederick Beckman, Rosanna Beckman, Isaac Wherry, Catherine Wherry, Andrew Hans, Mary Hans.

Mr. Martin Schwab, the last of the charter members of this church, died in March, 1909. Mr. Schwab was one of the leading members of this church since its organization.

The present church building was erected in the year 1873, during the pastorate of Rev. Helsell. At the dedication there were present Rev. Hyman, who preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. Woodard of the Methodist Episcopal church and Rev. Helsell, the pastor of the Lutheran congregation.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. M. Tanner, who served the congregation during the year 1861. Following Rev. Mr. Tanner came Rev. Scherer in 1862 and who remained one year. Rev. C. Baird came in 1863 and remained until 1867 when Rev. Helsell became pastor. Rev. Mr. Helsell was pastor until 1870 when Rev. J. Zimmerman took charge of the work, and upon the resignation of Rev. Mr. Zimmerman two years later, Rev. Helsell was again pastor, and during this pastorate the present church building was erected. In 1876 Rev. Nye became pastor. In 1880 Rev. C. S. Finley was called and served for six years. During this pastorate in 1881, the present parsonage was secured. Then followed Rev. Grenoble in 1887, Rev. Rees in 1889, Rev. A. H. Brugh in 1890, and on May 1, 1893, Rev. J. K. Bloom became pastor, and with the exception of one year, 1894, when Rev. J. L. Hammond was pastor, Rev. Mr. Bloom was the faithful pastor for fourteen years, until 1907. His untimely death occurred during the year 1908. Rev. H. Wennemark was pastor in 1908. The present pastor is Rev. E. Bollman. The congregation is forty-eight years old, and has been one of the strong congregations as well as among the first of the state. The church is pros-

pering. The church council at present is composed of A. Schwab, Elder and Edw. Tyrrell, deacon, and its affairs are well looked after. The present membership is forty-five.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES—OXFORD JUNCTION.

Royal Neighbors of America, Lilac Camp No. 1897. This flourishing camp was organized November 18, 1899, with the following as first officers and charter members: Oracle, Tillie Stewart; P. O., Emma Klahn; V. O., Mary Johnson; rec., Merta First; receiver, Emma Felton; mar., Mary Wlach; ass't. marshal, Annie Tabor; chan., Rebecca Wilcox; Mary Wasoba, Mary Kulhave, Annie Denniston, Annie Willimack, Ida M. Lathrop, Mary Araah, Josie Wasoba, Dr. C. Swartz, Ada Skinner, Rena Prosser, Ota Prosser, Sophia Prosser. The lodge has thirty-three members at present. Meetings are held regularly. The following are the officers for 1909: oracle, Viva Simpson; V. O., Bessie Klahn; chancellor, Addie Skinner; P. O., Merta First; recorder, Tillie Stewart; receiver, Fredericka Harms; marshal, Mary Wlach; Ass't. M., Emma Holz; inner sentinel, Kate Pegorick, O. S. Charlotte Coker.

Zealous Lodge No. 435, A. F. & A. M. The history of Zealous lodge begins January 8, 1883, when eleven members were granted a dispensation, and only one of whom, J. H. Keech, yet remains among the brethren of earth. The charter was granted at the first session of the Grand Lodge, June, 1883. The officers and members were: W. M., George R. Moore; S. W., John Reesdorph; J. W., J. H. Keech; treasurer, John McGregor; secretary, F. A. Anthony; S. D., W. B. Illingsworth; J. D., J. Holsten; S. S., J. B. Richards; J. S., N. H. Tordsen; Tyler, F. Mineck; G. A. Robson. Those who have served in the capacity of masters since the organization were: Geo. R. Moore, J. H. Keech, A. I. Jackson, John Holsten, N. H. Tordsen, Geo. F. Crouch, J. D. Jenkins, J. C. Comstock, S. W. Wilcox, A. Araah, E. A. Grimwood, J. E. Davies. There are forty-six members at present. About 1896, the lodge "swarmed" so to speak. A number of its members joined in organizing Harbor Lodge A. F. & A. M. at Lost Nation. Their place of meeting is over Grimwood's pharmacy. The following members officiate: W. M., J. E. Davies; S. W., L. Cave; J. W., Clyde Hayden; treasurer, O. Bowker; secretary, J. Orris; S. D., E. A. Grimwood; J. D., A. J. Moravec; S. S., O. Gable; J. S., Frank Shimerda; tyler, John Bieber.

Modern Brotherhood of America, Lodge No. 309. This order began April 25, 1904, with twenty-six charter members and the following officers: president, Elliot Shirk; vice-president, John Bieber; secretary, A. F. Kenniston; C., Frank Barto; chaplain, Asa Smith; watchman, Samuel Carrington; doorkeeper, John Marks; physician, Dr. L. K. Bobo. The same officers are yet clothed with the authority of office.

Fraternal Brotherhood of the World, No. 14. The Fraternal Brotherhood was organized November 6, 1897, with twenty-eight charter members. This order later died out.

New Era Lodge No. 88, Knights of Pythias. This fraternal organization was organized October 26, 1882, with a charter membership of twenty-one. The lodge has always taken an active part in the welfare of the town. The follow-

ing have served in the capacity of chancellor commanders: Geo. F. Crouch, James McDuff, E. Seely, R. Hayner, H. M. Blakely, Ward Ferguson, E. A. Grimwood, C. H. Baird, F. C. Wicks, W. E. Fleming, J. H. Lathrop, A. F. Denniston, F. E. Williams, H. A. Zinn, F. Lathrop, James Dubois, Henry Klahn, C. A. Leffingwell, Charles Hall, Frank Kenney, J. F. Crawford, F. H. Shimanek. Ward Ferguson is at present grand chancellor of the lodge for the state of Iowa. The lodge now numbers sixty-eight members. The lodge hall is located over Buresh & Ingwersen's hardware store and is fitted with appropriate lodge furnishings. The room is also used by the R. N. A., the Woodmen and the M. B. A. camps. The present lodge officers are: C. C., F. H. Shimanek; V. C., C. A. Kettlesen; P., Fred Harms; M. of W., E. A. Grimwood; K. of R. & S., J. J. Berner; M. of E., F. E. Williams; M. at A., H. Ingwersen; I. G., V. Blizek; O. G., A. J. Skinner.

The Order of Owls, Nest No. 1063. This is the youngest of the numerous lodges of Oxford Junction, and was organized February 9, 1909, with a membership of fifty-seven. Its membership has rapidly increased and the list now numbers one hundred and eleven. The first and present officers are: president, D. D. Rorick; vice-president, Samuel Harms; P. P., Ed. Dostal; W., Ura Dahling; secretary, Chet Bees; treasurer, S. E. Rorick; sentinel, Jo. Bruckner; picket, John Bieber.

Western Bohemian Fraternal Association. This order is the largest of its kind in Jones county, and no doubt has few superiors either in point of numbers or in influence in eastern Iowa. This benevolent organization was organized July 4, 1897, with thirty-two charter members. The order now numbers one hundred and seventy-three members, it owns its own building, the lower part being used for the second primary room of the public schools, the upper room being used for hall purposes. This lodge is the natural outgrowth of the Bohemian Slavonic Benefit Association which was organized January 1, 1884, in Oxford Junction, with seventeen charter members. The present society is in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise, and numbers among its members some of the best element of the community. It has over six hundred dollars in its treasury for general purposes. It maintains sick benefits and death benefits. Its new silk banner is a beauty. On Memorial day, 1909, it observed the day in memory of the dead of their own number in an approriate manner. Its officers at present are: president, Frank Burda; overseer, M. Koranda; recording secretary, Martin Podolok; F. S., V. E. Sobokta; treasurer, J. Buresh; guide, Vit. Blizek; I. G., A. Bruckner; O. G., M. Zaruba; trustees: Geo. Wasoba, J. Dlohy, F. Burda.

Elder Camp No. 285, Modern Woodmen of America. This flourishing organization was instituted at Oxford Junction, December 27, 1886, with the following officers: C., George F. Crouch; adv., B. F. Van Fleet; clerk, Z. H. Palmer; banker, F. Mattis; watchman, E. E. Tubbs; S., W. A. Hart; physicians, F. T. Van Amburg, W. H. Battin; managers, D. Ferguson, E. Seeley, W. H. Battin. The camp now numbers one hundred and twenty members in good standing. The present officers are: C., W. J. Metcalf; adv., A. T. First; banker, Sam Harms; clerk, L. W. Sley; escort, John McGregor; watchman, Frank Barto; sentry, Frank Kalouse; physicians, Drs. Bobo, Davies, Cook & Son.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF OXFORD JUNCTION.

All the town records were destroyed in the fire of Feb. 5, 1889, consequently the records previous to that date are not in existence.

1889—Mayor: A. Araah; clerk, Sam P. Miles; treasurer, Daniel Poppe; assessor, Frank Nowacheck; trustees: John Johnson, A. J. Wasoba, S. S. Zigler, Mac Stewart, S. W. Sley, H. A. Jackson.

1890—Mayor: A. Araah; clerk, Sam P. Miles; treasurer, D. T. Poppe; assessor, Frank Nowacheck; trustees: George F. Crouch, S. S. Zigler, A. J. Wasoba, Mac Stewart, H. A. Jackson, John Johnson.

1891—Mayor: H. P. Johnson; clerk, O. J. Felton; treas., D. Poppe; assessor, Frank Nowacheck; council: A. Stratilek, B. C. Kimball, H. A. Jackson, A. J. Wasoba, George Crouch, S. S. Zigler.

1892—Mayor: L. F. Zeller; clerk, O. J. Felton; treasurer, D. Poppe; assessor, Frank Nowacheck; council: Fred Emerson, H. W. Kettlesen, B. C. Kimball, S. S. Zigler, H. A. Jackson, A. Stratilek.

1893—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, C. A. Seaton; treasurer, L. F. Zeller; assessor, F. Nowacheck; council: H. A. Jackson, Henry Klahn, B. H. Kimball, H. W. Kettlesen, A. Stratilek, Fred Emerson.

1894—Mayor: O. J. Felton; clerk, C. A. Seaton; treasurer, J. J. Berner; assessor, J. K. Bloom; council: M. J. Kulhave, Henry Orris, L. F. Zeller, H. A. Jackson, Henry Kettlesen, Henry Klahn.

1895—Mayor: D. D. Rorick; clerk, C. A. Seaton; treasurer, J. J. Berner; assessor, J. K. Bloom; council: A. J. Wasoba, L. K. Bobo, M. J. Kulhave, H. A. Jackson, Henry Orris, Henry Klahn.

1896—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, C. A. Seaton; treasurer, Edgar Hammond; assessor, Martin Podolok; council: A. Stratilek, Jos. Dlouhy, Henry Orris, L. K. Bobo, J. J. Mulvihill, Aug. Greenburg.

1897—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. Nowacheck; assessor, M. Podolok; council: C. D. Tucker, Aug. Greenburg, D. D. Rorick, L. K. Bobo, A. Stratilek, Jos. Dlouhy.

1898—Mayor: D. Poppe; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, Frank Nowachek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: J. Mulvihill, Henry Klahn, S. S. Zigler, Jos. Dlouhy, Aug. Greenburg, A. Stratilek.

1899—Mayor: D. Poppe; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, Frank Nowachek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: A. F. Deniston, J. A. Bracha, Aug. Greenburg, Henry Klahn, J. Mulvihill, S. S. Zigler.

1900—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. Nowachek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: John Fritz, Thos. Kula, Frank Williams, J. E. Johnson, J. A. Bracha, A. F. Deniston.

1901—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. Nowacheck; assessor, Martin Podolok; council: Frank Williams, L. W. Sley, John Fritz, J. A. Bracha, Thos. Kula, A. F. Deniston.

1902—Mayor: A. J. Wasoba; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treas., F. Nowachek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: Henry Klahn, John Buresh, John Fritz, Frank Williams, L. W. Sley, Thos. Kula.

1903—Mayor: A. J. Wasoba; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treas., F. Nowachek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: V. E. Sobotka, Edgar Hammond, John Buresh, Henry Klahn, L. W. Sley, Frank Williams.

1904—Mayor: John Stout; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: F. Nowachek, F. E. Williams, F. Kenney, John Buresh, V. E. Sobotka, Henry Klahn.

1905—Mayor: John Stout; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: Henry Klahn, John Buresh, Frank Kenney, F. Nowacheck, V. E. Sobotka, F. E. Williams.

1906—Mayor: J. A. Bracha; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, Martin Podolok; council: V. E. Sobotka, E. A. Grimwood, John Buresh, Henry Klahn, Frank Kenney, F. W. Williams.

1907—Mayor: J. A. Bracha; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treas., J. J. Berner; assessor, M. Podolok; council: E. A. Grimwood, V. E. Sobotka, John Buresh, Frank Kenney, H. E. Tech, F. E. Williams.

1908—Mayor: J. A. Bracha; clerk, Lester Van Sickle; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, Martin Podolok; council: John Buresh, H. E. Tech, Frank Kenney, F. E. Williams, V. E. Sobotka, E. A. Grimwood.

1909—Mayor: Wm. Thorn; clerk, Lester Van Sickle; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: Samuel Harms, E. A. Grimwood, Frank Kenney, John Buresh, H. E. Tech, V. E. Sobotka.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Richland township claims the distinction of being the first township settled in Jones county. This settlement dates back to the year 1836 or 37, and the man who is reputed to have been the first white man to make the place his habitation was Hugh Bowen.

Hugh Bowen first located on the south east quarter of section 8 in Richland township and built a log cabin. A few years afterwards, he built a house on the north east quarter of the same section. The barn which he built on this section yet stands as a relic of the industry of this pioneer. This farm later passed into the hands of Isaac Willard and is now owned by John Balster.

Hugh Bowen also took the first census of Jones county in the winter of 1839-40. In politics he was a Whig, but afterwards became affiliated with the democratic party. He later moved to Colorado where he died about 1869.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Richland township was organized as a political township, July 5, 1842, and included what is now Wayne, Cass, Castle Grove, Lovell and Monticello townships, and was known as the Bowen Prairie Precinct. In June, 1847, Monticello

township was organized and included all south of the Maquoketa River of the Bowen Prairie Precinct.

There is so much of the early history of Richland township given by Barrett Whittemore in his historical sketch in the history of 1879, and which we take pleasure in incorporating in this history because of its valuable data, that we hesitate about trying to add to the narrative.

AN EARLY MISSIONARY.

Among the early circuit riders of the Methodist denomination in this district, was Rev. Briar. He was one of those fatherly unselfish men whose presence alone added to the strength of his cause. It was in 1847 that he started for California. With his wife and three sons, and three yoke of oxen he started overland for his destination. During the trip privations seemed to follow each other as though he was being tried and tempted to the limit. All of his oxen died except one. His health failed, and foot sore and weary, with courage he pressed forward. He rode the lone ox, but the feet of this lone ox were sore, and to remedy this the tender feet were tied up with blankets. His wife and children were barefoot, their shoes having been worn out in the pilgrimage. For two weeks or more, they were obliged to live on acorns. They arrived at their destination at last and found themselves among friends.

Mr. Whittemore, in his historical sketch, refers to the sorrowful death of little Alfred Denson who had wandered from home and perished. This lad's mother now lives in California at the age of ninety years, and her heart yet bleeds in anguish as she recalls the death of her little son.

AN INCIDENT WITH WOLVES.

Another incident is told of a conflict with wolves. A son of Thomas Dixon's had his arm broken and it was necessary to take him to Dubuque, the nearest point, to a physician. The ox team was hitched up and the start made. During the trip several attacks were made by the large timber wolves, the dogs which accompanied the company, were worried and killed. It was on the eve of the following night that the company returned after a number of narrow escapes. The sister who had remained at home, did not sleep a wink because of the howling of the furious beasts, and because of her anxiety for the welfare of the party exposed.

A PIONEER STORY.

Mrs. T. A. King, the wife of the present steward of the county home and a daughter of William Moore, one of the pioneers of Richland township, tells the story of a Scotchman by birth whose name was Micklejohns, who came to this county in 1838 and settled in Richland township. He lived in the township until about 1844. He was an odd genius and eccentric to the limit. About the year 1844, he conceived the idea that if he could get to California with a swarm of bees he could make his fortune. Consequently he made a make-shift of a wheelbarrow, and loaded on his hive of bees and all the necessary articles for a trip

across the plains to California. He started out with his wheel-barrow and left the neighborhood. Whether this man ever reached his destination, this history cannot record, for nothing was ever heard from him afterward. It was supposed he starved to death on the plains, as a man answering his description was afterward found.

Mrs. King also relates having seen twenty-five deer jump over the fence near their home, one after the other. This was in an early day. It would be a rare curiosity in the year 1909, if even one deer was seen jumping over the fence in any back yard in Jones county.

THE INFANT PIONEER.

It seems to have been generally conceded among the early settlers that Martha Ann Dixon was the first white child born in Richland township. This was in the year 1839. Mrs. T. A. King, the wife of the present steward of the county home, and whose maiden name was Mary E. Moore, was generally conceded to have been the second white child born in the township. The date of her entrance upon the scene of early activities was April 12, 1840. Mention has been made of the birth of twins in the family of Richard South in the year 1839 in Richland township, but we have not been able to secure sufficient proof of this statement.

BOWEN'S PRAIRIE.

The casual visitor in the northern part of Richland township, in passing along the old military road, would pass an abandoned church building on the north side of the road when near the Lovell township line, and would also pass several houses which bear the ear marks of age. That the visitor was passing through what in the early days of Jones county history, was a prosperous little village, would require him to use his imagination and the perusal of this history to demonstrate that such was a fact.

VILLAGE PLATTED.

The first plat of Bowen's prairie was dated July 2, 1853, and was executed by Otis Whittemore and Harriet Whittemore his wife, and land platted into town lots and called Bowen's Prairie being located on the south end of the west one half of the south east quarter, and in the south east corner of the south east quarter of the south west quarter, all in section 6, township 86 north, range 2 west of the 5th P. M. Another plat was filed July 21, 1856, by Otis Whittemore and wife and Daniel Forrestall.

On April 17, 1856, Jonathan Ross filed a plat of town lots called Richland in the south west quarter of section 5 in Richland township. This must have been a suburb of Bowen's Prairie. A plat of Bowen's Prairie filed in June, 1856, was quite extensive and comprised over a hundred lots.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Bowen's Prairie postoffice was established in 1849, and on the 24th of March of that year Ebenezer Little was commissioned by Uncle Sam as post-

master. Mr. Little continued to act in this capacity until August 2, 1853, when Lincoln C. Eaton was empowered to act in this capacity. He was followed by Francis M. Hicks, July 23, 1857. Then came William Brazelton, October 24, 1857. On December 27, 1858, Francis M. Hicks was again placed in charge of the postoffice. He was succeeded by Moses Perley, May 31, 1861. This appointment seemed to meet with favor from people and politicians alike, for no change was made for over thirteen years, when on December 9th, 1874, Nathan C. Rowley was appointed. On April 17, 1882, Rev. Harvey Adams was given the reins of office; but official authority did not agree with him, for on the 30th of April, the year following Edmund S. Blodgett relieved him as postmaster. May 5th, 1886, Susie R. Flint was appointed, and on December 28, 1894, Susie R. Flint Rafferty was commissioned. This was the last appointment. On November 29, 1902, Bowen's Prairie postoffice was discontinued, the mail being directed to Monticello.

THE CHURCHES.

There have been two churches in the village of Bowen's Prairie. The first church organized was the Congregational. The people of the neighborhood were largely from the New England states and brought with them their religious traditions.

THE BOWEN'S PRAIRIE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized March 23, 1853; Rev. E. Wright of Anamosa preached on the occasion. The following persons were admitted to membership at the time of organization: Lucian Rice and wife, John White and wife, Barret Whittemore and wife, Otis Whittemore and wife, Edmund Blodgett and wife, and Fanny S. Flint. On April 2, 1853, the church met and agreed to adopt the rules and articles of faith of the Dubuque Congregational church. In May following, four members were added to the church by letter. Some of the ministers have been: Revs. T. H. Canfield, S. C. Cady, J. Searles, I. Russell, W. Apthorp, C. S. Thompson, N. Closson, Harvey Adams.

The First Congregational Society was formed September, 1853, to cooperate with the church in erecting a house of worship. The foundation was laid early in October, and in the June following the building was completed and dedicated. The cost of the structure was one thousand, three hundred dollars, of which sum three hundred dollars was donated from the church building fund. A fine bell was hung in the belfry, the cost of which was partly donated by Asa Bowen, Otis Whittemore and others; one hundred dollars was raised by means of a bell festival. Otis Whittemore donated the ground upon which the church was built, and also donated the ground for the parsonage and half an acre of land for cemetery purposes, near the church. The communion service was the gift of Mrs. James Bowen.

For many years the church had one of the largest and best trained choirs in this part of the state. At one time there were sixty members in the company of singers. Otis Whittemore has been given credit for the training and the efficiency of the choir.

There have been no regular services in the Congregational church for over twenty years. Many of the members have united with the Monticello church. There have been funeral services held in the church occasionally, but during the past ten years the building has been wholly abandoned. It now stands as a silent monument of pioneer activity along religious lines. In 1893 the church building was transferred to the Congregational church building society, to repay the three hundred dollars given when the church was built.

THE METHODIST CHURCH. This church was built about the year 1858. Rev. Briar was among the early circuit riders in this neighborhood. He rode on horseback and carried the old familiar saddle bag or still more antiquated carpet bag. He would stop at a house, and soon the word was passed around among the people and in the cabin the service of prayer, praise and exhortation would be held.

The record of this historic church society has been obliterated by time, and it is presumed most of the members have passed on to their eternal home. More than twenty years ago the Methodist church building was moved onto the R. M. Hicks' farm on the Delaware county line, and it is now incorporated in a barn on the premises.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This is the only living church in Richland township at the present time. The church had its beginning in the year 1868, and during all of its history it has been a German church, though not always a Presbyterian church. In the beginning of its history, it was a German Reformed church. The first elders were Thomas Guyan and J. P. Allen. George Rettig, pastor.

In October, 1873, it was reorganized as a German Presbyterian church, the pastor being Rev. F. W. Bruechert and the Elders, Martin Buol, Melchior Moore; deacons, John Schweitzer and Adam Hein. In 1874 the organization was incorporated as the German Presbyterian church at Richland Center. The pastors have been: Revs. Geo. Rettig, F. W. Bruechert, and the present pastor, B. T. Balcar. The present church edifice was built in 1878 at a cost of one thousand, four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-two cents.

The present officers are: Elders, Christ Balsinger, William Moore; trustees, George Hein and Godfrey Egger. The present membership is about sixty-six. The pastor enjoys music thoroughly and takes pleasure in preparing musical concerts with the assistance of local musicians. These concerts have pronounced musical excellence, the selections being executed with rare skill and height of tone. It is seldom that a country church is gifted with the musical ability and talent possessed by this healthy and wide-awake church at Richland Center.

THE ROSS CHEESE FACTORY.

It seems without question that the first cheese factory in Jones county was located at Bowen's Prairie. We are fortunate in recovering some record of this early institution and placing it before our readers.

The following item in regard to the Ross Cheese Factory of Bowen's Prairie, we take from the *Monticello Express*, of the date of August 8, 1867:

"On Friday last, we visited the Bowen's Prairie Cheese Factory and found it a much larger establishment than we had supposed it to be. Mr. Ross, the gentlemanly proprietor, conducted us through the building and cheerfully gave us all the desired information, pertaining to the manner in which they manufacture cheese. The building is twenty-six by one hundred feet, two stories high, and is substantially built. The lower story contains two rooms, beside the engine room and office, which are additions to the main building. The second story will be used exclusively for a curing room.

"The factory is pleasantly located, about seventy-five yards from the main road, near the residence of F. M. Hicks, and presents both inside and out an appearance as neat and tidy as an old maid's band box. The establishment is furnished with the best and most approved machinery, and the operators are practical men who understand their business thoroughly. They are now using the milk from one hundred and fifty cows, and turn out nearly four hundred pounds of cheese per day."

Some of the early patrons of the Ross Cheese factory were: S. M. Yoran, N. Hicks, R. A. Rynerson, L. Eggleson, J. B. Ross, C. Penniman, S. Whittemore, William Whittemore, I. Markham, F. M. Hicks, S. A. Palmer, M. Perley, L. Rice, H. O. Failing, C. C. Perley, B. W. Newton, J. R. Stillman. Of these, S. M. Yoran and F. M. Hicks furnished about one half of all the milk. This was as early as July 4, 1867.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BOWEN'S PRAIRIE.

By Barrett Whittemore.

(The following historical sketch from the able and fluent pen of "The Old Schoolmaster of Bowen's Prairie," and taken from the history of 1879, contains matters of history of value and importance. Some of these matters are also referred to in other parts of the history, but those who knew Mr. Whittemore best will be glad to have this history from his ready pen. This sketch from the pen of Mr. Whittemore will be better understood if read with reference to the viewpoint of the author about thirty or more years ago.—Editor.)

"Bowen's Prairie originally included all that prairie region west of Cascade, which lies between the Maquoketa River, and east of Plum Creek, and includes a part of the counties of Dubuque, Jones and Delaware, comprising two townships of land, more or less. It derives its name from Hugh Bowen, who, in company with John Flinn, in the year 1836, first visited this locality; and, being charmed by its beautiful scenery, fertile soils, salubrious springs, and other desirable attractions, they selected adjoining claims. That of the former being well known as the 'Bowen Farm,' and the latter lying immediately west of it, and now owned by Ebenezer Little and Barrett Whittemore.

"The favorable reports which these adventurers gave of the country stimulated others to visit this section, and the same year, Moses Collins and Joshua Johnston came and staked off claims north of the two just named, and now owned by William Beatty and Robert Bunting's widow. Alfred Weatherford

also arrived the same season, and in the absence of Mr. Flinn, took possession of his claim, and, by intimidation, succeeded in holding it. About this time, Thomas S. Denson, Gillespie Laughlin, Charles Johnston, and Franklin Dalby came and selected claims in the same neighborhood, all now or lately owned respectively by Joseph Hickman, William Brazelton, Philip Cline and Franklin Dalby. In the same year, the Delong family, consisting of father and mother with their five sons, William, Parley, Perry, John and Jacob, and a daughter, Susan, took possession of the falls and the vicinity known as Cascade. They put up two cabins on the premises, one being situated about four rods west of the falls, and the other near the present site of G. G. Banghart's store. As there seemed, however, to be a prospect that their claim would be contested, they sold the water-power and the land lying east of the river, with a narrow belt two hundred feet wide lying west of the river, to John Sherman, who afterward disposed of one-half of his interest to Hugh Bowen. Near this time, Daniel Varvel and William Clark took possession of the present site of Monticello, where they built a commodious log house, and opened adjoining farms. About the 1st of January, 1837, Thomas Dickson, with his wife and two children, Elizabeth and William, moved to the prairie, laying claim to the premises now occupied by the Yousse family. After living on and improving the same several years, he sold his claim to Benedict Yousse, who has been a resident on the same some thirty-three years. In the same year, William Moore, Sr., with his three sons, William, Thomas and John, came and took up claims south of the Yousse farm just mentioned. Two of the sons, William and John, have lately died and Thomas is still living on the original claim. The father, William Moore, a hale and hearty old gentleman, after leaving Bowen's Prairie, bought the Beardsley farm, some seven miles west of Monticello, where he lived until two years ago, when he died. I will illustrate some of the inconveniences of the good olden time, even extending to the important act of getting married by relating the following incident: Mr. Moore, being a widower, and deeming it not good for man to be alone, sought a helpmate, and succeeding in finding one who was willing to accommodate him, providing the necessary preliminaries could be complied with. But here was the dilemma, ministers and justices of the peace were not as plentiful as at present, and to obtain the services of either would be attended with delay, expense and trouble. A justice, however, was found, in the person of Jacob Hamilton, then living at Whitewater, in Dubuque county; and being sent for he came, but on his arrival, found himself in a different county, and therefore, out of his jurisdiction. Here, then, was another difficulty to be surmounted. But necessity is truly the mother of invention.

"The parties could all walk over the line into Dubuque county, and then all would be right. So, shortly after having made the necessary arrangements for a foot tramp of some three or four miles, a party of five, including the important personage of justice, with Thomas Dickson and wife as witnesses, set out on foot, and in due time reached the desired locality, just within the precinct of Dubuque county. And here, under the blue canopy of heaven, surrounded by forest oaks, the knot was tied, the blessing pronounced, and the parties dispersed; and this is the history of the first wedding on Bowen's Prairie, just forty years ago.

"The United States surveys of the public lands in this vicinity were made in the years 1836-1837. As many claims were taken and improvements made previous to these surveys, some of the claimants were much annoyed by the government lines passing through their improvements, thus frequently, essentially interfering with private boundaries established by the claimants themselves. A small enclosure was liable, in certain contingencies, to fall on four different sections, frequently placing the building on one section and the improved land on another. To the married man this was comparatively of minor importance, as he would have the ability to purchase whatever he wanted. But these contingencies often made sad havoc with the poor settler's anticipations, whose means were frequently limited to the purchase of forty, or at most, eighty acres. A compromise in such cases was frequently made by accommodating neighbors, but selfishness, then as now, was not an uncommon element in the human heart.

"The 16th section, being reserved for school purposes, and placed under the control of the state, was liable to be kept out of market for a series of years, and, when offered for sale, was put up with such limitations in regard to price, as was deemed most advantageous to the school fund. Therefore should a settler have made valuable improvements on such lands, he was liable to be subjected to pay a higher price per acre for his lands than he would have been had such land been put under the control of the general government. The cutting and using of timber on such lands, except under certain restrictions, was declared by law an indictable offense.

"On the 1st of January, 1838, Barrett Whittemore first took up his permanent residence on Bowen's Prairie, and commenced improving the premises now owned by himself, and including the farm immediately east, now owned by J. Hickman, consisting of one hundred acres of prairie and eighty acres of timber. His first domicile was a log cabin fourteen by sixteen feet, built some three rods north of his present residence, and into which he moved on the 19th day of May of the same year, entering into a temporary partnership with T. Dickson, and boarding with him.

"On the 28th of February, in this year, John Gillman, a Methodist minister, held the first religious meeting on Bowen's Prairie, and probably the first in the northern part of the county. He preached here regularly every three weeks afterward, during his stay on this circuit.

A MELANCHOLY EVENT.

"On the 24th of April, 1838, a most melancholy event transpired on the prairie, filling the whole community with gloom, and the family immediately interested with unspeakable anguish. The circumstances were these: We had finished our outdoor work and chores, glad to enter the house to sit down and enjoy the cheerful fire blazing on the hearth, which the cold, bleak northeast wind and rain rendered peculiarly grateful to our chilled bodies. Darkness had set in, rendering the outdoor desolation doubly so. Suddenly we were aroused by a knock at the door, and the entrance of two of our neighbors who informed us that a boy was lost. Alfred Denson, a remarkably bright and

amiable lad of six years, and the light of the household, had wandered from the house and was lost, either on the cold bleak prairie, or in the still more dismal forest. The instant this information was communicated, we felt that the poor boy's fate was sealed. If he had wandered into the thick woods, he might possibly survive until morning, but if, as we feared, he had strayed out into the wide unprotected prairie, we felt that his sleep that night would be 'the sleep from which there is no awakening.'

"Dark and dreary and uncomfortable as was the night, the citizens were aroused, and started out with the resolution to do what they could. But the night was intensely dark; we were destitute of lanterns and were obliged to depend on torches to guide us in our travels, and these were comparatively useless on account of the strong wind and rain. We expected to get lost ourselves, but this did not deter us. Our first design was to search the forest in the vicinity of the child's home, and to build fires in different places, if possibly the child might discover them; they might also be guiding-stars to the searchers.

"There was a timber road leading into the forest, which we thought possibly the boy might have taken, and, examining it particularly with the light of our torches, we discovered his track leading into the forest. This encouraged us to proceed, thinking now we had ascertained the direction he had taken. We were also the more encouraged in regard to the safety of the boy, as, if we should not find him that night, he might obtain shelter which might save him from perishing. Soon, however, we found another track of his retracing steps, and leading back into the prairie. On this discovery, we were thrown into confusion in regard to the course we should take. We knew not whether he would abide by the road, and thus reach the open prairie, or whether, in the darkness, he might have left it and still be wandering in the forest. We, however, followed it, and again discovered his track near the northeast corner of Hugh Bowen's field, and some one hundred rods out into the open prairie. Here we took rails from the fence, and built a large fire, which could be seen through all the settlement. We built the fire also, partly, as a guide to the child, if he should be fortunate enough to see it, and partly as a pilot to ourselves.

"Hoping that possibly in his wanderings, he might have reached some of the neighbors, we visited those living on the north side of the prairie, to-wit: Moses Collins, Charles Johnston and Franklin Dalby. Not discovering any further trace of the child, we proceeded thence westerly on a neighborhood road, became bewildered, losing our track and course. We then commenced shouting, and obtained a response from the elder Mr. Dalby. We groped our way to his residence, and deeming it advisable to hunt no further before daylight, we encamped by the fire for the night.

"For two succeeding days, the whole community, including Cascade and Monticello, comprising some thirty persons, made a systematic search through the timber, north and south of the settlement, and the prairie between, but without success, and it was not until the fourth day afterward that the lifeless body of the boy was discovered nearly covered up with tall slough grass, some eighty rods north of the present residence of T. W. Little, and nearly two miles distant from his home. He doubtless perished on the first night of his wanderings. The sympathizing neighbors immediately collected and assisted

as best they could in performing the last rites of burial. There were no ministers to officiate. A little band of sincere mourners bore the child to its last resting place, there to rest in peace until the resurrection morn. And this marks the era of the first death and burial on Bowen's Prairie.

SOME PIONEERS.

"On the 26th of May, in the same year, William Collins first visited the prairie, taking up a claim on the north side, now more familiarly known as the Collins' farm. He soon afterward moved to the prairie with his wife and two small children, Mary and Ann. The elder one, Mary, is living in Delaware county, and is the widow of the late Dr. Moses Perley. Mr. Collins was a native of Kentucky and first came up the Mississippi River about the year 1827, landing at Galena, and thence proceeding up the Blue Mounds, in Wisconsin, where he resided some six years, when, in 1833, at the first settlement of Iowa, he came to Dubuque and commenced mining on Catfish Creek, some two miles southwest of Dubuque. Thence he moved to Durango, where in January, 1835, he married Kezah Hogan, a daughter of David Hogan, with whom, as above stated, he moved to Bowen's Prairie. I do not feel justified in closing the history just here. Born in Kentucky, he possessed in an eminent degree that frankness, hospitality, that stern independence, that delicate sense of honor, which marks the true Kentuckian. His wife also was a model woman, remarkable for her intelligence and grace, and for all those noble qualities of mind and heart which characterize the true Christian lady. She died suddenly on the 30th of September, 1842, leaving a family of five helpless children and a broken-hearted husband. During the gold excitement, Mr. Collins went to California, where he remained fourteen years and then returned to Bowen's Prairie. After remaining here some five years, he moved to Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, where he died some years ago.

"On the 24th of May, 1838, the Delong brothers raised a sawmill some two miles above Cascade, being the first sawmill built in this vicinity. On the 12th of June following, the territory of Wisconsin was divided by act of congress, to take effect on the 3d of July following, that portion west of the Mississippi River to constitute the Territory of Iowa. On the 11th of September, 1838, the first general election in Jones county was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa. Eleven votes were cast. Mr. Whittlesey, a candidate from Cedar county, was present. On the 7th of December following, a meeting of the citizens of Jones county was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward the organization of Jones county. Hugh Bowen was chairman of the meeting and William Hutton, secretary. On the 24th of January, 1839, the county of Jones was organized by act of the legislature, to take effect on the first of June following; also on the same date, January 24th, an act was passed appointing three commissioners to locate the county seat of Jones county. The names of the commissioners were: Simeon Gardner of Clinton county; Israel Mitchell of Linn county, and William H. Whitesides of Dubuque county, who were instructed to meet at

the house of Thomas Dickson, of Bowen's Prairie, for that purpose, on the second Monday in March, 1839. On the day appointed, Mr. Mitchell arrived and after waiting two days and the others failing to make their appearance, he returned without accomplishing his mission.

"On the 1st of January, 1839, an act was passed providing for the establishment of common schools. February, 1839, marks the era of the first settlement of Fisherville, some two miles above Anamosa, on the Buffalo, by George H. Walworth and Gideon H. Ford, for the purpose of building a sawmill. Hon. Timothy Davis, of Dubuque, was also a partner in the concern. A hewed-log house twenty-four feet square, was erected for the accommodation of the firm. Shortly after, two younger brothers of Mr. Walworth, to-wit: C. C. Walworth and J. D. Walworth, arrived and formed part of the household. On the 16th of April, 1839, Harrison Bowen, a brother of Hugh Bowen, arrived with his family from Ohio, taking up his residence with his brother. Joseph Berryhill, a half brother of Mr. Bowen, arrived at the same time. On the 23d of May, in the same year, the engineers appointed to survey the miltary road from Dubuque to Iowa City; passed through the prairie, locating the road substantially where it now runs; twenty thousand dollars was at first appropriated by the general government for surveying, bridging, grubbing and opening the same. Subsequently, thirteen thousand dollars additional was appropriated for the same purpose. Out of this appropriation, a Mr. Reed, of Fairview, was paid for building the first bridge across the Wapsipinicon at Anamosa. In the same year, 1839, James L. Langworthy of Dubuque also took contracts for bridging, grubbing and opening the road, paying three dollars per mile for running a furrow to indicate the locality of the road. July 3, 1839, witnessed the raising of Walworth's mill, at Fisherville. Runners were sent some eighteen miles for hands to raise. Thirty were obtained. This was probably the first heavy raising in Jones county without whiskey. Strong coffee, richly prepared with sugar and cream, was used as a substitute. As the raising occupied two days, all hands encamped for the night on the ample floor. As a pastime during the evening, an interesting discussion on banking was held, George H. Walworth being in favor and James L. Langworthy, opposed to the institution.

A POLITICAL ANECDOTE.

"On the 24th of July, 1839, the first political caucus in Jones county was held at the house of Clement Russell for the purpose of nominating territorial county officers. George H. Walworth was nominated for the assembly. On the 5th of August, was held the second general election in Jones county, forty-two votes being cast in Bowen's Prairie precinct. The candidates for representative were Israel Mitchell and George H. Walworth. The latter was elected. Hugh Bowen was elected sheriff. I will relate an incident, said to have transpired in this precinct at this election, tending to illustrate the accommodating spirit of justices in those days, as well as the sensitiveness of candidates for office when their fitness for duties was called in question. During the day of election, it was noticed that a certain candidate was for some length of time in close consultation with a certain justice of the peace. There appeared to be great earnest-

ness on the part of the candidate, as well as a disposition to listen on the part of the justice. Something was up, that was evident, an ax to grind if nothing more. At length an inkling of the state of things was revealed by a favored few who pretended to know how matters stood. The said candidate, whom we will call Daniel, has heard it whispered that he was incompetent for the office, in fact that he couldn't spell his own name correctly. This, if true, would certainly have been a damaging accusation. But the said candidate was determined that such a glaring slander should be refuted; that obstacle, at least, in the way of his election, should be removed. He would produce an affidavit signed by his own hand; that the accusation was cruelly false; that he did know how to spell his name; that he had done it and could do it again; that he never spelled his name Daniel, that he was prepared to produce documents to show that he always spelt it Danill. Having of course satisfied the legal voters on this point, it is presumed they governed themselves accordingly, accepting his statement of the case that he did spell his name with a double instead of a single 'l'.

A HORSE RACE.

"As horse racing is one of the established institutions of the day, it may not be inappropriate to trace back its history to the first grand horse race on Bowen's Prairie, and probably in Jones county, tending to show, if nothing more, the respectability of its origin, its felicitous results, and its tendency to refine the moral sentiments of the community at large. This event happened on the 18th of August, 1839. The competitors were Charles Johnston and Alfred Weatherford; the day, the holy Sabbath; the wager, a gallon of whiskey; distance to be run, eighty rods; terminus, a stake and rider fence. At the word 'go' both parties started off at a commendable pace, but, as they neared the fence, the said Johnston, valuing his head at a higher figure than a gallon of whiskey, held up, and thus saved a skull he was not prepared to break. But his competitor, Weatherford, was not to be thus defeated; he could see in the stake-and-ridered fence ahead something which would make him happy for a week, so for the fence he went with all the madness of a Calmuck tartar. His horse, however, once in his life, seemed disposed to exercise his own rights, to-wit, that of life and limb, and when within some twenty feet of the decisive leap which would have mingled horse, rider and fence in one indistinguishable ruin, suddenly stopped. The momentum however, carried the rider most effectually not only to but into the desired goal, completly demolishing both rider and fence. The conflict was over, the race won, and the whisky most cheerfully forthcoming, the loser declaring his entire satisfaction at the result, and proposing to repeat the contest, saying he had one more gallon he would be happy to dispose of with similar results. Whether the race was repeated, deponent is not informed.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

"On the 24th of August, 1839, a meeting of the citizens of Jones county was held at the center of the county, to obtain an expression of their wishes in regard to the county seat. On the 16th of September, 1839, Edmund Booth

called here on his way to Fisherville. It is none of *our* business to enquire what *his* business was, or why in a reasonable time afterward, he led to the altar the accomplished sister of Mr. Walworth. On the 13th and 14th of November, 1839, Joseph E. Green, raised his hewed-log house, on the premises now owned by Francis M. Hicks, being attracted to that locality by its bountiful spring of water and beautiful scenery, and on day following, a dwelling was raised by a Mr. Michaeljohn, a Scotchman, near the late residence of Andrew Gordon. On the 27th of the same month, Hugh L. Johns raised a blacksmith shop some twelve rods east of the house of Barrett Whittemore.

"On the 21st of January, 1839, an act was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, John Ronalds and Robert Ralston to meet at Napoleon, on the 1st day of May, 1839, and locate the seat of government of the Territory of Iowa, resulting in its location at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson. On the 17th of January, 1840, the city of Dubuque was incorporated. On the 13th of March, in the same year, ground was broken in the public square of Iowa City for the foundation of the State House, Barrett Whittemore being plowman. On the 15th of June, 1840, the official census of Jones county was taken by Hugh Bowen, as follows: Males, two hundred and ninety; females, one hundred and eighty-five; total, four hundred and seventy-five. About the 20th of June in this year, the citizens of Bowen's Prairie, including Monticello and Cascade, met at the house of Moses Collins for the purpose of taking measures to protect their claims at the coming land sales, from the iron grasp of land speculators, and to reconcile conflicting claimants, so as to avoid counterbidding at the sale. A resolution to that effect was drawn up and signed by twenty-five persons. William Collins and Barrett Whittemore were appointed to act as bidders for all purchasers in this vicinity, and George H. Walworth for the same purpose in the southern part of the county.

"On June 22, 1840, the land sales for this region commenced. George L. Nightingale, was auctioneer, and Thomas McKnight, receiver. Two townships were sold daily, occupying about one hour. The remainder of the day was devoted to receiving money and issuing certificates. On Thursday following, June 25th, Richland township was offered. Only two sections were sold, amounting to one thousand, six hundred dollars. This amount not only drained the purchasers of their ready cash, but a considerable amount of it was borrowed at twenty-five to thirty per cent interest. The remaining claims were left unsold for the want of means to purchase with, thus subjecting the claimants to the risk of losing their claims. The risk however was not wholly on one side. Woe to the audacious speculator, who, in those days, failed to recognize the equitable rights of the occupying claimants. During the hours of sale, the auction room was surrounded by an organized band of determined men, ready to inflict summary vengeance on any who should dare to raise the bid of an actual settler, or who should bid on land claimed by one. It must be acknowledged that the stand taken by the settlers could not have been legally sustained, and might, in certain contingencies, have provoked a conflict between the settlers and the government. But the settlers were willing to incur that risk, the circumstances rather tended to lead to the impression that the government officers were inclined to avoid, if possible such a conflict.

OTHER PIONEER SETTLEMENTS.

"At this date Alfred Weatherford sold his claim to Francis Gehon, and moved to Missouri. Mr. Gehon sold to a Mr. Maloney, who, in 1847, sold to Ebenezer Little. His son is the present owner and occupant. During this season, 1840, John Byers, then a lad of some ten summers, came to the prairie, taking up his residence with Hugh Bowen, with whom he lived till about the time of his marriage to Mary Ellen Graham, a daughter of David Graham, formerly of Bowen's Prairie, and now a resident of Anamosa. Mr. Byers lived for some years in independent circumstances on his farm near Langworthy, and with his estimable lady, still retains the cordial respect and good will of numerous friends of his earlier days. He now lives at Great Bend, Kansas.

"On the 19th of October, 1840, the first schoolhouse on Bowen's Prairie, if not in the county, was raised, being a private institution of Barrett Whittemore's and situated a few rods east of his present residence. For some nine years, this building was used alternately as a schoolhouse, a church and a courtroom. Previous to this, quite a number of settlers had located in Cascade and vicinity, including John Rafferty, Mahlon Lupton, Asa Leek, Lyman Dillon, Robert and George Snowden, Peter Summers, and others whose names are not recollected. Elon Rafferty, son of John Rafferty, still lives on or near his original homestead.

"On the 28th of January, 1841, John O'Sullivan raised his first dwelling house on the premises now owned by his son.

"On March 22, 1841, the district court was held at Edinburg, probably the first session held in the county. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, was the judge, Hugh Bowen, sheriff and William Hutton, clerk. In the lack of outside accommodations, the courtroom was used as a substitute. In the evening was held a political discussion, in which Lewis A. Thomas, a lawyer from Dubuque, and George H. Walworth were speakers; Charles P. Hutton also participated, after which was had an organization of the Whig party. This year, William Tibbits arrived with his family, and settled on the premises where he resided until a few years ago, when he moved to Monticello. During his residence, he has been elected to various county and township offices, prominent among them that of justice of the peace.

"On the 3rd of February, 1841, Charles Johnston moved to Missouri, but subsequently returned, and about the year 1850, moved to California, where he still resides.

"In 1841, John McGinty and family moved to Bowen's Prairie, occupying a house belonging to Franklin Dalby, where he resided some two years, when he removed to his farm, two miles east of Cascade.

"June 21, 1841, a school was opened on Bowen's Prairie, being the first school taught in Jones county, north of the Wapsipinicon and continuing in session, with two short vacations, until the 4th of March, 1842, constituting a term of thirty-five weeks, or one hundred and seventy-five days; tuition, three dollars per quarter; children under seven years, two dollars and fifty cents; whole attendance, twenty-nine; average, fifteen. Books used were McGuffey's first, second and third readers, Webster's Elementary Speller, Smith's, Pike's,

Daboll's and Smiley's arithmetics. There were eighteen writers, eleven in written arithmetic, two in geography and one in grammar.

"On the 27th of June, 1841, Rev. Ira Blanchard, a Baptist minister, residing in Castle Grove township, held a religious meeting in the schoolhouse and made appointments to preach every fourth Sabbath after. At his second meeting, on the 24th of July following, some seventy-five persons were present, considered then the largest collection of persons ever assembled in Jones county; some of the hearers residing fifteen miles distant.

"About the 1st of January, 1842, a postoffice was established at Cascade; L. A. Styles, postmaster. On the 19th of February following was held the first temperance meeting in this vicinity, at a house owned by Arthur Thomas, of Cascade. Some twenty persons were present, twelve of whom signed the pledge. Two weeks afterward, a second meeting was held and a Temperance Society formed; William Collins was elected president, Asa Leek, vice president, and William Hutton, secretary. Temperance meetings were frequently held afterward in this vicinity, awakening considerable interest in the cause, but instigating the enmity of the rumsellers.

"During the year 1842, the Delong family sold their lands in Cascade and vicinity to the following purchasers: Caleb Bucknam, since deceased; G. G. Banghart and John Taylor, the present occupants. Most of Mr. Bucknam's original purchase is now merged in the village of Cascade. Mr. Banghart has been a promintent merchant in Cascade for nearly the whole period of his residence there, some thirty-seven years, occasionally assuming the duties which the county or township imposed on him. He was elected county commissioner of Jones county, soon after its organization, performing his duties with credit and ability. John Taylor was a native of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, from whence he emigrated to New York at the age of sixteen years, thence to Wisconsin, subsequently to Dubuque, and thence to Jones county, as above stated. Soon after his arrival, he was elected probate judge of Jones county, which office he held for three years. In 1844, he was elected as delegate to the convention for framing a state constitution, and has repeatedly been elected state representative, serving in that capacity six or eight sessions in all. It is not necessary to speak of him as a neighbor and citizen; what the writer would say would be deemed a cold compliment by those numerous recipients of his bounty, by the desolate bosoms which have been cheered by his sympathy, and by alienated hearts which have been reconciled by his timely and wise counsels.

"June 17 and 18, 1843, witnessed the arrival on the prairie of Otis Whittemore and wife, with a brother-in-law, John H. Eaton. He soon after laid claim to his old premises on Bowen's Prairie, which he commenced improving and on which he resided some twenty-four years, when, nine years ago, he moved to Monticello, where he now resides. He took a prominent part in building the Congregational churches both at Cascade and Bowen's Prairie. About the year 1854, he opened a store on Bowen's Prairie, and for several years supplied most of the inhabitants with dry goods and groceries. In 1860, he was elected a representative to the state legislature. He has always been a staunch advocate of temperance, freedom and the moral reforms of the day.

"In 1854, Philip Cline arrived on the Prairie and purchased the premises known as the Cline farm, where he continued to reside for some thirty years, when he moved to Nebraska. He was a native of Virginia; moved thence to Ohio; thence to Illinois, and finally to Bowen's Prairie. He has seen a large family of children grow up under his care; several have died; one still resides here. Three others are nicely situated with homes of their own. His oldest son, William influenced by the glaring reports from California, about the year 1850, joined the crowd of adventurers, and after an absence of three years, returned, not as too many are foolish enough to do, 'with an elephant on his foot and a flea in his ear,' but did the more sensible thing of returning with a *pocket full of rocks.* Surely this double present of a husband and a fortune must have been somewhat bewildering to any young lady, and we must not be much surprised if his fairy bird was not an exception. Be that as it may, he is now living in very comfortable style in an elegant mansion, with his wife, and children, with an abundance of rich acres surrounding him, and I presume, hardly dreams that some twenty-six years have glided away since the enactment of the drama just described.

"William Brazelton moved to the prairie in the year 1845, and first settled on the premises now owned by A. R. Doxsee, and upon which he resided until the year 1849, cultivating and improving his farm, and burning brick. He erected the first brick house built in this vicinity, being the one now owned and occupied by the widow of Robert Bunting. He subsequently moved to Independence, Buchanan county, where he opened a hotel and ran it with profit to himself, and satisfaction to the traveling public. Believing the locality an unhealthy one, he sold out and returned to the Prairie, and purchased the farm on which his son now resides. By availing himself of all the modern improvements in husbandry, and in building and household conveniences, he rendered his premises an inviting resort for all lovers of scientific husbandry. He now resides near Monticello and having been successful in accumulating a competency sufficient to release him from the necessity of physical toil, it is to be hoped that he will still continue to be, as he has been, the defender of an honest appropriation of the revenues."

OFFICIAL ROSTER—RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

1854—Trustees: William C. Johnston, William Tibbitts, Francis Dawson; clerk, L. C. Eaton; assessor, Fletcher Burnight; justices: Barrett Whittemore, Samuel E. Bachus; constables: Lucian Rice and W. M. Butler. Election was held April 3, 1854, in schoolhouse in district number two.

1855—Trustees: William Tibbits, William Crusenberry, John Taylor; clerk, Samuel E. Hillis; assessor, Barrett Whittemore; constables: Ezra Kidder, Jonathan Croston.

1856—Trustees: William C. Johnston, Jacob Hamilton, Francis E. Ross; clerk, B. J. Kenyon; assessor, B. J. Kenyon; justices: Benedict J. Kenyon, Samuel G. Bachus; constables: Ezra Kidder, Jonathan Croston; county supervisor, Edmund S. Blodgett.

1857—Trustees: William C. Johnston, Stephen Palmer, J. B. Ross; clerk, W. B. Blodgett; constables: Francis Dawson, J. B. Ross.

1858—Trustees: Joseph Scott, William Brazelton, Samuel Stanley; clerk, W. B. Blodgett; justices, Joseph Z. Scott, Samuel G. Bachus; constables, W. S. Blodgett, James Henderson; road supervisors; number one, Francis Dawson; number two, Ebenezer Little; number three, W. Milligan; number four, E. Oliphant.

1859—Trustees: William Brazelton, J. Hickman, Francis Dawson; clerk, W. H. Hickman; assessor, Fletcher Burnight; justices: William C. Johnston, N. W. Austin; constables: Franklin Dalby, Henry Rotherham.

1860—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, W. Brazelton, E. Oliphant; clerk, Francis Dawson; assessor, Samuel Stanley; justice, William Tibbitts; constables: Samuel G. Bachus, John King; road supervisors: number one, S. G. Bachus; number two, S. A. Palmer; number three, A. Gordon; number four, A. Brazelton; number five, J. Cana; number six, A. Van Zant.

1861—Trustees: Joshua Carter, William Brazelton, George McBees; clerk, William J. Bunting; assessor, William Brazelton; justices: Samuel Brazelton, Bernard B. Connel; constables: Cyrus Whittemore, Cyrus Gopp.

1862—Trustees: Joshua Carter, William Whittemore, Francis Dawson; clerk, L. C. Eaton; assessor, William Brazelton; justice, Moore Briggs; constables: Cyrus Whittemore, Samuel G. Bachus.

1863—Trustees: J. King, Samuel Woodworth, Ezekiel Oliphant; clerk, W. H. Hickman; assessor, W. J. Bunting; justices: William Tibbits, B. Connel; Constables: James Van Zant, E. Heney.

1864—Trustees: Samuel Woodworth, Joseph King, Daniel Harrington; clerk, John Foulks; assessor, W. J. Bunting; contables: Mitchel Scott, O. F. Tibbits.

1865—Trustees: Daniel Harrington, J. B. Ross, Joseph Hickman; clerk, Joseph Hickman; assessor, Bernard Connel; justices: Bernard Connel, Orlando F. Tibbits; constables: Harvey Daley, Patrick Smith; road supervisors: number one, Robert Snowden; number two, William Whittemore; number three, Ebenezer Little; number four, Alfred Brazelton; number five, Patrick Doland; number six, Timothy Sullivan; number seven, O. F. Tibbits.

1866—Trustees: Robert Snowden, William Brazelton, William Reed; clerk, J. R. Stillman; assessor, Barrett Whittemore; justices: S. G. Bachus, William Brazelton; constables: Frank Whittemore, Jonathan Croston.

1867—Trustees: Bernard Connel, Ezekiel Oliphant, S. Woodworth; clerk, W. J. Bunting; assessor, Samuel G. Bachus; justices: E. Oliphant, B. Connel; constables: Sheldon Hickman, Hosea Oliphant.

1868—Trustees: Bernard Connel, Alfred Brazelton, Samuel Yousse; clerk, W. J. Bunting; assessor, Benjamin Crawford; justices: E. Oliphant, Alfred Brazelton; constables: Samuel Woodworth, John Haney.

1869—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, Dominic Dehner, George McLoes; clerk, E. C. Beaumont; assessor, Benjamin Crawford; justices: E. Oliphant, Henry Kaylor; constables: John Haney, Samuel Yousse; collector, Hosea Oliphant.

1870—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, H. F. Kaylor, John McQuillen; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; justices: E. Oliphant, William Tibbits; constables: Hugh Lavery, Samuel Yousse; road supervisors: number

one, David Beatty; number two, J. D. Sullivan; number three, Samuel Yousse; number four, Nicholas Knapp; number five, James Sheridan; number six, Peter Rogers; number seven, H. F. Kaylor.

1871—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, Samuel Woodworth, Ezekiel Oliphant; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; justice, O. C. Harris; constables: John Haney, Lafayette Cline.

1872—Trustees: Ezekiel Oliphant, Joseph Hickman, Samuel Woodworth; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, H. F. Kaylor; justices: John Huntoon, E. Oliphant; constables, John Haney, Samuel Yousse.

1873—Trustees: Thomas McQuillan, Joseph Hickman, John Haney; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; justices: Thomas McQuillen, Barrett Whittemore; constables: John Haney, Samuel Yousse.

1874—Trustees: Thomas McQuillen, H. F. Kaylor, Joseph Hickman; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, Hosea Oliphant; justice, William Whittemore; constables: John Haney, Theodore Little.

1875—Trustees: J. C. Huntoon, Joseph Hickman, Thomas McQuillen; clerk, Theodore W. Little; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, Barrett Whittemore; justices: Thomas McQuillen, T. W. Little; constables: Hosea Oliphant, J. C. Huntoon; road supervisors: number one, William Moore; number two, S. A. Palmer; number three, ——————; number four, J. C. Huntoon; number five, George Patterson; number six, Richard McQuillen; number seven, T. W. Moore.

1876—Trustees: T. W. Little, Joseph Hickman, John Haney; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, Barrett Whittemore.

1877—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, T. W. Little, John Haney; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, Thomas H. McQuillen; justices: T. W. Little, John Haney; constables: Hosea Oliphant, F. W. Moore.

1878—Trustees: John Haney, T. W. Little, Joseph Hickman; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, T. H. McQuillen.

1879—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, T. W. Little, John Haney; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant.

1880—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, T. W. Little, John Haney; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, T. H. McQuillen; road supervisors: number one, Robert McNally; number two, Dennis Sullivan; number three, ——————; number four, Robert Toppen; number five, John Niblo; number six, R. McQuillen; number seven, John Switzer.

1881—Trustees: Robert McNally, Martin Buol, John Niblo; clerk, J. D. Sullivan; assessor, Richard McQuillen; collector, Fred Penniman; justices: T. W. Little, John Haney; constables: Richard McQuillen, Clark Carter.

1882—Trustees: John Niblo, Martin Buol, Robert McNally; clerk, William Moore; assessor, Richard McQuillen; justices: T. W. Little, John Haney; constable, Timothy Sullivan.

1883—Trustees: John Hines, Robert McNally, John Niblo; clerk, John Haney; assessor, Richard McQuillen; justices: John McConaughy, Jr., T. W. Little; constables: John O'Brien, Michael Marshfield; collector, T. W. Little.

1884—Trustees: John Hines, John Niblo, Robert McNally; clerk, John Haney.

1885—Clerk, John Haney. Record is blank as to the other officers for this year.

1886—Trustees: Adam Hein, Patrick Rogers; clerk, John Haney.

1887—Trustees: Robert McNally, Adam Hein, Patrick Rogers; clerk John Haney.

1888—Trustees: Robert McNally, Patrick Rogers; clerk, John Haney.

1889—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, chairman; clerk, J. M. Hickman.

1890—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, chairman; clerk, J. M. Hickman.

1891—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, chairman; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1892—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, John O'Brien; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, John Haney.

1893—Trustees: John O'Brien, Patrick Rogers; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1894—Trustees: John O'Brien, chairman; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1895—Trustees: George Hein, John O'Brien, Patrick Rogers; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, record is entirely blank.

1900—Trustees: R. Gerdes, Thomas McQuillen, Patrick Rogers; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1901—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, R. Gerdes, Thomas McQuillen; clerk, P. Fill.

1902—Trustees: R. Gerdes, Patrick Rogers, Thomas McQuillen; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1903—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, Thomas McQuillen, R. Gerdes; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1904—Trustees: R. McQuillen, Patrick Rogers, R. Gerdes; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1905—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, R. McQuillen, R. Gerdes; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1906—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, R. McQuillen, R. Gerdes; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1907—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, Richard McQuillen, R. Gerdes; Clerk, F. H. Kurt; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1908—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, R. McQuillen, R. Gerdes; clerk, F. H. Kurt; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1909—Trustees: R. Gerdes, H. Behrends, John O'Brien; clerk, F. H. Kurt; assessor, Joseph Dehner.

ROME TOWNSHIP.

Rome township was not the first one to be settled in Jones county, but it was among the earliest. The people of this township are fortunate in having preserved for them the history of the early settlement from the pen of one who was on the scene in an early day and can write from his personal knowledge of the matters treated. The Reminiscences of Rome, written by R. J. Cleaveland and preserved in the history of 1879, is a valuable chapter of history, and

is well worthy of a place in this history. We give Mr. Cleaveland's reminiscences as the same that appears in the old history, supplemented with additions taken from the original manuscript, now in the possession of D. E. Rummel in Olin. This should be read from the viewpoint of 1879.

REMINISCENCES OF ROME—1840-1841.

By R. J. Cleaveland.

"On the 9th of September, 1840, a cold, misty rain falling, my wife and I, after fourteen days' ride, in a lumber wagon, from Logansport, Indiana, arrived at the log cabin of Norman B. Seeley. This dwelling stood near where the town well now is. Here the hearthstone and one log still remain to mark the spot. Mr. Seeley's house, sawmill and blacksmith shop were the only structures here—the latter roofed with a rag carpet.

"My wife was an only daughter, and the motive which prompted this long journey was to give her mother (old Mrs. Seeley) a home with us. Thirty miles from our destination, we learned that Mrs. Seeley had died in July of that year. But we came on, though with ardor dampened—hopes withered. The country appeared in consonance with our feelings, a dreary waste of prairie—except Walnut Creek and Wapsi timber, 'Sugar Grove' and 'Big Woods'—to the north and east. The beautiful groves of young timber on the right bank of Walnut from the bridge to Sibbals Creek, was then all prairie, and the view without obstruction.

"On the left above the bridge from Mr. Gilman's house to far above Moore's, was a large and fine grove of white oak long since cut down by the greedy pioneer.

"Here I commenced my first lesson in chopping, plowing, mowing and farm work in general. Here we succeeded, though poor, indeed, we both were, in all except brave hearts and strong arms, in gaining a home in these then western wilds. I had but two dollars left when we arrived.

"The Indian, wolf and deer, and other wild animals were almost the sole occupants of the soil. N. B. Seeley, John and Joseph Merritt, Isaac Simpson, Moses Garrison, Orville Cronkhite, George Saum, Thomas Green, Horace Seeley, Francis Sibbals, E. Booth, the Reeds, Browns, Joslyns, and others were in Jones county before me.

"At that time there were no railroads west of Buffalo, New York, and no telegraphs. The mails crept slowly and sadly along in stage coaches, and letters were subject to twenty-five cents postage. There were no bridges nor stores away from the 'Father of Waters.' Many a time I have walked to Dubuque and back, bringing a pack of thirty to fifty pounds of groceries for myself and neighbors.

"The generation of today can hardly dream of the obstacles to be overcome—the hardships borne at that time. Difficulty is the element and resistance the work of every true man or woman. I now thank God for casting my destiny in this glorious and most beautiful state where half my life has been passed. I glory in being a pioneer of Iowa.

"As I remarked, my wife's mother died on the 9th of July, 1840, only two months before our arrival. The first American flag hoisted in Jones county was hoisted at Rome in 1840, and made by this aged lady. She allowed no other fingers to work thereon but hers, and this was her last work. Here, and at this time, was also the first liberty pole raised, the first postoffice located, and the first district school instituted in the county. The first school was taught in the 'Sugar Grove,' by T. Stivers, Esq., who was the only blacksmith here, and was also deputy postmaster.

"The town was located by N. B. Seeley, and surveyed, platted and recorded by William Hutton, county surveyor, in 1840. At this time, the United States surveyor had just finished his work, and the corners and subdivisions were readily found.

"We lived the first two years in a little cabin opposite Smith's mill. In the winter of 1840-1841, my wife taught school in our cabin six hours each day, while I was absent cutting timber for fencing and for building a home. I look back on those two years as the happiest spent time of our lives; hope was strong and bright within, and physical vigor perfect.

"In the spring of 1841, there were ferried across the Walnut two barrels of Illinois whisky. These arrivals were succeeded by more of the same spiritual character for about fifteen years.

"In the year 1841, the patriarch who dealt in the spiritual articles aforesaid built the house now occupied by Uncle Holden. The building now occupied by F. O. Carpenter, and the one where the widow of Thomas Connelly now lives, were also built the same year.

"In the same year, John Hannon, who was a skilled bricklayer, stonecutter and mason, also took up his abode here. He and Seeley blasted a prairie boulder and by much hard and constant labor, made therefrom a set of burr stones, which ground excellent cornmeal and very fair flour. This was indeed an eventful era in the lives of the settlers here, as previously they had to go a great distance, most frequently to the Mississippi River, in order to reach a mill. But after a few years, this mill was discontinued on account of a defective dam and a lack of water.

"One most important character of this period, I must not omit—the Methodist circuit-rider, who has done so much for religion and humanity, who defied the elements and the hardships of this new country, and dispensed the bread of life to the hardy pioneer, men of culture as they were, counting comfort and ease as dust compared to the happiness of saving souls. Elders Rathbone and Hayden were among the first of these, and labored here in 1841. The former now resides in Marion. Both were men of culture, urbane in manners and never weary in doing good.

"In July, 1842, the house now owned and occupied by N. M. Everhart, Esq., was erected by myself. It was for some years the largest house in the county. We occupied it before completion, and passed with only a cooking stove, the severest winter experienced in our lives. I feel confident that the old settlers remaining will never forget the winter of 1842-1843.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST COURT.

"I think it was in the fall of 1841, that the first court was held in the county, being in a log courthouse in Edinburg, not far distant from the present county poorhouse. All who attended court then went prepared to camp out and do their own cooking. The United States marshal attended to the paying of jurors, which was about all the coin that came into the territory for six years. Wheat was then the common medium of exchange and barter. We always had uncommonly lively and jolly times in attendance at court then among some very remarkable and sage worthies, some of whom I shall have occasion to mention hereafter. Judge Wilson of Dubuque, officiated, always coming with gun and dogs to enjoy a little shooting as well as to attend to his graver (legal) duties. But the most remarkable person at that time was Uncle Francis Sibbalds, an Irishman, with all the odd, racy and peculiar characteristics of his countrymen. He lived at that time just over the town line, in what is now Hale township. If his conduct and character were singular, his appearance was no less so. He talked with the richest brogue, ardent in his friendship as in his hatred, illiterate, but warmhearted and outspoken. In short, there was so much unison between us that we were warm friends as long as he lived. Previous to coming to Iowa, he had committed matrimony with an elderly Yankee lady—a school marm, sometimes called old maid—a lady very peculiar, as such ladies generally are, but of fair literary attainments for that day, and of high moral and religious character, and who was justly reverenced by her husband. I wish for the sake of truth, it were possible for me to give a clear and accurate personal description of Uncle Sibbalds, but nothing I can say will do him justice! A man of medium size, with rather a worn appearance, indicating hard labor and exposure to the elements, rather past his prime, but on first sight all these were swallowed up and lost sight of in viewing his mouth; so vast, yawning and capacious was it, that when opened, it extended nearly from ear to ear. Not less remarkable than the nose of the Grand Duke of Choss Johannisberger, only it was in this case his mouth instead of his nose, and unfortunately being somewhat deaf, he kept it open more than was safe or expedient, in order to hear better. And this brings to mind a good joke they got on him while at court in Edinburg. One of the lawyers, an unusually small but carefully dressed gentleman—in short, a perfect little *Petit Maitre*—being called for by the judge, everybody hunting for and nobody finding him, the precious time of the court wasted, an awful pause pervading the courtroom, a wag had the temerity to tell His Honor he believed old Uncle Sibbalds had greased and swallowed him, as he (Sibbalds) had told him over an hour ago that he felt quite hungry. The court room rang with laughter, judge, jury and all, and, as bad luck would have it, the little lawyer coming in at that moment, and ignorant of the cause, little dreaming that he was partly the subject of it, served only to add to the uproar to such a degree that it could not be stopped. The sheriff had to clear the house, and all business came to a stand for the rest of the forenoon. If I should live for centuries, I can never forget the scene. The little lawyer stupified with amazement and anger and outraged dignity, and Uncle Sibbalds grinning wider and more ghastly than before. In the midst of the

uproar, another wag coolly suggested, 'If that had actually happened, the good man had got more law in his belly, than all the other lawyers had in their heads.' And this remark did not tend to lessen the noise and shouting, but rather to increase it.

"At the time I am now attempting to describe, indeed during the decade from 1840 to 1850, intemperance ruled with despotic sway the early settlements of Iowa, and yet there prevailed a far more friendly spirit than now.

"We exchanged frequent and friendly visits with Denson, where Massillon now is, and ten miles below, near Toronto, with Samuel Solesby, of Pioneer Grove; Captain S. P. Higginson, of Mariner's Grove near Tipton; with Colonel Preston, Mayor McKean, and others of Marion. Neighbors were then few and far off, but kind and true, and selfishness little known or practiced.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

"The manners and customs of a new country were novel and unique and would strike a citizen of an old settled country reared to conform to a strict sense of propriety in all things, dumb with amazement at the latitude practiced in the new settled country.

"We were all poor, all eminently dependent on each other, and some apparently regardless of all sense of decency, were insatiable in their demands on their neighbors. I recollect I was well stocked with wearing apparel, both for summer and winter, when I came into the country and of course the applications to borrow every article of a man's wardrobe were urgent and frequent. Especially so when there was to be any little gathering, home warming, 4th of July ball and so forth.

"I recollect on one occasion I had two entire suits of clothes on the ball room floor at the same time, not including those on my own back. Neither was my wife suffered to go scot free. She has been repeatedly and urgently importuned to lend a new dress or pair of shoes before ever wearing either. A western practice I always very much disliked was coming to your house at an unseasonable hour, before breakfast, or before you were up, to borrow something of urgent necessity.

"I remember a case in point which elicited the utmost surprise and horror from some of my eastern friends to whom I related it. I have always been a very early riser in winter as well as in summer. Many years ago I was suddenly awakened on a bitter cold morning in winter by a loud and continued knocking. As usual in such cases, I called to the person to enter, to take a seat and rake open the coals in the fire place, and make himself as comfortable generally as the nature of the case would allow, wondering all the time what on earth he could want at such an unseasonable hour. He all the time preserving an ominous silence which lasted some minutes before utterance came to him. At length, when expectation was at its highest stretch, with many hems, and a hollow sepulchral tone of voice, seemingly from the bottom of his stomach, he asked me for the loan of five dollars! He did not get it, not he. He might have done so, had his visit and application been a timely one.

UNCLE BEN SMITH.

"As I am a very modest man, I dislike extremely having to speak of myself so often, but the thread of the narrative would be broken did I not do it.

"It was deemed necessary, at the time, to elect a justice of the peace in 1841, and although never having any aspiration for the office, I was elected to that dignity almost without opposition. This was strange indeed, as I was a deadly foe to whisky, and never bending the pliant knee to Baal, it was somewhat strange that I was elected to the office. With these preliminary remarks let us go on. The portrait of old Ben Smith rises now in my mental vision in all its native deformity.

"Fancy if you can, an animal on two legs, in the shape of fat and swollen limbs, suffering much from asthma and gout; a man, flat, flaccid and flabby, misshapen, unwieldy in form, with a head and face on top of it that completely baffles description: The hair white and erect, like hogs' bristles, the face rosy and rubicund, the nose studded with divers blooming pimples, the eyes twinkling like a sow's when contemplating mischief, and with thick, sensual lips.

"This patriarch had a large family of sons and daughters, was a widower, and dependent on his children for support, and also on the profits of a whiskey saloon, with dice and cards in his own house. Every Saturday night the orgies were celebrated in the old house where uncle Holden now lives, till the small hours of the morning; genial spirits from the surrounding country coming in from a long distance to aid and assist the aged patriarch in conducting them; John Royal playing the fiddle with unwearied assiduity and tenacity, and all went merry as a marriage bell, unless it was diversified with a slight bit of a fight with perhaps an eye badly bunged up and closed for the time being, or a thumb partly bit off! But these little incidents only served to add variety and raciness to the scene, and never for a moment stopped the general hilarity. But enough! Let us for the present draw the veil of pity and of charity over this mortifying and disgusting portrait. And let it serve as a warning, a beacon-light to all now coming on the stage of action, to avoid drunkenness and sinfulness of all kinds, if they wish to live useful and happy lives.

"The question naturally arises, what became of poor old Uncle Ben? The answer to it is a sad one indeed. After setting a baleful, blighting influence and example here for eight consecutive years, he started, in the spring of 1849, to revisit the scenes of his childhood in Western New York, and subsequently died miserably of cholera, on board a boat on the upper Ohio, among strangers, with no friend to smooth his dying pillow.

EARLY LAW MATTERS.

"I remarked that I was elected justice of the peace. I held my first court in the log cabin opposite the present mill, in the fall of 1841, Uncle Ben Smith being the plaintiff, and another most worthy sage, very partial to whisky (whom we will not name as he still lives here), was the defendant. The cause of action was a very grave and knotty one, and which would have puzzled the wisdom of Solomon himself, viz: a pumpkin! These two sages had gardens adjoining.

and Uncle Ben's vines, as pumpkin vines will sometimes, ran through the fence into the adjoining lot and bore the best pumpkins in the said lot, with not only one but several inviting looking pumpkins—more than defendant could stand, doubtless thinking (and with good reason) that the said pumpkins belonged to him. Be this as it may, he appropriated the largest one he could find to his own use, hence the suit. There were at that day many (in common parlance called pettifoggers, a phrase I always disliked) attorneys at law. There were two of preeminently brilliant qualifications and parts, who left their own competitors far in the rear, and who were generally pitted against each other, as they both resided in Fairview precinct, viz., Uncle Clement Russell and Hon. John Leonard.

"I have often wondered there were no more of that profession here, as the whole community seemed to look up to them with the highest respect. And we were eminently a community who liked to employ them, going to law about trifles, even abstractions! But then again almost every other man you chanced to meet, thought that he was a lawyer, especially if he owned or had looked into the statute.

"Pettifoggers, as they were called, were plenty as blackberries. Prominent among this class were Mr. Clement Russell and Mr. John Leonard. Each of them an original, yet each very unlike the other. They were alike in one respect, viz., perfect devotees to whisky. These gentlemen at an early day loomed up high above all their competitors in their devotion to law, cards and whisky.

"Law cost something in those days, as it does in the present. It was then as now—l-a-w law, with a c-l-a-w claw. If you are fond of pure vexation and sweet procrastination, you are just in a situation to enjoy a suit at law. It was probably owing to this fact, viz., the great expense of this luxury, that induced both parties at this, my first court, to attend to it themselves, and being (as they both were) well stimulated and fortified with whiskey, they fancied themselves perfectly grounded in law, and able to go on with it. The case as you see at a glance, was a perplexing and knotty one. There was much to be said on both sides, and both equally plausible. Knowing this as I did, and dreading the torrents of eloquence apparently without end, and not being overstocked with patience, I resolved when the court was called to cut the Gordian knot which none could untie. With that peculiarly persuasive, winning, bland tone and manner which all who know me know to be innately mine, I remarked to them, that we were emphatically, in this new country, a band of brothers; that nothing was so pleasing to the great father of us all as brotherly love and harmony, and, over and above this consideration, nothing conduced so much to our temporal welfare as harmony, and so forth; told them what an insignificant thing it was to go to law about a pumpkin, nothing else; the great difficulty attending a correct solution of the case, inherent in its very nature; and concluding in my judgment there was no cause of action, adding, at the same time, I should give up my fees and hoped they would all do so likewise. Had they not been both of them pretty drunk (Uncle Ben always feeling rich in that condition), I doubt but my eloquence would have been wasted on them. As it was, they yielded to my advice, shook hands, took a rousing snort of whisky all around, the court

adjourned, and the hostile sages were soon after seen engaged in a social game of cards with the hospitable whisky jug within easy reach of them, and to complete and perfect the harmony, John Royal took his fiddle and struck up a jig or Highland fling, and mirth, hilarity and good feeling prevailed all around—Uncle Ben's four lusty and strapping daughters, always ready to trip it on the light fantastic toe, found partners ready to their hand, and they kept it up as usual until the small hours of the morning, no king on his throne happier, richer or more independent than Uncle Ben.

"After the disposition of the case spoken of, I felt as if a mountain was lifted from my back, and being released from the onerous duties incumbent on me, I went about my usual avocations, receiving the congratulations of my friends at the issue, Uncle Sibbalds himself grinning all the time with evident symptoms of uncommon satisfaction. I wish to add, that in that early day when a lawsuit was to come off, all other business for the time being came to a halt; no one could forego the intense delight of attending and drinking in wisdom from the lips of the legal oracles of the day, as well as from the jug. Some of the richest scenes I ever went through which occurred afterward, at courts held in the north room of our new house, the carpenter's bench and tools being there at the time. At one suit Mrs. C. got dinner for twenty men. A lawsuit, like raising a barn, could not go on without a large crowd attending; and lubricated as it always was, with whisky, how could all help going on *secundum artem.* As a matter of course, it could not. But I crave pardon of my readers for taking up so much valuable time.

EARLY COUNTY HISTORY.

"I have taken much pains to ascertain who was the first white settler in this county, and from the best information I could obtain, I am satisfied Hugh Bowen was the man, that beautiful tract of country in Richland township being named after him. I recollect well his telling me he was in the Black Hawk war, and that, only a few years after, he came into this county, probably in 1836. Perhaps a few of the salient points of his character may prove interesting to the reader of today.

"He was a bachelor at this time, in his prime, erect as an Indian and clad in buckskin like one; of great energy and rare simplicity of character. He was our first sheriff, serving in that capacity for many years, and if I should add, the best the county ever had, it need cause no blush to mantle the cheeks of his worthy successors. He was a noble specimen of a western man, untainted by the vices, and entirely free from all the silken disguises, subterfuges and hypocrisies which prevail in the old settled countries, and in those grades of society miscalled civilized, refined, fashionable and so forth; undaunted and fearless as a lion in the discharge of his duty; simple and confiding as a child, in all the little suavities and amenities of life and ally prepared to guard against the advances of the well dressed fancy man, black-leg, gambler of the present day.

"After many years' absence in the then far west, he concluded to visit once more his native state, Ohio, when the first railroad from the east reached the

father of waters. Although traveling with a friend, and cautioned again and again against pickpockets, he was rifled of some forty or fifty dollars, all he had, long before he got to the end of his journey. On obtaining the first view of that *monstrum horrendum*, a locomotive engine, his wonder and amazement was unbounded! Fearful that the train might start without him (instinct with life and power, more than human as it was), he insisted on sleeping (camping) in the cars all night! I have not met him for many long years, and regret to add, the last I heard of him he was at Denver, Colorado, much reduced in circumstances. He was sheriff of this county many years in succession.

"It is highly probable that other portions of the county kept pace with those already named in its early settlement, but of this I cannot speak positively, being like most of the early settlers, dependent on my day's work for my daily bread, and never leaving home unless on matters of urgent business.

"The county, in 1839-40, was divided into four road districts, viz., Bowen's Prairie was No. 1; Buffalo Fork, No. 2; Walnut Fork, No. 3, and Farm Creek No. 4, with a supervisor in each district, to keep the roads in order.

"Jones county in 1839-40 was divided into four election districts. Walnut Precinct or Rome was this district, No. 1; Buffalo Fork or Fairview was the 2nd district; Bowen's Prairie or Richland the 3rd district and Farm Creek Precinct now Washington, the 4th district. Each district containing two townships.

"Our first county commissioners were Col. Chas. P. Hutton, Thos. S. Denson and H. G. Seeley who served in that capacity several successive years. And here I must be allowed to pause a moment to pay a tribute of respect and of friendship to the character of my venerable friend, Col. Hutton who still survives at a ripe old age on his farm in Washington township.

"A man somewhat past his prime when I first knew him, of rare good judgment in all that pertains to practical business matters, of retentive memory, strong sound common sense which grasps and and decides knotty points as by intuition, great self-possession, combined with great simplicity, rare honesty and crowning humility. In manner dignified yet urbane, he knew how to pronounce that little monosyllable 'No' with a dignity and suavity of manner which deprives it of its sharpest sting. How few of us can do this! Aye, or even say No at all! I do not know that I go too far in affirming that his was the leading mind in directing the affairs of the county and that whatever of good and prosperity the county now enjoys, may in a great measure be ascribed to him. He also came into Jones county at an early day, either '37 or '38.

ROADS.

"In a new county, there always seemed to me to be an ardent passion for roads, animating the minds of the whole community. Every man thinks he is not properly fixed unless a road goes straight by his door, hence much labor is lost, and much litigation induced to gratify this singular and insane passion. Being a surveyor, I have had some experience in these matters. I will here remark that years before Iowa was settled, the government had surveyed and laid out a military road, from Dubuque to Iowa, bridging streams and making a very good

highway for land transportation. This is still called the military road and was under the fostering care of the government until Iowa was organized as a state in 1846.

"Two of the earliest settlers of the county, John Merritt and Orville Cronkhite still survive, living within a few miles of me. By the records, it would appear that the first township election was held at the house of N. B. Seeley, in 1840. Mr. Cronkhite, however, tells me that one was held at his house at Walnut Grove the year previous, and then nine votes given.

EARLY MAIL FACILITIES.

"The first, and for a long time the only postoffice was established at this place, Rome, and N. B. Seeley appointed postmaster, T. Stivers, deputy postmaster. Carrying the mail was then a severe task, especially in winter where no friendly house and fire greeted the weary and chilled carrier for twelve to twenty miles at a stretch, and where the possibility of freezing to death was by no means uncommon. In an early day, it was always carried on horseback. The postage on all letters was then twenty-five cents, and as there was no money in the country, no circulating medium, the postmaster was put to his trumps to make out his quarterly accounts.

"We had no stores in those days, and for all our groceries and dry goods that were indispensable, we had to go to Dubuque or some town on the Mississippi, generally to Dubuque as the land office was located there. I recollect Dubuque in 1841, Davenport in 1839, and those two beautiful cities were then in their infancy.

"We are fifty miles from each of these cities, and if I have walked once to Dubuque, I have walked fifty times. Having no horse to ride, and if I had there were three streams to cross, and these were often not fordable, and a horse would have been an impediment rather than a help. It was not until sometime in 1847, or 1848, that we had a little one horse store in the place.

EARLY COUNTY SEAT PROBLEMS.

"I find on consulting the records that after it was decided to move the county seat from Edinburg, and while the question of a permanent location was yet in abeyance, there were three points to be voted for, viz.; a little town called Newport on the left bank of the river in Jackson township, whose proprietor was Adam Overacker; 2nd, the present site of Anamosa, and lastly the town of Rome. I recollect there was much electioneering and much feeling and excitement on the subject by those interested. The result of it all was, that, after a fair vote. Newport got it. A town was laid off and lots sold in 1846. One court was held there to my certain knowledge, and but one.

"The people were not yet satisfied. Monticello had put in her claims for the honor, and as a matter of course, had her own particular supporters. I cannot now remember, nor is it important to state, who was the chief lever in moving it the third and last time. Dr. Sales who has always been esteemed 'the politician' of the county, doubtless had a hand in it. It was moved to its present locality

in the year 1846. There were only two or three families in Anamosa, Mr. Gideon Ford, Mr. Mahan who opened the first store there having as partner, Mr. Crockwell. These gentlemen applied to me in May, 1846, to lay off a town there which I did, naming it Lexington, after that classic spot in my native state, Massachusetts. The next year, in 1847, the county seat was permanently located there, and the name changed to Anamosa. Another survey was required at my hands to include a public square, etc., and whatever of increase and prosperity that has attended Anamosa dates from that period.

EARLY FARMING METHODS.

"It is very common in making improvements in a new and prairie country to fence in and cultivate more land than a man can do justice to, i. e., more than he can well and properly cultivate. Jones county, I suppose is no exception to this rule. In 1841, I got ten acres of prarie broke, and for many years that was all the tillable land I worked, and that was always planted in Indian corn. The corn was hoed as well as plowed, and I always gathered at least fifty bushels to the acre. For the last fifteen years I have rented my land, and with one or two exceptions, it has not yielded twenty bushels per acre, simply because it was not half worked. As an instance to show how rich and inexhaustible is the soil here, I will remark that this ten acres has been in corn or oats or wheat from that time to the present, that last summer it was planted in corn, well manured, ploughed and hoed, and yielded at least forty to fifty bushels per acre.

"Although raised on a farm, I am not and never pretended to be a practical farmer, yet not destitute of common sense, and applying that test to the subject matter before us. I do not scruple to say that in amount and in fertility of lands (there is properly speaking, little or no waste lands), in adaptability of season and climate to the production of all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, the county stands second to none in the state. Again the county may be justly proud of her timber, in amount, in variety and in quality. The oak, in its variety, is the tree, but mingling with it grows the sugar maple, soft maple, hickory, butternut, black walnut, birch, elm, cotton wood, willow, ash, basswood, honey locust, etc., besides a large number of smaller trees and bushes, rendered this county at an early day, particularly acceptable to our early settlers, and may now justly be termed the wealth and the glory of the county.

"Speaking of the fertility of the soil and its productions, I omitted to state in its proper place, that one hundred and five bushels to the acre on the farm of H. G. Seeley of good sound corn drew the premium at our county fair one year, and ninety bushels to the acre was raised on my farm some years ago. The average quantity in favorable seasons is from fifty to sixty bushels. This only goes to show that with proper cultivation, the soil will do its part, and amply remunerate the farmer for his labor.

THE INDIANS.

"In regard to the natives of the soil, the Indian, I do not know that I can say anything as to their status, history, peculiar habits and mode of life that would

be of interest to the general reader. Suffice to say, they were here in large numbers when I first came into the county, and remained here or visited the county annually for many years afterward. They were weak tribes, or remnants of tribes, who true to their natural instincts, were fondly attached to the land of their fathers, were loth to give it up, and returned year after year to visit the sacred and beloved spot where they were born and where the bones of their ancestors rested. Neither do I know of any legends or facts in their history here that would add romance to my narrative.

SAW AND GRISTMILLS.

"The first saw and gristmills in the county were erected by George Walworth, on the Buffalo Fork of the Wapsipinicon in 1838 (where at a later day, the Messrs. Fisher erected spacious mills) and were in full blast when I came here in 1840. Previous to that, the early settlers had to go to the Mississippi for their bread, or trust to the primeval practice of pounding it in a mortar or grinding their corn in a handmill.

"I met Mr. Walworth late in the fall of 1840 at the house of my brother-in-law, N. B. Seeley, and from that time until he left the county, some five or six years, we were always on the most cordial and friendly terms. He was the first representative in the territorial legislature at Iowa City, with other counties attached (Cedar and Linn, I think), and served in that capacity many years with great acceptance to his constituents. He was a bachelor, his sister keeping house for him, a man in strong contrast to all around him. He was then in his prime, and a finer looking man I have seldom if ever seen. He was in manner, appearance, dress and address, emphatically a gentleman, as I understood that term, viz., it is inborn, not infused; it springs spontaneously from the heart. He was a perfect gentleman, not only here in Iowa, but in New York, or London or wherever he might go. In other words, a man may be a gentleman without being a Christian, but a true Christian must be a gentleman. Warm-hearted, cordial, hospitable, public-spirited, he possessed the faculty of adapting himself to all kinds and classes of men, and was the soul and life of every crowd he chanced to mingle with. He possessed in a high degree, that rare and beautiful combination, termed *suaviter in modo, cum fortiter in re*, and as I often thought, was perfectly out of his element in a new country. We have had many good times together at his house and at mine, and when he left us, I felt we had lost a man the county and state could ill afford to spare. It was with deep and profound grief I heard of his sudden and untimely death in Texas, many years ago. I know nothing of his early life, but his intellect was of a high order, and wherever he might go he would leave his mark. He had a brother, Mr. Clark Walworth with him in 1840 at his residence on the Buffalo, and another and younger brother in our present worthy and talented recorder in Anamosa. The high respect and friendship I cherished for the man, and the grateful sense I shall always feel for his kindness and hospitality to me personally, over and above his public services to the county and territory, would not permit me to pass him by with a more brief or less eulogistic notice.

"The second saw mill was built by N. B. Seeley on the Walnut Fork of the Wapsipinicon in 1839, the embryo of the famous town of Rome from which the town takes its name, and where my own experience has a starting point. The next year or so, Mr. Seeley added a gristmill. There were other mills doubtless in other parts of the county. Mr. Calvin Reed built a sawmill on a small tributary of the Wapsi in Fairview in 1839, and the next year another and more permanent one on the Wapsipinicon itself, where the bridge crosses that river leading into Anamosa, going to the risk and labor of building a wing dam nearly across the river the present location of Messrs. Graham and Metcalf.

"Again, blacksmiths are in great demand in a new country, and when I came into the county, I found my friends Stivers and Ford, those worthy sons of Vulcan, hammering away the first at Rome, the other at Fairview, sheltered from the elements by canvas and each of them with more work than they could do and at remunerative prices.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

"Doubtless owing to the want of capable teachers, the sparse population and the struggle to gain subsistence, the cause of education slumbered in the county. The case is very different now. Beside high schools, where the higher branches in science, literature, the arts, music, etc., are taught, my township, Rome, has six district schools attended in the winter by forty or fifty scholars each, where all the elementary branches of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, etc., are taught and the preceptors worthy of the name do honor to their vocation. Doubtless the other towns in the county are not behindhand. Fairview is far ahead of us here. There are high schools in Fairview village, in Anamosa, Monticello, Wyoming and in every part of the county, the subject of education is engrossing the public attention and creating that interest which its importance so deeply and vitally merits. We are fortunate in possessing a county superintendent admirably well qualified for that responsible post, and a corps of teachers who are such by profession, and who take a deep and absorbing interest in the moral, intellectual and physical welfare and culture of their pupils.

"I have already made some reference to Mr. Clement Russell, one of the early legal lights of Fairview. He was withal shrewd, quick witted and sagacious. If he appeared stolid and idiotic, his looks greatly belied his character. There were many other but less noted lights in the legal profession that graced the bar of Jones County, Iowa, at that early period.

AN ANECDOTE.

"One anecdote in regard to Mr. Russell is too good to omit. Although never regarding himself as belonging to the *literate* of the land, yet he never permitted any one to take liberties with him, to address him as if they took him for a loafer, a blockhead or a timeserver. It has already been remarked that he kept tavern in the pretty town of Fairview, on the military road. He was never known as a working or laboring man, but enjoyed in an eminent degree the *"Otium cum dignitate"* unless when employed by his numerous clients or engaged in hunting.

"One pleasant day in June, he was deeply engaged with some boon companions in a game of poker, the inevitable whisky bottle within easy range, when a traveler entered, dressed in the extreme of fashion, and with a pompous air and imperative tone gave the following order, viz.: 'Where is the landlord?' 'Here sir.' 'I wish my horse to be immediately unharnessed, well rubbed down, then a good feed of hay, after a due lapse of time to be well watered, then to have four quarts of oats.'

"This imperative command, circumstantial as it was, never altered a single feature in the countenance of Mr. Russell, who deeply absorbed in his game, exclaimed 'hearts are trumps gentleman' and seemed to ignore the presence of the traveler altogether, till the order was repeated in a louder and still more imperative tone, when looking up with that comical expression which it is difficult to describe, but which no one who has ever seen the man can ever forget, he exclaimed, 'Who the h——are you? And where did you come from?' 'I am Captain B——, sir, U. S. Engineer in the employ of the government, and I live three thousand miles east of here.' 'The h—— you do,' exclaimed Russell. 'Three thousand miles east of here! One thousand miles out in the Atlantic Ocean, eh! A salt water fish by ———! Strayed out here onto our western prairies! Out of your element sir, evidently!' (A truism which doubtless the captain took to himself.) Russell then turning with the utmost sangfroid and nonchalance to his wondering companions and the conclusion of the game without taking any further notice of the fresh arrival, leaving that crest-fallen gent to look after the welfare of his horse himself or to have some of the loafers in attendance, do so for him."

The above interesting and valuable historical narrative from the pen of Richard Cleaveland, gives a picture of pioneer life in Rome which can only come from a man who has been a pupil in the school of experience. In addition to the names mentioned as early settlers, there can be added the names of Levi Miller, Alexander Starry, Abraham Garrison, Adam Kramer, Sr., Jacob Foreman, Benjamin Chaplain, Cord Chaplain, William Sweet, Henry Cornwell, Wesley Southwick, John P. Graft, Orrin Cronkhite, Hiram Stewart, Sol Garrison, Isaac Simpson, John Kramer, Peter Kramer, George Pfeifer, Andrew Sunday, John Tallman, W. W. Thrapp, G. W. Miller, David Fall, John Barker, Henry Wurzbacher, James Norton, Richard Rooney, Alex Rooney, H. C. Freeman, D. E. Rummel, Timothy Stivers, Samuel Easterly, Hiram Steward. The western part of the township was the first settled.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

John Merritt is generally recognized as the first settler in what is now known as Rome township, the date of the settlement being the fall of 1837. Mr. Merritt was a native of New York State, and was a man of influence and ability He was the first road supervisor from this part of the county. He was also township trustee, school director and held other positions of honor and trust.

All of those early pioneers are entitled to seats of honor, and should receive bouquets of distinction because of the hardships they endured, and likewise because of the "paths of glory" which in their wisdom and industry they blazed

for the generations of today. However, human memory is frail, and in the absence of accurate records, what may be retained in memory by the oldest of the present residents of the township, necessarily becomes the nucleus of a historical narrative. It is impossible for a member of the present generation to live over the lives and experiences of the patriotic pioneer, and without other assistance, determine the dates of the early arrivals, or to describe the conditions and circumstances which surrounded the struggles of the fathers and mothers of our native county.

THE FIRST CHILD.

THE FIRST CHILD born in the township, and who is also conceded to be the first child born in the county, was Rebecca Merritt, daughter of Joseph Merritt. She was born two miles west of the present town of Olin, January 9, 1839. This child grew to womanhood and later married her cousin, Joseph Merritt and now resides at Sturgis, South Dakota, at the age of seventy years.

THE FIRST BURIAL.

THE FIRST BURIAL in the township was the father of Joseph Glenn. He died in 1838. There were no obsequies such as are common today attending the sadness of this burial on the frontier. The coffin was the best to be obtained under the circumstances. It was hewed out of a hollow log. The next burial was that of a man named Chaplain. This coffin was made from the boards of a wagon box. The mourners were not numerous, even though they numbered at least one hundred per cent of the population in the immediate vicinity.

A LATE SEASON.

One of the latest seasons within the memory of those who heard it from the lips of the first settlers, was in the spring of 1842. In that spring, Joshua Sherman built a log cabin on the north side of the river in Jackson township. As usual, all the neighbors turned out to assist with the task. Among them were Thomas Green, Alexander Starry, George Saum, John Merritt, the Chaplains and others. Finding that a few logs were lacking, some of the number went up into the timber and brought down the necessary logs with oxen on the ice on the river. This was on April 10, 1842.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Rome township was organized as a township, July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Walnut precinct, which included what is now the townships of Oxford, Hale, Rome, Jackson, Madison and Wyoming. The first election was held at the house of Norman Seeley. The early records of the township have gone into hiding and refuse to make their existence known, and hence we cannot give the early township organization.

OLIN.

THE TOWN PLATTED.

The town of Rome was platted in March, 1842. The early settlement was called Elk Ford, and later Walnut Fork, and it was by this name that the postoffice which was located there in 1841 was known. Even after the town itself was known by the name of Rome, the postoffice retained the name of Walnut Fork until July, 1872. The town was called Olin being named after D. A. Olin, general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Walnut Fork was platted May, 1854. Smith's Addition was laid out into lots January, 1873. Cronkhite's Addition was platted August, 1873. Rose's Addition became part of Olin in December, 1894, and in May of the following year, South Olin was added. In April, 1900, Easterly's Addition became a part of the present town of Olin. Edleman's Addition was opened up as part of the town in June, 1902.

THE PEOPLE.

The town is peopled with a very sociable and intelligent class of people, mostly Americans. The homes, many of them, are beautiful indicating comfort. The lawns are well kept, the streets are clean, and the sidewalks substantial, everything indicating prosperity. Its business houses are up-to-date, giving an air of enterprise and business industry.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice in what is now the town of Olin, was among the first established in the county. The postoffice at Edinburg having been established in January, 1840. It would be difficult for the ordinary mind to travel backward to this early period and reveal with any degree of definiteness or certainty, the names of the men whom Uncle Sam had commissioned as postmasters. The official records at Washington, however, must be regarded as reliable and we give herewith the result of an investigation made at our request.

The name of the postoffice during its first thirty years of history, was Walnut Fork. This office was established in 1841, and on May 8, 1841, Norman B. Seeley was commissioned postmaster. He was followed, in the order of their appointment, by the following postmasters: Timothy Stivers, appointed March 14, 1844; Thaddeus M. Smith, March 2, 1846; Richard J. Cleaveland, May 12, 1849; Charles H. Lull, July 28, 1851; Alfred S. Warrington, April 18, 1854; Ashael S. Mershon, October 28, 1854; Charles H. Lull, March 17, 1855; Simon P. Benadom, July 25, 1856; Jesse R. Mershon, September 16, 1858; Charles H. Lull, January 2, 1861; James Smith, April 17, 1865; Timothy Stivers, May 15, 1866; David R. Carpenter, June 5, 1867; David E. Rummel, August 14, 1868.

About this time the name of the postoffice was changed from Walnut Fork to Olin. On July 16, 1872, David E. Rummel was reappointed; Chalkley H. Derr, July 30, 1873; Alfred A. Stearns, February 23, 1874; Benjamin H. Miller,

August 4, 1875; Chalkey H. Derr, June 8, 1876; N. M. Everhart, November 15, 1882; W. A. Miller, September 28, 1885; Augustus J. Burke, March 28, 1889; Frank W. Miller, April 15, 1893; Dennis Bittner, the present incumbent, May 13, 1897.

On February 2, 1902, the first rural mail route was established with C. M. Miles as the first man to make the rural people happy by leaving their mail daily at their door. Mr. Miles yet carries mail on this route, called route number one.

Rural route number two was established February 15, 1904, and since that date L. G. Freeman, had made the daily trip gathering and distributing the rural mail.

Rural route number three was established January 1, 1906. Ward Kent performs the functions of rural carrier on this route.

In the early history of the Olin postoffice, the mail was carried overland from Davenport. Theodore Clothier carried the mail from Davenport to Walnut Fork postoffice in 1859-1860.

THE DEPOT.

This center of activity is under the management of H. E. Carter, who takes pleasure in looking up freight and passenger rates, and very ably represents the railroad company at Olin. In the year 1907, the volume of business at the depot amounted to about thirty-five thousand dollars. During the year 1908, the total receipts were thirty thousand, nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty cents as follows: freight received, twelve thousand, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents; freight forwarded, twelve thousand, five hundred and forty-three dollars, and seventy-two cents; local tickets, five thousand, five hundred and forty-two dollars, and seventy-seven cents; coupon tickets, six hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents. Most of the fast and through trains stop at Olin making it a desirable point for passenger traffic.

THE TOWN OF OLIN INCORPORATED.

On September 12, 1878, a petition was filed in the Circuit Court of Jones county, signed by numerous citizens of the town, praying for the incorporation of the town of Olin to include "section number 13, township 83, range 3. That in said section are located the towns of Rome, Walnut Fork, Smith's Addition to Olin and Cronkhite's Addition to Olin" and, "that the name proposed for said incorporated town shall be Olin."

To this petition the affidavit of T. J. Townsend was attached to the effect that he had made an enumeration of the number of inhabitants in the proposed limits of the town of Olin, and that there was an actual population therein of three hundred and ninety-two persons.

The petition was signed by thirty-two citizens as follows: F. S. Dunklee, W. Southwick, John O. French, H. Blackmarr, C. W. B. Derr, J. W. Howe, A. E. Blahney, N. Barnhard, J Figely, W. F. Duncan, W. N. Dicus, James Dayton, D. E. Rummel, O. A. Dayton, C. H. Derr, M. G. Hull, T. J. Townsend, J. G.

Bates, S. L. Easterly, William Gillman, R. W. Kaufman, E. E. Smith, William Rummel, William Scoles, E. Bedell, J. S. Glick, R. S. Blackmarr, A. F. Ely, John M. Price, John Scoles, J. Myers, B. H. Miller.

At the September term, 1878, of the circuit court, the petition was considered and the prayer of the petitioners granted. H. M. Remley, John S. Stacy, C. H. Derr, S. L. Easterly and F. S. Dunshee were appointed by the court as commissioners to hold an election.

By order of the commissioners, notice was given of an election to be held at the schoolhouse in the town of Olin on the 12th day of November, 1878, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors the question of the incorporation.

At the election held on the 12th of November, 1878, there were eighty-eight votes cast, of which fifty-five were in favor of incorporation, and thirty-three were against cityhood.

Thereupon the same commisioners gave notice that an election would be held at the office of B. H. Miller on the 20th day of January, 1879, for the purpose of electing the following named officers who should hold their respective offices until the first election of officers of said town to-wit: One mayor, one recorder, and five trustees.

The election was held at the time and place stated. The total vote was seventy-nine votes. For the office of mayor E. Bedell and F. S. Dunklee each received forty-eight votes, and upon drawing lots, E. Bedell was successful and was declared elected mayor. James Tarbox received ninety-six votes and was declared elected recorder. The five trustees elected were: D. E. Rummel, fifty-three; S. L. Easterly, fifty-two; W. F. Duncan, fifty-two; Jno. M. Price, fifty-two; E. E. Smith, fifty-two.

The first meeting of the town council was held January 21, 1879, and the first official action taken was a motion that "B. H. Miller be employed to draft ordinances for the government of the town."

At the meeting of January 31st, of that year, F. S. Dunklee was elected treasurer; L. E. Rue, marshal; B. H. Miller, assessor; G. W. Miller, street commissioner.

The new town government was now well under way. Frequent meetings of the town legislature were held, and the work of adopting suitable ordinances for the government of the town, went on merrily.

The meetings of the council were held in private offices and stores until the year 1886, and at the meeting on December 13th of that year, the minutes of the proceedings reveal the cost of furnishing the council room, to-wit: Lumber, forty-six dollars and seventy cents; brick, three dollars; putting up chimney, two dollars; lamps, four dollars; table, five dollars and fifty cents; paint, nine dollars and eighty-five cents; painting and ceiling, nine dollars; seven chairs, ten dollars; stove and pipe, sixteen dollars; nails, two dollars; door, one dollar and eighty-five cents; total, one hundred and seven dollars and ninety cents.

The first annual election of town officers was held on March 3, 1879, at which one hundred and twenty-two votes were cast and the following officers elected: Mayor, E. Bedell; recorder, H. M. Jeffries; treasurer, S. L. Easterly; assessor, J. B. Ingersoll; marshal, L. E. Rue; street commissioner, G. W. Miller;

council: J. W. Jamison, Wm. Scoles, W. H. Dicus, Jas. Dayton, J. A White and C. L. Porter.

The official life of the town has been without any peculiar incidents. Invariably good officers have been elected, and the trust imposed has been faithfully executed. The best interests of the municipality have been carefully safeguarded, and while mistakes may have been made, they were mistakes of judgment. The town is in a healthy condition financially.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF OLIN.

Officers elected January 20, 1879; and appointed until annual election: Mayor, E. Bedell; recorder, James Tarbox; council: D. E. Rummel, S. L. Easterly, W. F. Duncan, Jno. M. Price, E. E. Smith; treasurer, F. S. Dunklee; assessor, B. H. Miller: marshal, L. E. Rue; street commissioner, G. W. Miller.

1879—Mayor, E. Bedell—N. Barnhard; recorder, H. M. Jeffries; treasurer, S. L. Easterly; assessor, J. B. Ingersoll; marshal, L. E. Rue—J. G. Bates; street commissioner, G. W. White; council: J. W. Jamison, Wm. Scoles, W. H. Dicus, Jas. Dayton, J. A. White, C. L. Porter.

1880—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, R. S. Blackmarr; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, J. B. Ingersoll; trustees: J. W. Howe, F. S. Dunklee, E. R. Sealls, W. H. Dicus, Wm. Scoles, J. A. White; marshal, J. L. Pike; street commissioner, F. E. Rogers.

1881—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, F. E. Rogers; trustees: K. T. Lamb, F. S. Dunklee, J. A. White, J. W. Howe, E. R. Sealls, W. H. Dicus; marshal, Wm. Scoles.

1882—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, A. E. Blahney; assessor, H. B. Harrison; trustees: J. L. Pike, W. F. Duncan, Geo. B. Woods, W. H. Dicus, K. T. Lamb, E. R. Sealls.

1883—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, A. E. Blahney; assessor, H. B. Harrison; trustees: Wm. Rummel, W. H. Dicus, S. W. Reed, K. T. Lamb, W. F. Duncan, J. L. Pike.

1884—Mayor, W. H. Dicus; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, A. E. Blahney; assessor, Jas. A. Tarbox; street commissioner, Daniel Starry; marshal, J. E. Jones; council: K. T. Lamb, L. H. Peck, S. W. Reed, W. F. Duncan, Wm. Rummel, J. L. Pike.

1885—Mayor, W. H. Dicus; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, G. F. Rummel; assessor, Jas. A. Tarbox; marshal, D. N. Devoe; street commissioner, W. L. Vrooman; council: S. W. Reed, W. F. Duncan, Geo. M. Wolfe, K. T. Lamb. L. H. Peck, Wm. Rummel.

1886—Mayor, W. H. Dicus; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, D. E. Rummel: assessor, J. A. Tarbox; street commissioner, H. C. Mershon; marshal, J. H. Barnhill; council: E. E. Snyder, C. A. Beard, G. F. Rummel, W. F. Duncan, L. H. Peck, K. T. Lamb, S. W. Reed.

1887—Mayor, E. E. Snyder; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, J. A. Tarbox; marshal, D. N. Devoe; street commissioner, S. W. Reed; council: L. M. Carpenter, W. Scott, Benedict Sherman, G. F. Rummel, S. W. Reed, W. F. Duncan.

1888—Mayor, E. E. Snyder; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, D. E. Rummel, assessor, C. W. B. Derr; marshal, John A. Kinton; council, B. H. Miller, Benedict Sherman, S. W. Reed, C. M. Beam, L. M. Carpenter, W. Scott.

1889—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, G. H. Monroe; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; street commissioner, S. W. Reed, marshal, J. L. Pike; council: E. H. Stivers, E. R. Sealls, E. E. Snyder, W. Scott, W. Sherman.

1890—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, G. H. Monroe; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; street commissioner, S. W. Reed; marshal, W. H. Gordon; council: E. E. Snyder, J. L. Pike, W. H. Green, E. H. Stivers, E. R. Sealls, F. E. Austin.

1891—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, W. B. Brock; treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assesor, C. W. B. Derr; street commissioner, A. Green; marshal, A. E. Porter; council: F. E. Austin, S W. Reed, E. R. Sealls, J. L. Pike, W. H. Green, E. H. Stivers.

1892—Mayor, H. C. Freeman; recorder, A. A. Cole; treasurer, D. Bittner; assessor, J. E. Derr; street commissioner, L. T. Renne; marshal, H. M. Clothier; council: A. J. Dalby, W. H. Green, W. H. Crain, F. E. Austin, J. L. Pike, S. W. Reed.

1893—Mayor, H. C. Freeman; recorder, A. A. Cole; treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, J. E. Derr; street commissioner, Wm. Fisher; marshal, R. R. Arnold; council: D. E. Rummel, W. B. Brock, J. D. Saum, W. H. Green, A. J. Dalby, F. E. Austin.

1894—Mayor, H. C. Freeman; clerk, A. A. Cole, treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; council: J. D. Saum, E. R. Sealls, A. J. Dalby, W. B. Brock, W. H. Green, D. E. Rummel.

1895—Mayor, W. B. Brock; clerk, H G. A. Harper; treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; street commissioner, J. L. Pike; marshal, H. M. Clothier; council: L. M. Carpenter, D. N. DeVoe, D. E. Rummel, J. D. Saum, E. R. Sealls, Chas. Southwick.

1896—Mayor, D. E. Rummel; clerk, W. J. McDonald; treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; council: E. R. Sealls, W. H. Crain, Chas. Southwick, D. N. Devoe, J. D. Saum, L. M. Carpenter.

1897—Mayor, H. D. Freeman—I. B. Southwick; clerk, W. J. McDonald—E. E. Clothier; treasurer, K. T. Lamb; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; council: E. E. Snyder, A. J. Dalby, L. M. Carpenter, Chas. Southwick, Gilbert Blahney, W. H. Crain.

1898—Mayor, Nathan Potter; clerk, A. E. Blahney; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. N. Sealls; council: Gilbert Blahney, G. W. Huber, E. E. Snyder, W. H. Crain, A. J. Dalby, Chas. Southwick.

1899—Mayor, Nathan Potter; clerk, A. E. Blahney—C. P. Rummel; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: J. A. White, Chas. Southwick, E. E. Snyder, Gilbert Blahney, Geo. W. Huber, A. J Dalby.

1900—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, C. P. Rummel; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: E. E. Snyder, T. Swanson, Gilbert Blahney, Wilber Starry, Chas. Southwick, G. W. Huber.

1901—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, C. P. Rummel; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: W. Scott, Wilber Starry, A. A. Cole, Chas. Southwick, E . E. Snyder, T. Swanson.

1902—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, John H. Peck; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: W. H. Crain, S. W. Flaherty, W. Scott, E. E. Snyder, Wilber Starry, T. Swanson.

1903—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, T. J. Cowan; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, W. E. Sealls; council: W. B. Brock, E. E. Snyder, S. W. Flaherty, W. H. Crain, Wilber Starry, W. Scott.

1904—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, T. J. Cowan; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: W. T. Gordon, H. C. Freeman, W. H. Crain, S. W. Flaherty, W. B. Brock, E. E. Snyder.

1905—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, T. J. Cowan; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council, W. B. Brock, W. Houstman, F. E. Austin, Jacob Starry, H. C. Freeman, W. T. Gordon.

1906—Mayor, B. J. Laucamp; clerk, G. B. Macomber; treasurer, Gilbert Blahney; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: W. B. Brock, C. E. Mershon, W. H. Crain, H. C. Freeman, W. T. Gordon, J. Starry.

1907—Mayor, B. J. Laucamp; clerk, G. B. Macomber; treasurer, Gilbert Blahney; assessor, F. W. Miller; council: W. T. Gordon, W. J. Pieper, F. E. Truax, J. Starry, W. B. Brock, C. E. Mershon.

1908—Mayor, S. W. Flaherty; clerk, G. B. Macomber; treas., Gilbert Blahney; assessor, H. H. Freeman; council: C. E. Mershon, W. T. Gordon, F. D. Lawson, W. J. Pieper, W. H. Crain, H. E. Carter, W. B. Brock.

1909—Mayor, S. W. Flaherty; clerk, G. B. Macomber; treasurer, Gilbert Blahney; assessor, H. H. Freeman; council: H. E. Carter, W. B. Brock, W. J. Pieper, W. H. Crain, F. D. Lawson, C. E. Mershon; street commissioner, Jesse Ballou; marshal, A. G. Winchip.

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN.

The old settlers who have been consulted in regard to the matter, are not certain as to the party who is entitled to the credit of being the first physician in Rome. It seems certain, however, that Dr. Badoff was practicing at that place in 1859. Dr. Potter, Dr. Hardy and Dr. Redout were among the early physicians. Since the early days, Olin has been fortunate in having in her midst, medical men of ability and prominence.

K. T. LAMB—MERCHANT.

K. T. Lamb, the senior member of the present mercantile firm of Lamb & Son, is entitled to the credit of being the oldest merchant in town in point of continuous service as merchant. Mr. Lamb began business in Olin in the year 1876 as the junior member of the firm of D. R. Carpenter & Company, and has continued in business down to the present time. D. R. Carpenter & Company succeeded D. R. Carpenter who began business in 1861. The firm of D. R. Carpenter & Company, was composed of D. R. Carpenter, L. M. Carpenter and K. T. Lamb. This firm continued in business until 1880, when the firm was succeeded by the firm of Lamb, Carpenter & Lamb, composed of K. T. Lamb, L. M. Carpenter and C. C. Lamb. In 1885, this firm was succeeded by Lamb Brothers to-

wit: K. T. Lamb and C. C. Lamb. This firm continued the business until March 25, 1909, when Lamb Brothers dissolved partnership and the present firm of Lamb & Son succeeded to the business. The present firm of K. T. Lamb and Son, Roscoe Lamb, have a large and prosperous business. During his thirty-three years of service as merchant, K. T. Lamb has held the good will and esteem of the people of the entire community, and is a man of more than ordinary business ability. He has held various positions of trust and honor and never failed to fulfill the obligations imposed.

THE OLIN SCHOOL.

The excellence of the Olin high school, and the high grade of efficiency attained, entitles the institution to a place in the front rank in educational circles. From the time when Timothy Stivers taught the children of the pioneers in 1840, down until the erection of the present fine public school building, the cause of education in Olin has been given the attention it deserves.

The early records of the school board have been destroyed in the flames, and therefore this history is handicapped. The editor has likewise been disappointed in his efforts to secure some person who is familiar with the history to record for posterity the early strüggles in behalf of education.

The following names appear in the school records as directors: L. H. Peck, D. E. Rummel, B. H. Miller, Jonathan Easterly, C. W. B. Derr, J. M. Rummel, E. R. Sealls, F. E. Austin, S. D. Easterly, J. A. White, R. D. Gordon, A. A. Cole, R. H. Shipton, Gilbert Blahney, H. F. Gordon, W. B. Brock, C. E. Mershon, M. M. White, J. L. Pike.

D. E. Rummel performed the duties of secretary of the school board continuously from July, 1897, until July, 1908. C. A. Brickley is now the efficient secretary.

The present school board: president, W. B.Brock; J. L. Pike, A. A. Cole, C. E. Mershon, Gilbert Blahney; secretary, C. A. Brickley; treasurer, K. T. Lamb.

The principals during the past twenty years have been: Charles R. Scroggie, C. E. Crabb, Earl Mills, M. F. Moine, A. J. Jones, S. C. Dickinson, T. J. Cowan. The latter has been principal during the past ten years.

The teachers for the present year, 1909, are: principal, Geo. W. Fellows; assistant principal, Miss Flora B. Rees; grammar, Miss Carrie Miller, of Onslow; intermediate, Miss Laura Miller; primary, Miss Jessie Fawcett; second primary, Miss Effie N. Starry; music, Miss Jessie Porter.

The report of the principal, Earl Mills, for the month of September, 1895, shows the following figures: Number of pupils enrolled, one hundred and seventy-eight, average daily attendance, one hundred and sixty-three; per cent of attendance, ninety-four per cent; punctuality, 97 per cent; number neither absent nor tardy, sixty-four. The report for September, 1898, filed by the principal, S. C. Dickinson: Number enrolled, one hundred and ninety-one; average daily attendance, one hundred and seventy-seven; number neither absent nor tardy, one hundred and seventeen. The records do not show any similar reports recently.

At the annual election held March 9, 1903, the following proposition was submitted to the voters of the district: "Shall the independent district of Olin be

bonded for the sum of five per cent. on the assessed valuation of 1903 for the purpose of erecting a new school building on the old site?"

On this proposition there were one hundred and twenty-nine votes cast in favor of the proposition and twenty-seven votes against it. On the same proposition there were forty votes cast by women, of which thirty-eight were in favor of the question and two were against it.

From the secretary's minutes we find that the bid of R. H. Fisher of Cedar Rapids, for nine thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five dollars was accepted and he was awarded the contract for building the fine school edifice that now graces Olin. The building was to be finished October 1, 1903.

The contract for plumbing and heating was awarded to G. W. Huber of Olin for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars.

The new school building, which was erected on the site of the old school building, is a credit to the town; it is modern in its equipments, and from the standpoint of architecture, it is an ornament to the town.

The school library is of valuable assistance to the pupils. It now contains about one thousand volumes, and the books are of practical value.

The school history would not be complete without bestowing a reward of genuine merit to encourage a similar record. It is a pleasure to record the achievements of Clarence Cole, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cole, and a graduate of the school in the class of 1905. During his twelve years of school life, from the time he entered the primary room as a little tot of five years, until he graduated with the class of 1905, he was neither absent nor tardy a single day. The constancy and persistency of the young man is deserving of commendation. Such faithfulness is rare and its discipline will be of inestimable value. Since graduation Mr. Cole was an employe in the office of *The Olin Recorder* until July, 1908, when he became foreman in the office of *The Tipton Conservative*. He remained in this position until August 16, 1909, when he purchased and took possession as sole proprietor of *The Coggon Monitor*. On August 13, 1908, he was married to Miss Hallie Claney. As in his school life, when he was at roll call every day for the entire period of twelve years, so in his home life, he can be depended on to be at business every day and at home every night, unless the absolute necessities of business call him elsewhere.

The first class to graduate from the high school was in 1888, when a class of four received diplomas. We give herewith the complete list of graduates by classes, together with their present address where known.

1888—Anson Barlow, deceased; Nettie Cunningham, Rose Rummel Smith; Hattie Pike, Sioux City.

1889—Will J. Duncan, Lovinia, Iowa; Ola Stuart-Easterly, Olin; Maude Everhart-Helmer, Mechanicsville; Nellie Hess-Mershon, Olin; Will E. Sealls, Lebanon, Missouri.

1890—J. F. Barlow, Anamosa; Ola Holmes-Brownell, Tacoma, Washington; M. A. Devoe, Atkins; Ada Easterly-Harper, Anamosa; Viola Tarbox-Lindley, Clayton, Illinois; Nettie Shipton-Marshall, deceased; E. F. Miller, Anamosa; Merton M. Miller, Anamosa; H. W. Miller, Cedar Rapids; Perry Shope, Laramie, Wyoming; A. H. Ford.

1891—F. D. Curttright, Rhodes, Iowa; F. W. Rummel, Hale; Jennie Rummel, Olin; Katie Barlow-Rummel, Clinton; Lettie Rummel-Simmons, Cedar Rapids.

1892—Zelma Renne-Devoe, Atkins; Chas. Jackson, Marion; Alice Hess-Myers, New Franklin, Missouri; Maud Williams-Orr, Marshalltown; Chas. P. Rummel, Clinton; Clarence Shipton, St. Louis.

1893—Inez Derr-Armstrong, Faulkton, South Dakota; Harry Burke, Chicago; John L. Cole, Olin; Adney Lane, Olin; Bertha Ellis McCormick, Olin; Effie N. Starry, Olin; Nora Sealls-Stingley, Olin; Stella Rummel-Striebe, Stanwood; Mae Taylor, Estherville; Harry Barlow; Jennie Schneider, Tipton.

1894—Gertrude Benfield, Laredo, Missouri; Charles Blackmar, Oelwein; Lillie M. Carpenter, deceased; Dessa Scott-Cooley, Wyoming; Irvin Dalby, Kelerton, Iowa; Blanche Freeman-Halsey, What Cheer; George Lane, Olin; Mae Ireland-Nyquist, Bennett, Wisconsin; Candace White-Truax, Olin; John D. White; James Rooney, deceased.

1895—Albert Barker, Olin; Flora Coppes-Conley, Onslow; Bro. Easterly, Olin; Lester Easterly, deceased; Walter McCormick, Olin; Ellen Burke-Palmer, Chicago; John H. Peck, Iowa City; Harry Rummel, Fairbanks; Della Easterly-Sealls, Lebanon, Missouri; Ernest Sherman, Nora Springs; Libbie Brickley-Day, Irene Renne-Ireland.

1896—No class.

1897—Clarence Brickley, Olin; Effie B. Glick, Olin; Clyde Jeffries, Des Moines; E. L. McConkie, Mechanicsville; James McCormick, Olin; George F. Peck, Clinton; Luella Miller.

1898—Frances Lamb-Metcalf, Cedar Rapids; J. S. Moffett, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Oren S. Reed, Oelwein; Ellsworth Sherman, Maxwell; S. H. White Chicago; Ray Whitmore, Olin; Claude B. Harrison.

1899—Lee March, Grinnell; Jay McCormick, Olin; James Moreland, Olin; Blanche Renne-Rankin, Mason City; Maude Moreland-Sarby, Olin; Zirl Southwick, Moville.

1900—No class.

1901—Nettie A. Brown, Olin; Dora Sherman-John, Maxwell; Ada Gordon-Rorah, Cedar Rapids; Vera Wood-Rorah, Hale; Zelma Jones-Spear, Stanwood; Clara Sherman-Stephens, Anamosa.

1902—Lulu Clothier-Fortney, Olin; Jennie Brickley-Purcell, Olin; Elsie Ella Scott, Olin; Virginia White, Olin.

1903—Verva Brainard, Olin; Helen Lamb-Crissman, Olin; Grace Mershon-Chamberlain, Edmond, Oklahoma; Frank Easterly, Olin; William W. Green, Denver, Colorado; Hazel Jeffries-Hayden, Olin; Rachel Mershon-Ashley, Olin; Roy Moreland, Olin.

1904—Olga Wood-Cruise, Hale; Maude Streeter-Freeman, Chicago; Ward Kent, Olin; Leone Cronkhite-Kiburz, Monticello; Ray Stivers, Olin, John Brickley.

1905—Maud Slife-Ballou, Olin; Mayme Byerly, Olin; Bertha Streeter-Calkins, Olin; Clarence Cole, Coggon; Ralph Glenn, Olin; Elsie Green, Olin; Chauncey Houstman, Olin; Laura Miller, Olin; Ada Peak-Monroe, Olin; George Houstman, deceased.

1906—Marie Austin, Cedar Rapids; Paul Burch, Olin; Charlie Coppes, Ferris Miller, Olin; Cora Porter, Olin; Charlie Stiles, Percy Wolf, Olin.

1907—Frank Coppes, Olin; Lowell Jeffries, student Des Moines; Clayton Stone, Oelwein.

1908—Ethyl Blahney, Nellie Clothier, Marjorie White, Charles Porter, all of Olin.

1909—Alma Crain, Olin; Zella Lane-Smith, Morley; James Robert Shaw, Olin.

OLIN AND THE PRESS.

"THE OLIN TIMES."

The first newspaper ever published in Olin was taken from the press, July 19, 1874. F. W. Arlan was the editor and proprietor. This publication was a five column, eight page paper, with four pages of home print, and bore the heading of *"The Olin Times."* In politics *The Times* was independent The subscription price was two dollars per year if paid in advance, with fifty cents additional if not paid in six months. The advertising rates were ten cents per inch per week, and eighty dollars per year per column.

Among the first adverstisers in *The Times* were F. E. Rogers, notary public; J. A. White, physician and surgeon; J. W. Jamison, attorney-at-law; B. H. Miller, justice of the peace and notary public; W. F. Potter, physician and surgeon: R. J. Anderson, veterinarian; Paul Rue, proprietor of the basket factory; G. W. Miller, meat market; Aaron Luther, stone and brick mason; Wesley Southwick, carpenter and builder; Ben Wade, photographer; Miss Lilly Lamb, millinery; E. E. Smith, proprietor of the flour mill; E. R. Sealls, landlord of the Olin house; W. J. Ross, saloon and restaurant; F. S. Dunklee, furniture and undertaking; D. R. Carpenter & Company, general merchants.

The life of *The Olin Times* was of short duration, and less than two years after its first appearance, publication was suspended.

"THE OLIN RECORDER."

On the 23d day of June, 1880, *The Olin Recorder* made its debut into the field of journalism, and the blushing maiden gradually blossomed into a winsome youth of ripened maturity, and without intermission, this publication has continued to make its weekly visit into the homes of the people. C. H. Monger was the first editor and proprietor. The paper was democratic in politics, and those who remember *The Recorder* under this proprietorship, will recall that the editor was a strong and fearless writer.

The first advertisers in *The Recorder* were: H. Miller, restaurant; A. T. Wilkins & Son, meat market; W. H. Dicus, physician and surgeon; J. A. White, physician and surgeon; S. L. Easterly, hardware; W. F. Duncan, harness shop; A. J. Burke, boots and shoes; B. H. Miller, attorney-at-law; O. A. Dayton, painter; D. R. Carpenter & Company, general merchants; H. H. Waldo, liveryman; J. O. French, lumber dealer; Lane & Curttright, blacksmith; N. M. Ever-

hart, general merchant; G. C. Yopst, restaurant; J. F. Townsend, manufacturer of spring and farm wagons; W. H. Ellis, blacksmith; D. E. Rummel, drugs and medicines; E. H. Jordon, landlord of the Olin House; J. W. Howe, general merchant; R. S. Blackmarr, jewelry; F. S. Dunklee, furniture and undertaker.

After publishing the *Recorder* for a few months, Mr. Monger sold the business to A. J. Burke and B. H. Miller. A few months later, Mr. Miller retired and Mr. Burke became the sole editor and proprietor.

On June 28, 1892, fire broke out in Olin and *The Recorder* office was entirely destroyed by the flames, including all the presses and materials. About a month later, Mr. Burke had installed new presses and material and resumed the publication of *The Recorder*.

March 19, 1896, A. A. Cole and brother, J. L. Cole, purchased the plant, and became the owners, the style of the firm being Cole Brothers. A. A. Cole took charge of the editorial work and business management, and his brother, J. L. Cole, took charge of the mechanical business. Shorty after Cole Brothers became owners of the paper, they put in a new cylinder press, added new type and other printers' material, greatly improving the paper, making it a six column quarto with four pages of home print.

On February 28, 1907, J. L. Cole retired from the firm and A. A. Cole became sole editor and publisher, and is the editor and proprietor at the present time. Mr. Cole employs three men in the composing room. Ray R. Cole, the eldest son, is the foreman in the office; and the other compositors are Karl G. Mershon and Glenn F. Cole, the latter being the youngest son of the editor.

The *Recorder* has a good subscription list and a liberal advertising patronage. Among the regular advertisers are: Lamb & Son, general merchants; Gilbert Blahney, groceries and hardware; The First National Bank; The Citizens Savings Bank; The Oxford Junction Light, Power & Mill Company; G. B. Macomber, drugs and medicines; Paul Burch, drugs and medicines; M. F. Miles, agent for the Brush Runabouts; The Olin Lumber Company; W. Scott & Son, meat market; Mershon's Sons, general merchants; Dr. F. E. Truax, dentist; A. A. Cole, attorney-at-law; R. D. Gordon, general merchant; C. L. Fulton, hardware and farm implements; F. D. Lawson, harness and buggies.

The *Recorder* is republican in politics, and its editor has been quite prominent and influential in political circles for a number of years.

THE OLIN FIRES.

The flames of Vulcan have been cruel to the town of Olin. In fact few towns in the county have been obliged to contend with the destructive forces of fire to a greater extent than this principal town in Rome township.

On two occasions the flames have laid waste a stretch of territory in the commercial center of the town. First in the spring of 1876, all the business houses on the east side of the principal business street were totally destroyed, entailing a loss of several thousands of dollars. All on the east side were destroyed except the frame building where Lawson's harness shop now stands at the south end. The heroic work of the bucket brigade alone saved this morsel from the hungry tongues of fire.

Again on June 27, 1892, fire broke out in the business district of the town. The fire was confined to the west side of the business street and made a clean sweep, except as before, by the heroic work of the fire brigade, a frame building or two on the south end were saved. The fire originated in Port's drug store and continued its ravages until it had destroyed that place of business, Peck & Rummel's hardware, Mason's restaurant, Scott & Easterly's meat market, *The Olin Recorder* office, a grocery store, in all six places of business had nothing but ashes left to tell the place where before was the scene of business activity. The loss was about thirty thousand dollars with only partial insurance.

This fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin, though no positive proof has ever been presented to bring the guilty party to justice. It was this fire that also destroyed the early records of the township, and the school records, and also other valuable papers and documents.

Out of the ashes of these conflagrations have arisen substantial business houses that would do credit to any town. Many of them are of brick and are modern in their architectural design. There have been other visitations from the fire god, though the two here mentioned stand out decidedly more prominent.

BANKING.

The history of banking in Olin begins with the establishment of the Bank of Olin by E. E. Snyder in 1885. It was a private banking institution. This bank continued under the same business management until December 14, 1904, when the proprietor made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. This proved to be the most disastrous financial crash in the history of Jones county, and especially outside of banking circles, the failure created quite a sensation. Criminal charges were preferred against Mr. Snyder who pleaded guilty to receiving a small deposit when he knew he was insolvent, and for this offense Judge J. H. Preston imposed a fine of one hundred dollars. The other indictments were dismissed. Mr. Snyder proved to be a poor judge of securities and this was what led to the downfall of the bank. Money was loaned out with insufficient security to parties who were not otherwise financially responsible. It was these borrowers who were the beneficiaries of the bank, rather than the proprietor.

The socend bank to organize in Olin was the Citizens Savings Bank. This solid institution organized May 6, 1899, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, which was later increased to twenty thousand dollars. The officers and directors at the time of organization were: President, John Moreland; vice-president, W. H. Crain; cashier, H. W. Flenniken; Allen Edleman, Jas. Snoddy, John Blahney, J. D. Saum, George Schollman.

The bank has enjoyed a steady growth and liberal patronage. It has deposits in the approximate sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and has the confidence of the people.

The present offices and directors are: President, W. H. Crain; vice-president, Gilbert Blahney; cashier, H. W. Flenniken; C. J. Brickley, J. D. Saum, C. W. Murfield, John McMurrin, R. H. Russell, John Moreland.

The third bank organized, was the First National Bank of Olin. This was on February 1, 1905. Its capital stock was twenty-five thousand dollars. The

officers were: President, Geo. L. Schoonover; vice-president, Geo. W. Huber; cashier, M. H. Crissman; L. M. Carpenter, H. D. Miller, Park Chamberlain, W. T. Shaw, H. D. Myrick. This bank was organized a few weeks after the failure of Snyder's bank, and because of the feeling of distrust which this failure caused throughout the entire community, the National Bank had considerable courage to ask for the confidence and patronage of the people. But the incorporators were men of unquestionable financial standing, and the bank was soon on a good financial basis. At the end of a month and a half, the bank had over forty thousnd dollars in deposits. The present deposits amount to over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The present officers and directors are: President, Geo. L. Schoonover; vice-president, L. M. Carpenter; cashier, M. H. Crissman; H. D. Miller, Park Chamberlain, C. E. Walston.

The bank has recently moved into its handsome and comfortable home on the corner of Jackson and Second streets.

A more particular statement of the relative condition of the present banks of Olin will be found under the chapter on "Banks and Banking."

WATER WORKS.

On May 2, 1898, a petition numerously signed by the citizens of Olin was presented to the town council asking that a special election be held to vote on the question of bonding the town for five thousand dollars to put in a system of water works and fire apparatus. The prayer of the petitioners was cheerfully granted by the council, and June 6th of that year was named as the day for such special election. The official record is silent in regard to the vote on this proposition, but as Olin now enjoys a splendid water works system, the proposition must have carried.

The water works system was put in during the early season of 1899. The town had much the same experience as Oxford Junction and Wyoming, only less so, in securing sufficient water mains. The system of spiral rivet steel pipes were being put in, but their weakness was discovered, and the steel pipes were discarded.

A well was sunk at the north end of town along the creek, but after considerable money had been spent in trying to make the well satisfactory, the location was abandoned, and the present well became the source of supply, in 1907.

A reservoir of over five hundred barrel capacity, with air pressure, furnishes a constant supply of pure water for all purposes. A twelve horse power engine does the pumping. There is over a mile of water mains, covering the principal parts of the town. Nineteen fire hydrants located at proper points along the mains, are a valuable protection against fire.

H. C. Mershon is the present efficient water superintendent. He is an important man in the practical organism of the town. Besides having charge of the water works and pumping station, he is the official weigh master. The city scales being located at the pumping station a short distance south of the depot.

During the year 1905, a special election was held on the proposition of granting a franchise to W. W. Lenker, of Williamsburg, to establish a gas plant for

lighting, heat and fuel for twenty-five years. By vote of the people, the franchise was granted by a majority of thirty-nine. For some reason, the rights granted by the franchise were never exercised, and the gas plant has not yet been established.

The previous year, 1904, a special election had been held on the proposition of granting a twenty-five years franchise to the Maquoketa Light & Heat Company for a gas plant for fuel and illuminating purposes, but the people were a majority against the proposition.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The town of Olin has decided to be up to the times and will soon discard the gasoline street lamps and have her streets lighted by electricity. By a vote of eighty-nine to one, the people of Olin at a special election held June 21, 1909, voted a franchise to the Oxford Junction Light, Power & Mill Company, to light its streets and furnish other electric power.

The town council has entered into a contract with this company by which the latter is to furnish for street lighting purposes two arc lights of one thousand two hundred candle power, eighteen incandescent lights of thirty-two candle power, and furnish the power for pumping at the water works station. An all day light service is to be maintained, although the street lights will be turned out at midnight. Ere these lines reach the reader, the electric light service will be in full operation.

ORGANIZATIONS.

THE OLIN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY. This beneficial, self-sacrificing and protective association, was organized in the spring of 1899. On several occasions, the people had been called to view, in helplessness the ravages and destructiveness of the flames. Their beautiful city in a single night had been turned from a cheerful and prosperous business center, to a mass of blackened ruins.

When the water works had been established in the town, this volunteer company of fire fighters was organized. In December, 1900, the council purchased five hundred feet of hose. A hose cart was also purchased. Since the organization, the company has not been called upon to perform any large stunts in the fire fighting line. There have been a few small blazes, and it is hoped their helpful services will never be needed.

The membership of the company is twenty in number with the following officers: Chief, Gilbert Blahney; first assistant, E. R. Easterly; second assistant, J. A. Glick; secretary, A. E. Barker; treasurer, W. Starry. The firemen's annual tournament is an event of prominence, and is a credit to the firemen.

THE OLIN CORNET BAND. Very few towns in the county have a better equipped or more efficient musical organization than Olin at the present time. In fact, it has been doubted if the town was ever in a more healthful condition musically than is now enjoyed by the people of Olin.

The present company of musicians was organized October 19, 1904. The band has eighteen instruments with the following players: G. B. Macomber, leader

bf cornet; Ernest Westphal, bf cornet; E. Mitchell, first bf cornet; W. A. Kent, second bf cornet; Roscoe Lamb, ef cornet; P. A. Burch, piccolo; Ferris Miller, first bf clarionet; Victor Brock, second bf clarionet; C. A. Brickley, manager first alto; N. Mershon, Wilber Taylor, J. Porter, altos; K. Miller, first tenor; G. Cole, second tenor; H. Davidson, trombone; Ray Cole, baritone; Ivan Miller, tuba; Percy Wolf, bf bass; L. Lunswager, bass drum; K. Mershon, tenor drum.

THE OLIN COMMERCIAL CLUB. The business men of Olin believe that in union there is strength and that the best interests of the town commercially and from a business standpoint, can best be fostered and secured by united action. The business men are anxious to see all lines of activity and industry developed. There is more in life than the mere accumulation of dollars and in the acquisition of a fortune. The best interests of the town includes the cultivation of a healthy moral atmosphere, the development of a strong manhood and womanhood, the building up of character, the beautifying of the town in its streets and lawns and its homes, the encouragement of industries and the growth of education in general.

With all these thoughts in view, the Olin Commercial Club was organized September 14, 1905, with the following members: A. A. Cole, C. E. Mershon, H. W. Flenniken, W. B. Brock, M. W. White, S. W. Flaherty, Thos. Edleman, Geo. W. Huber, Gilbert Blahney, M. H. Crissman, F. D. Lawson, W. H. Crain, Lamb Brothers, G. B. Macomber, L. H. Peck, O. A. Dayton, E. H. Mershon, H. G. Halsey, Wilber Starry, R. E. Stubbs.

The officers are: C. E. Mershon, president; A. A. Cole, secretary; H. W. Flenniken, treasurer.

The club does its work without much display. Suggestions are made to the town council, improvements are inaugurated, and the general welfare is always borne in mind.

JONES COUNTY POULTRY FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION. This association of poultry fanciers was organized January 8, 1906. A meeting had been called in the Opera House on that date for the purpose of organizing an association of this kind. E. N. Fortney was chosen as chairman of the meeting and W. B. Brock, secretary. The subject was fully discussed and the association organized with the following officers: President, Mrs. M. C. Daly; vice-president, E. N. Fortney; secretary, W. B. Brock; treasurer, Mrs. L. J. Streeter. The executive committee: F. E. Truax, Thos, Elliot, L. D. Stubbs, Wm. Daly, L. J. Streeter.

The object of the association, as stated in its constitution, was to promote and encourage the breeding of fancy poultry. The third week in January was fixed as the annual show date, and U. J. Shanklin retained as judge for the show. Good shows were held at the time fixed in 1906, 1907 and 1908. Good exhibits were had, the entries numbering from three hundred to five hundred birds. The show did not prove financially successful, although otherwise, the object of the association was attained.

A similar association has now been organized at Anamosa, and the Olin organization has been discontinued.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB. This is one of the prominent ladies' clubs of Olin, and is decidedly literary in its character. When first organized, the Chautauqua course was followed. The charter members were: Mrs. C. C. Lamb,

Mrs. Amy Easterly, Mrs. Alice Port, Mrs. Ella Scott, Mrs. E. E. Snyder, Mrs. Viola Lindley, Lulu Port, Miss Martha Herrick, Mrs. T. J. Cowan.

In 1906, the club was divided into three branches, viz., literary, musical and domestic science. The latter branch has survived and is now a flourishing club in itself and is known as the Domestic Science Department of the Twentieth Century Club. Its membership is limited to twenty and it meets once each month at the homes of the members. The course of study as found in the Study Book by the International School of Home Economics is followed.

The present officers and members are: President, Mrs. Gilbert Blahney; vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Scott; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. John Moffit; Mrs. W. B. Brock, Mrs. H. E. Carter, Mrs. L. M. Carpenter, Mrs. M. H. Crissman, Mrs. Amy Easterly, Mrs. F. W. Port, Mrs. W. C. Peck, Mrs Ella Sherman, Mrs. Payson Scott, Mrs. Pearl Swanson, Mrs. M. Fortney, Mrs. K. T. Lamb, Mrs. G. B. Macomber, Mrs. H. Flenniken, Mrs. Ed. Mershon, Mrs. J. J. Kidder. The honorary members: Mrs. Percy Lamb, Mrs. Willis Jordan, Mrs. Verba Brainard, Miss Lulu Bender.

The programs given by the club are interesting, instructive and practical. The members take an active interest in the study and the club is well maintained.

The Olin-Morley Telephone Company. The first telephone organization in Olin was the Merritt Telephone Company in 1900. The Morley Telephone Company extended its lines into town in 1901. Another line called the St. John line came into town the same year. Out of these lines developed the Olin-Morley Telephone Company. Good service is maintained. J. W. Lyon is now the Central, and also looks after the repairs necessary on the several lines. H. S. Merritt is president, W. E. Tallman is secretary, and Roy Easterly, treasurer.

The telephone is now a business necessity in Olin, and every business house, and many of the residences in town and in the country tributary, enjoy the pleasure and convenience of this necessity.

The Olin Creamery. This once bustling dairy institution has joined the forces of the past industries, and history can only record the fact that the creamery once existed and did a flourishing business. The creamery was organized about 1880 by D. R. Carpenter & Company, and the business of the institution was conducted for several years by this firm. C. L. Passmore became the proprietor in the year 1894. After a few years' experience in the creamery business, this proprietor was succeeded by Condit & Swanson. In 1906 the creamery closed its doors. The building is now being used as an ice house by Frank Knight, the ice man.

The Olin Tile and Brick Company. This industry began operations about the year 1883, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The plant was located at the north edge of town. Lew Parsons became proprietor in 1898. About the year 1903, the industry went out of existence, the machinery being now used in the brick and tile works at Center Junction.

DON A. CARPENTER POST NO. 191, G. A. R.

The Don A. Carpenter Post, No. 191, G. A. R., was organized at Olin in 1883. We have been unable to secure much data in regard to the organization

other than the names of those who have been members. The ranks have become thinned as must be inevitable with the advance of years. The soldier boys who yet survive are none the less patriotic because of age, and the sound of the fife and drum yet brings to them the same stirring emotions as in the days of 61-65. The present officers are: D. E. Rummel, commander; J. L. Pike, S. C.; Albert Green, J. C.; Henry Glick, Adj.; J. A. White, surgeon.

We give herewith the names of the soldier boys who have been members of this post since its organization, together with the name of their company:

David E. Rummel, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Albert Green, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; John A. Stuart, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Riley Arnold, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Wm. H. Glick, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; John M. Price, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Uzal Barker, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Clement H. Lane, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Wm. H. Starry Co. B. 9th Iowa Inf.; H. C. Freeman, Co. B. 9th Iowa Inf.; Benedict Sherman, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Geo. Hammond, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; J. T. Brickley, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Manville Tarbox, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Robert H. Shipman, Co. A, 18th O. V. I.; Oliver P. Holmes, Co. H, 35th Iowa; Jas. Duncan, Co. H, 14th Iowa Inf.; William Duncan, Co. C, 82d Ill.; J. L. Pike, Co. K, 17th Iowa Inf.; Edward A. Dewey, Co. G, 31st Iowa; Frank D. Webb, Co. I, 23rd N. Y.; Wm. H. Dicus, Co. G, 1st Ill. Cav.; John A. White, Co. E, 11th Iowa Inf.; Samuel W. Reed, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Henry Benfield, Co. H, 8th Iowa Inf.; E. R. Sealls, Co. H, 35th Iowa Inf.; Nilas Vorhies, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; John G. Simpson, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Horatio H. Waldo, Co. E, 5th Iowa Cav.; Wm. H. Ellis, Co. K, 24th Iowa Inf.; Wm. Seeger, Co. F, 12th Ill. Inf.; Coleman Simonds, Co. B, 24th Iowa Inf.; Enos H. Stivers, Co. F, 5th Iowa Cav.; Gideon Jacobie, Co. D, 155 Ind.; Chas. Emerson, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Theo Clothier, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; W. L. Vrooman, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Simeon W. Cole, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; J. C. Austin, captain, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Andrew Jackson, Co. H, 177th Pa.; Elias V. Miller, Co. F, 13th Iowa; Wm. Fisher, Co. G, 104th Ohio; Samuel L. Walton, Co. —, 24th Lt. Art'y.; Wm. White, Co. K, 24th Iowa Inf.; Philander E. Olmstead, Co. I, 53 Ill.; James Slife, Co. G, 24th Iowa; Wm. H. Green, Co. E, 92 Ohio; Samuel Sawyer, Co. E, 169 N. Y.; Wm. Mills, Co. E, 15th Mich. Inf.; L. F. Renne, Co. —, 5th N. Y. Cav.; J. W. McClure, Co. F, 36th Ill.; Benj. W. Lucas, Co. G, 63d Ind. Inf.; C. L. Brock, J. L. Horton, ———McCartney, A. W. Hilton.

It is worthy of mention that at the time of the Decoration day exercises in 1909, the commander, D. E. Rummel was too ill to take part or be present at the exercises, and that the line of march of the school children was planned to pass the residence of the ill commander. This token of sympathy and respect was appreciated by the aged and invalid veteran.

No Ladies' Relief Corps has ever been organized at Olin. The ladies have taken part in the exercises of the day but have never organized.

THE OLIN COLLEGE.

Future generations will be able to glance backward to the time when a college was one of the educational institutions of Olin. Though its life was short, there

was a time in its career when the prospects for the future with a college of several hundred students were bright and promising. C. L. Porter, A. M., a graduate of Amherst College, was principal. Laura J. Hendy was teacher of music. Three distinct courses of study were presented—Preparatory, Scientific and Classical.

The studies taught were: Fundamental reading, spelling, writing, grammar, United States history, drawing, rhetoric, logic, elocution, mental and moral science, theory and practice of teaching, constitution of the United States; mathematics, arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, surveying, conic sections, calculus. Natural Sciences—geography, geology, mineralogy, physiology, botany, natural history, astronomy. Languages—Greek, Latin, French and German. Music—Vocal and instrumental.

The college was organized September 1, 1878, and incorporated August 1, 1879. The enrollment the first year was forty-eight students. The trustees of the college were: A. J. Dalby, president; C. L. Porter, secretary; N. M. Everhart, treasurer; John Merritt, D. R. Carpenter, Andrew Coppes, John M. Rummel, W. V. Field, J. B. Ingersoll, J. A. White, J. W. Jamison, L. K. Rose, J. Scoles, J. Whitmore, Jonathan Easterly, F. S. Dunklee, C. H. Derr, John Hess, Jacob Starry, William Gordon.

Those who are familiar with the names of these trustees will recognize that the college had splendid backing, and the blighted hopes which befell the institution were a disappointment to these men.

There were ten graduates from the college at the commencement in the year 1880, and in fact this was the only class ever graduated. This class was composed of the following young men and women: A. A. Cole, G. F. Rummel, Carrie Hull, Will Fields, Flora Fields, Jas. Smith, Cora Perry, Miss Stivers.

The highest enrollment at any one time was seventy students. There were three instructors besides one music teacher. At the commencement exercises in 1880, the principal gave a word picture of the new college building which was to be constructed. It was to be a three-story building and to be located on the commanding knoll one-half mile west of town where Scott & Easterly's feed yard was afterward built. There were to be fifteen instructors, and accommodations for three hundred and fifty students. The money for this grand institution was partly pledged, and in fact with the above named trustees supporting the project, there were bright prospects for the future of the college. But "The best laid plans of mice and men, gang aft aglee," and the institution was never built. A female music teacher led the principal into some indiscretions of conduct, or rather the conduct of the principal and the music teacher was considered indiscreet and unbecoming. Furthermore the principal took an unnecessary part in the saloon and temperance agitation in the town at that time. These things and perhaps others caused the people to lose confidence in the principal. The people took sides on the question of the temperance agitation and on the question of indiscretion of conduct, and by the time the spring of 1881 arrived, it was found necessary to close the doors of the college. And thus ends the history of The Olin College.

THE OLIN CEMETERY.

There are few cemeteries in the county that are favored with a better location than the cemetery at Olin. It is indeed God's Acre and set on God's Hill, from the promontory of which the Promised Land flowing with milk and honey for miles around can be viewed and reviewed. The grounds are well cared for and the spot where loved ones lie buried are kept beautiful and held sacred in memory.

Some of the head stones in the cemetery indicate that burials were made as early as the '40s. For many years the cemetery was under the care of the township, and while the grounds were given attention, no attempt was made to keep the cemetery beautiful.

About in the early '40s, Samuel Easterly, N. B. Seeley, J. M. Rummel, and perhaps a few others became interested in the location and selection of burial spot. Money was raised by subscription and the original cemetery plat was purchased. The burials at first were rather promiscuous, very little regard being given to the orderly arrangement provided for later. For this reason, the early plat has very little arrangement of the graves or head stones.

About the year 1881, those interested in the cemetery decided that the best interests of the cemetery demanded the care of an organized body. And in this year the Olin Cemetery Association became an incorporated body. Unfortunately the early records of the association were wiped out of existence by the great fire of 1892. The first record now in existence dates from 1894. Beginning with this date we find the following names as directors: D. E. Rummel, Aaron Gearhart, B. H. Miller, A. J. Dalby, J. M. Rummel, L. M. Carpenter, John Easterly, Jos. Whitmore, I. B. Southwick, J. D. Saum, H. G. Halsey, D. C. Easterly, E. R. Sealls, K. T. Lamb, C. E. Mershon, J. W. McConkie.

At the annual meeting of the association held February 5, 1901, the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the association, were readopted, and placed on file in the county records. In 1907, a fine new fence was built around the cemetery grounds, and in the same year the arch was placed over the gate-way. In 1908, another acre of land was purchased for cemetery purposes; the sum of three hundred dollars being paid Tobias Swanson and Simeon Ballou for this acre. Nearly five acres are now being cared for, for cemetery purposes.

If one man, more than another, has given his attention to the welfare of the cemetery, D. E. Rummel would be that man. Since the association was organized, Mr. Rummel has been president the greater part of the time, and a member of the board of trustees all of the time. It was only when his health failed that he was obliged to leave this charge to others. The present officers of the association are: L. M. Carpenter, president; C. E. Mershon, secretary: K. T. Lamb, treasurer; J. W. McConkie, John Easterly.

At the meeting of the board of trustees held November 25, 1907, provision was made for the establishment of a trust fund. The object being that those who contributed twenty-five dollars or more to this trust fund, would be relieved from making annual contributions for the care of their lots. A number have taken advantage of this offer and the trust fund is now getting a nice start.

THE LADIES CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

As an aid to the Olin cemetery board, a number of the ladies of Olin, met at the home of Mrs. F. W. Miller March 2, 1909, at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. F. W. Miller and Mrs. Jane Blahney. To these two public spirited ladies is due the credit of organizing this helpful society.

Eighteen ladies responded to the invitation and were present at the meeting. The question of making the cemetery grounds more beautiful was fully discussed, and those present were agreed that the Ladies Cemetery Association should be organized as auxiliary to the Olin Cemetery Association.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Jane Blahney; vice-president, Mrs. Albert E. Barker; secretary, Mrs. Vaughn Lindsey; treasurer, Miss Jennie Rummel.

Mrs. F. W. Miller collected donations to the amount of one hundred dollars to carry on the work of the society. The good services of the society has already been manifest in the appearance of the cemetery. Before these lines meet the eye of the reader, a fine cedar flag pole will be erected in the cemetery. the thoughtful donation of Mrs. J. W. Jamison of Cedar Rapids. The ladies society is a helpful and practical organization.

THE CHURCHES.

Olin United Brethren Church. The date of May 20, 1884, marks the beginning of the church of the United Brethren in Christ in Olin, Iowa. Olin had long been the center from which the pastor of what was then known as "Big Woods" circuit radiated to serve the St. John, Union, Forest, Antioch, Center and White Oak churches; but not until the above date were steps taken to establish a church in Olin.

At the conference held in Lisbon in October, 1883, L. B. Hix was appointed pastor of Big Woods Circuit. On May 20, 1884, a class was organized in Olin consisting of eleven members from the St. John class, two from center class and three others making a membership of sixteen charter members. The first trustees were Jonathan Easterly, Andrew Minor and J. M. Rummel.

A subscription was started toward the erection of a church and on January 11, 1885, the building was dedicated to the services of God, at a cost of one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Bishop J. Weaver conducted the dedicatory services. A series of revival meetings were begun at the time of the dedication, and as a result therefrom, the work of the church was greatly strengthened. Over forty were converted and many others renewed their faith and allegiance. Twenty-eight members were added to the church. The Sunday school was organized February 20, 1885, and has always continued in a prosperous condition.

The circuit had owned a parsonage in the east side of town which was sold in the spring of 1890, and the purchase was made of the present site of the parsonage north of the church building. On June 4th, 1901, a meeting was held and the members decided to sell the old parsonage and build a new pastor's

home. Following this decision, the present neat and comfortable parsonage was built.

In the year 1898 improvements consisting of a choir gallery and a lecture room were made on the church building amounting to one thousand dollars.

The work of the church has been under the supervision of eleven pastors. Rev. L. B. Hix was pastor at the time of the organization and erection of the church. He was followed by Rev. W. Cunningham and Rev. E. Fathergill. The church had a very successful period under the labors of Rev. E. Harper, who served two pastorates, eight years in all. He was followed by Rev. A. B. Statton. It was during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Hooker that the church was remodeled. Rev. W. E. Bovey was pastor when the parsonage was built. The last four pastors have been Revs. E. F. Clark, ——Crall, E. Ackley and the present pastor, D. C. Violet, a young man of energy and Christian devotion.

The work of the church for the present year, 1909, has been carried on under the supervision of the following officers: Rev. D. C. Violet, pastor; A. A. Cole, superintendent Sunday school; Mrs. S. W. Cole, president W. M. A.; S. W. Cole, class leader; Mrs. Kittie Coppes, pres. L. S. U.; H. R. Barkley and Mrs. Kittie Coppes, class stewards; Miss Effie Starry, clerk of quarterly conference; Mrs. J. L. Cole, presiding elder's steward; parsonage trustees: N. Elliot, O. S. Brown, A. A. Cole, U. G. Easterly, J. L. Cole; church trustees: A. Green, A. A. Cole, Gilbert Blahney, H. R. Barkley, S. W. Cole.

The pastor of the Olin United Brethren church also supplies the Riverside United Brethren church north of town which has been organized and the building dedicated June, 1909. The church is in a flourishing condition and the cause is well maintained.

The German Lutheran St. John's Church of Olin, Iowa. This is not the first church organized in Olin, and though it is now fourteen years old, it has taken its place in upholding the high standards of the place and made its influence count for good.

The first services of the congregation were held in the old Advent church in South Olin, in the spring of 1895. Rev. John Moehl of Lost Nation, a pioneer worker of the German Lutheran church, was the organizer and founder. He spent weeks in traveling the rough roads, driving from early morning until late at night looking up the members of the German Lutheran faith who were scattered over the southern part of Jones county without church affiliations. He succeeded in finding from twelve to fifteen families who were willing to come to hear the first sermon preached by him in their mother tongue and in the Lutheran creed. Though these people were Americans and believed in American institutions, the religion of their youth seemed more effective and soothing to their spiritual appetite, when presented in their mother tongue.

After the services Rev. Mr. Moehl organized the congregation. The proposition had been thoroughly canvassed previously, and at this time the principal thing to do was to become an organized body with officers and a common object in view. The officers elected were: Deacons: Christian Quandt and George Langschwager; secretary, Hans Jurgensen; treasurer, Mathias Lorenzen.

The charter members were: C. Quandt, Geo. Langschwager, Fred Guhl, August Hartwig, Sr., Chas. Hartwig, Louis Westphal, Albert Hartwig, Mathias

Lorenzen, Hans Jurgensen, Fred Scellin, Wilhelm Krueger, Chas. Krueger, Julius Jurgensen.

Rev. Mr. Moehl continued to look after this charge faithfully for the three years, preaching every alternate Sunday, driving forty miles to meet his appointments. On account of his over-work, having three other places to supply, viz., Lost Nation and Nashville in Clinton county, and Wyoming in Jones county, his health began to fail. On his request Rev. W. H. Bunge was sent from Dubuque to aid him in the ministry of his four congregations.

Rev. Mr. Bunge had just finished his studies and was well qualified to take up the work laid out for him. Mr. Bunge took charge of the Olin and Wyoming churches; for the first three or four months residing at Wyoming and then moved to Olin where the Olin congregation had rented the old Stivers residence for a parsonage.

In the spring of 1900, the congregation purchased the residence of Theodor Clothier on the corner of Benton and Second streets in the heart of the town of Olin, for a parsonage, and here on the corner lot erected their own church edifice which was dedicated on Sunday July 15, 1900. The church is a frame building twenty-eight by forty-eight with a fifty-foot spire, erected at a total cost of two thousand, two hundred dollars. At the dedication services the following ministers took an active part, viz., Rev. John Bunge of Hawkeye, Rev. C. Rembold of Lost Nation, Rev. J. Monich and Rev. W. H. Bunge of Olin.

Rev. W. H. Bunge remained at Olin until the fall of 1904, when he accepted a call to Defiance, Ohio. The Olin congregation then extended a call to Rev. Paul Clemen of Butler Center, Iowa, who has been the minister ever since. Under his charge the congregation has grown and prospered, improving their property and paying off their indebtedness, so that at the present time the congregation is in a flourishing condition.

The Advent Church. This religious organization has existed in Olin for about thirty years. The record of the organization has been misplaced and consequently the history of the early organization cannot be given. The church building was erected in South Olin, about twenty-eight years ago. Regular services were held for a number of years. During the past ten years or more, there has been no regular pastor. A funeral service has been held in the building when necessary. The members have become scattered and the organization is no longer kept up.

The Christian Church. Nothing definite has been secured in regard to the early history and beginning of this religious organization. The present organization is as follows: pastor, Rev. G. W. Hughes; elders: B. F. Wilson, John Mailey; deacons: Ed Mershon, Geo. Vernon, Simeon Ballou; Sunday school superintendent, Mrs. A. J. Hughes. The present membership of the church numbers about sixty-five members. Regular services are held in their church, and the organization is well maintained. The members are faithful and earnest workers in the vineyard of the Lord, and take pride in upholding the moral and religious standard of the community.

The Methodist Episcopal Church. This is one of the live churches of Olin, and was a pioneer organization of the town. The date of its organization, however, can not be definitely determined. The records of the church do not

reach into the archives of the past far enough to reveal much information regarding the early organization and the names of the people whose life was a part of the religious activity of the early period.

The class when first formed, was known as the Walnut Fork Class. In 1858, the organization was a part of the Pioneer Circuit. In the fall of that year John Scoles was appointed pastor. At that time, the present church edifice had not been erected. The services were held in the schoolhouse which stood near the corner where Payne's harness shop stands.

Walnut Fork Circuit was formed in the fall of 1868, and included Walnut Fork, Simons, Pleasant Valley, and Johnson. L. Winsett was appointed pastor about that time. Under the pastorate of Rev. John Scoles, the present church building was erected, and on February 7, 1869, the church was dedicated to the cause of the Methodist Episcopal church, by Rev. C. G. Truesdell. This was the first church in Olin, and was the only church in that period.

The first parsonage was bought and moved onto the parsonage lot while Rev. S. Goodsell was pastor, in 1880. The present handsome and comfortable parsonage was built while Rev. W. H. Donor was pastor in 1897.

The membership of this class now numbers about one hundred and fifty members. The organization is in a healthy condition, and the work of the church is going forward with energy and Christian harmony.

The present organization of the church is as follows: pastor, Rev. J. J. Kidder; trustees: L. M. Carpenter, K. T. Lamb, Dr. F. W. Port, G. B. Macomber, Wm. Walton, M. Tarbox, S. V. Monroe, J. C. Porter, Clarence Brickley; Sunday school officers: superintendent, Mrs. Tacker; assistant superintendent, Dennis Bittner; secretary, Miss Nellie Clothier; treasurer, J. W. Brickley; Ladies Aid Society: president, Mrs. K. T. Lamb; vice-president, Mrs. Alice Fulton; secretary, Mrs. Carl Price; treasurer, Mrs. Sam Monroe.

SOCIETIES.

Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 200, A. F. & A. M. This was one of the first of the Masonic Lodges organized in the county, and is today one of the strongest of its kind in this part of the state. The lodge was organized November 20, 1866, and was chartered by the Grand Lodge June 5, 1867. The first officers were: Eli Walker, W. M.; Westley Southwick, S. W.; Andrew Coppes, J. W.; D. E. Rummel, secretary; Timothy Stivers, treasurer; N. B. Conner, S. D.; G. W. Miller, J. D.; R. J. Anderson, Tyler. The lodge at present has a membership of one hundred and eight members and is in a healthy and flourishing condition. Their lodge rooms are deserving of special mention. The lodge room proper has beautiful Brussels carpet, plush settees and easy chairs. This room opens into a spacious banquet room with tables and chairs, and on one side is a well fitted kitchen with dishes, gasoline stove and other kitchen utensils. There is also a parlor and reception room, all with nice hardwood floors. A toilet room and telephone are among the conveniences. These elegant quarters were fitted up about three years ago at considerable expense, and are located on the second floor over Scott & Easterly's meat market and Paul Burch's drug store on the east side of Jackson street, between Second and Main. The present officers are:

W. M., Gilbert Blahney; S. W., Walker Hart; J. W., H. E. Carter; treasurer, H. W. Flenniken; secretary, A. A. Cole; S. D., M. H. Crissman; J. D., Roy Moreland; S. S. Henry Gardner; J. S., R. L. McAlister; Tyler, C. W. Coppes.

The Olin Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized February 3, 1876. The following were the first officers elected: N. G., George Stivers; V. G., E. R. Sealls; treasurer, L. K. Rose; recording secretary, J. W. Jamison; per. secretary, G. H. Mason. The lodge has flourished during its lifetime, though in later years, the society has become considerably weakened. There are now less than twenty members with the following officers: N. G., Ray Whitmore; V. G., R. D. Gordon; secretary, J. McCormick; treasurer, Jas. Snoddy.

The Olin Temperance League. The basis of this organization was the "Murphy Pledge," and was organized for the promotion of temperance in the '70s. Semi-monthly meetings were held in the Methodist church, the exercises consisting of discussions, essays, debates, declamations, readings and music. This society became a "has been" several years ago.

Olin Lodge, No. 90, A. O. U. W. This society was organized January, 17, 1877, with the following first officers and charter members: master, H. Rummel; G. F., E. R. Sealls; O., W. A. Seeley; receiver, A. Gearhart; F. James Dayton; recorder, S. L. Easterly; guide, J. W. Jamison; P. M. W., J. C. Williams; I. W., A. E. Carpenter; O. W., A. Barker; J. A. White, G. W. Miller, Daniel Starry, James Slife, H. Benfield, P. H. Driscoll, T. B. Everett, Edward White, W. F. Duncan, J. H. Miller, A. Glick. This order met the fate of its kindred societies in Jones county, and is no longer an organized society. The society disbanded a number of years ago.

Rebecca Lodge, Easter Lily No. 102, was organized April 10, 1900, with the following first officers and charter members: N. G., Jennie Johnson; V. G., Hattie Freeman; secretary, Martha Blahney; treasurer, Lizzie Brock; Gertrude Moreland, Kate Snoddy, Fred Lawson, L. K. Rose, Almira Rose. The present officers of the lodge are: N. G., Mrs. R. D. Gordon; V. G., Mrs. James Snoddy; secretary, R. D. Gordon; treasurer, Mrs. Francis Curttright. The lodge is not very large in numbers.

Mystic Workers, Olin Lodge No. 869. This order was organized March 20, 1908, with the following first officers and charter members: P., O. W. Belknap; M., Miles F. Mills; physician, W. B. Brock; secretary, Geo. C. Lane; B., Geo. L. Dripps; M., C. H. Freeman; W., Alva Winchip; S., Henry Cave; S., Zella Lane; Joseph H. McRoberts, George L. Curttright, Perry Murfield, C. L. Cozart, Miles A. Glick, Homer E. Davidson, Frank E. Knight, Clarence A. Miller, Jesse Cozart, George O. McDonald, Adney A. Coleman, Harry E. Curttright, Fannie E. Mershon, Carl E. Mershon, Curtis Lucas, G. B. Miller, John Trezona, William M. Walton, M. H. Cave, Dollie A. Mitchell, Minnie A. Hart, Lulu E. Curttright, Lila B. Winchip, Emma F. Hayner, Edson E. Horr, E. B. Hart, Anna E. Cave, Sussanna Horr, Ada L. Anderson. The present membership is thirty-eight. The present officers: P., Ada Anderson; M., Nettie M. Miller; secretary, Geo. C. Lane; M. Lulu E. Curttright; B., Minnie A. Hart; W., Grover E. Miller; S., William Walton; G., Dollie A. Mitchell.

Meridian Lodge, No. 245, Knights of Pythias. This flourishing organization began its existence in Olin in December 1889, with the following officers:

P. C., E. E. Snyder; C. C., A. J. Burke; K. of R. and S., D. Bittner; M. at A., F. W. Miller. The lodge now numbers sixty-eight members, and meets regularly in its well furnished hall over the store of Flaherty & Glick. The present officers are: C. C., A. A. Cole; V. C., O. W. Belknap; Pre., Geo. Starry; M. of W., E. E. Seeger; K. of R. and S., W. J. Renie; M. of F., A. G. Winship; M. of E. Theo Clothier; M. at A., H. H. Freeman; I. G., James Kramer; O. G., S. W. Flaherty.

Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, Olin Co., No. 9. This high order was organized in Olin October 13, 1906, with the following officers: captain, M. F. Miles; first lieutenant, Carl E. Mershon; second lieutenant, C. H. Green; rec. S. W. Flaharty; treasurer, G. E. Switzer; G., A. H. Lane. There are twenty-five members of this lodge at the present time with the following officers: captain, A. A. Cole; first lieutenant, M. F. Miles; second lieutenant. C. H. Green; rec. O. W. Belknap; treasurer, S. W. Flaharty; guard, H. H. Freeman; sentinel, W. J. Renie.

Big Wood Camp No. 526, Modern Woodmen of America. This prosperous camp was instituted March 2, 1888. The early records of this camp are not available, but from the memory of some of the members we learn that the first consul was B. H. Miller, the first clerk was E. E. Snyder and the first escort was A. A. Cole. The lodge is now a formidable one with one hundred and five strong and sturdy woodmen. The camp meets regularly in the old Masonic hall over Belknap's restaurant. The woodmen who preside in an official capacity at present are: C., A. A. Cole; V. C., W. W. Switzer; banker, R. L. McAlister; clerk, George B. Macomber; escort, E. A. Simmons; watchman, Lee Horr; sentry, James Snoddy.

Hiawatha Chapter No. 394, Order Eastern Star. Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart of Cedar Rapids, D. G. M. and G. C. of the Order of Eastern Star of Iowa, instituted this chapter at Olin June 8, 1905, the charter being presented and the officers installed on November second of the same year. The charter members of this order were: Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rummel, Dr. and Mrs W. B. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Blahney, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Rummel, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Huber, Mrs. H. W. Flenniken, Mrs. Ida Lamb Austin, Mrs. Jennie Johnson, Mrs. Elsie Scott, Miss Maud Streeter, Miss Bertha Streeter, Miss Leona Cronkhite. The first officers: W. M., Mrs. Percy Lamb; W. P., D. E. Rummel; A. M., Mrs. Zada Carpenter; secretary, Carolyn Rummel; treasurer, Harriet Rummel; C., Blanche Halsey; A. C., Elsie Scott; chapter, Jennie Johnson; Adah, Leona Cronkhite; Ruth, Ida Austin; Esther Elizabeth Brock; Martha, Minnie Flenniken; Electa, Martha Blahney; Warder, Louise Huber; M., Bertha Streeter; Organist, Maud Streeter. Mrs. Elizabeth Brock was the first delegate to Grand Chapter at Mason City, 1906. The order is in a flourishing condition, and in conjunction with their brother order, the Masons, the Star has enjoyed a number of extensive social functions in the pleasant parlors of the order. There are sixty members at the present time with the following officers: W. M., Mrs. Minnie Flenniken; W. P., Roy Moreland; A. M., Mrs. Amy Easterly; secretary, H. W. Flenniken; treasurer, H. E. Carter; C., Edna Moreland; A. C., Pearl Gardner; chapter, Phoebe Gardner; Adah, Marjorie

White; Ruth, Elizabeth Brock; Esther, Elsie Hutton; Martha. Ina Freeman; Electa, Pearl Swanson; Warder, Alta Packer; S., H. B. Gardner; M., Alpha Miles; Organist, Ethyl Blahney. Mrs. H. W. Flenniken was delegate to Grand Chapter at Sioux City, 1907.

Hyacinth Temple No. 72, Pythian Sisters. This temple was instituted at Olin on February 17, 1896, by Mrs. Hattie Peterson of Manchester assisted by Miss Toogood of the same place. The officers and charter members were: P. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Brock; M. E. C., Mrs. Nancy Clothier; E. S., Mrs. Ella Fortney; E. J., Mrs. Saline Clothier; M., Mrs. Virginia Green; M. R. C., Mrs. Mary Curtis; M. F., Mrs. Minnie Clothier; P. T., Mrs. Minnie Glick; G. O. T., Mrs. Annie Glick; Challengers: Mrs. Olive Easterly, Mrs. Myrtle Miller; Trustees: Mrs. Amanda Flaharty, Mrs. Allice Fulton, Mrs. Ella Shipton; Theodore Clothier, G. W. Huber, U. G. Easterly, E. E. Clothier, E. N. Fortney, W. E. Green, J. B. Curtis, C. P. Rummel, Frank Doland, Mrs. Della Doland, W. E. Sealls, Emery Southwick, Harry Fortney, W. B. Brock, S. W. Flaharty, T. J. Holmes, W. P. Glick. Mrs. Elizabeth Brock was the representative to Grand Temple at Oskaloosa the following August after organization. Since organization, Hyacinth Temple has lost five members by death; namely: Sisters Nancy Clothier, Olive Easterly and Lula Lane, and Brothers W. E. Green and John Clothier. The Temple is in a flourishing condition at present with the following officers in charge; P. C., Mrs. Etta Walton, M. E. C., Mrs. Minnie Glick; E. S., Mrs. Sarah Renie; E. J., Mrs. Byrdie Detrick; M., Mrs. Susan High, M. R. C., Mrs. Amanda Flaharty; M. F., Mrs. Jane Belknap; P. T., Mrs. Serena Jacoby; G. O. T., Mrs. Mary Green. Trustees: Mrs. Etta Walton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, Mrs. Lula Fortney; Challengers: Mrs. Dora Switzer, Mrs. Belle Mershon; Captain Degree Staff, George Switzer; Representative Grand Temple at Sioux City, August, 1909, Mrs. Amanda Flaharty.

Royal Neighbors of America. There are a number of members of this fraternal insurance order in Olin and the surrounding territory, but there is no organized society at the present time.

BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909.

The town of Olin is well supplied with business houses to meet the general demand for provisions and the ordinary and many of the extraordinary necessities of life, as well as to meet the demand for a market for home produce. We present herewith the list of business men of Olin in June, 1909.

General Merchants: Lamb & Son (K. T. Lamb and Roscoe Lamb), N. S. Mershons Sons (C. E. Mershon and N. A. Mershon), Flaharty & Glick (S. W. Flaharty and J. A. Glick), R. D. Gordon, D. Bittner (also postmaster), G. M. Wolf & Son (Percy Wolf).

Hardware: C. L. Fulton, hardware and agricultural implements; Gilbert Blahney, groceries and hardware.

Furniture and undertaking: W. H. Crain.

Harness: E. B. Lawson, W. F. Rohn (G. F. Paine, manager).

Restaurants: O. W. Belknap, L. H. Peck, Louis Westphal.

Millinery: Mrs. J. C. Price, Ida Kent.

Blacksmiths: W. E. Bell, L. B. Plummer, D. E. Curttright.

Carpenters: Charles Southwick, H. H. Freeman, Albert Green, Henry Hotz, W. H. McDonald.

Painters: George Starry, D. J., J. L. and Harry Curttright, H. M. Clothier, C. M. Miles.

Stock Buyers: Jurgenson & Son (Hans Jurgenson and Fred Curttright), John Coppes, Wilber Starry.

Drays: W. E. Soltz, J. R. Schnepp.

Cement Worker: J. T. Mershon.

Station Agent: H. E. Carter.

Masons: James Snoddy, H. E. Miller.

Livery and Feed Stable: G. L. Dripps.

Physicians: W. B. Brock, F. W. Port, J. A. White.

Attorney: A. A. Cole.

Drugs and Stationery: George B. Macomber, Paul Burch.

Meat Market: Scott & Easterly (Payson Scott and Frank Easterly).

Barbers: P. W. Mitchell, C. H. Freeman.

Banks: Citizens Bank and First National Bank.

Olin Recorder: A. A. Cole, Editor and Publisher.

Insurance: F. W. Miller, Agent.

Pool and Billiards: G. C. Lane.

Telephone: W. J. Lyon, central operator and lineman.

Hotel Potter: Mrs. Mary Potter, owner and proprietor.

Lumber, etc.: Olin Lumber Co., (Hans and Fred Jurgenson and W. D. Hart).

Dentist: F. E. Truax.

Ice Dealer: F. E. Knight.

Jeweler and Photographer: O. A. Dayton.

THE VILLAGE OF MORLEY.

Morley is one of the thrifty and enterprising villages of the county. It is located on the western boundary of Rome township, and two miles from the northern boundary. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the village.

The beginning of the village dates from about 1873, when the railroad began running its trains over the new made road. The village was called Viroqua, but in 1886, this name was changed to Morley.

The village transacts quite a volume of business annually. During the year 1908, nearly one hundred and fifty carloads of stock and freight were handled at the depot, the freight receipts being about seven thousand dollars. During the first six months of 1909, the receipts for freight shipped out amounted to two thousand, one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifteen cents; and the freight receipts for freight received amounted to two thousand, and three dollars and seventy-six cents, making the total receipts for freight alone for this period, the sum of four thousand, one hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-one cents, besides the receipts for ticket sales.

The first merchants in Morley were Graham & Young who kept a general store where Cliff Miller's store is now located. Henry Rohrback was the first grain dealer, and he also was one of the first merchants. The first residence was built by Henry Rohrback, this building is now occupied by Andy Stingley. The building when erected was located across the street from its present location. William Seegar was the first blacksmith.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster was Henry Rohrback, April, 1873. Following Mr. Rohrback came F. D. Carbee, January, 1882; N. S. Mershon, July, 1882; William Seegar, November, 1882; C. E. Robison, November, 1902; George Peet, July, 1903; and the present incumbent, Bert Stingley, March 14, 1905.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

There is but one church building in the village of Morley at the present time, though we are informed that provision is being made for the erection of a second building within a short time. The Methodist Episcopal church is located on the western boundary of the village. This building was erected in the year 1896, at a cost of approximately one thousand, five hundred dollars. The class, however, was organized several years previous to this date, the services being held in the Lutheran church building which is now used for a Woodman hall. The class moved here in 1889. John Tallman and wife and H. P. Farnum and wife were among the first members of the class.

The Lutheran church building was formerly located north of town, but later was moved into town and repaired. The Lutheran society no longer exists. The M. E. church building was started during the pastorate of Rev. P. S. Slocum, then a student, but now the president of the Epworth Seminary. The building was not finished however during the pastorate of Mr. Slocum. Mr. Slocum was followed by Rev. Gruell who remained but a short time. The next pastor was Rev. Carl Anderson and under his pastorate the building was completed. Following Mr. Anderson, the society had as its pastor, Rev. Deniston, J. S. Westphal, H. E. Wilcox, T. P. Potter, Joseph Garnett, Clyde Putnam, Rev. Hiller, Vernon Mangan, and the present pastor, W. M. Baker.

The present officers of the church are: Trustees: H. P. Farnum, John Wurzbacher, F. B. Shoemaker, H. H. Glackin, David Boots; Stewards: H. P. Farnum, Sylvia Boots; Class Leader, H. P. Farnum; Sunday school superintendent, John Wurzbacher; Organist, Mrs. Mabel Hunter, with Miss Leda Wurzbacher the faithful assistant.

THE SCHOOL.

Morley does not have a public school within her borders as yet. The children of the village have been obliged to walk a mile or more to school for these many years. An effort has been made several times to have a school erected in the village, but the supporters of this movement have been out numbered by

those opposed to the plan. During the spring of 1909, Henry Seegar, John Wurzbacher and others began the agitation again, the proposition being submitted to the voters, with the result that the proposition was sustained by a comfortable majority. The new school building will be erected during the fall of 1909, and will be located north of the present location of Woodman hall.

MORLEY MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Everybody says "hello" in Morley, and the telephone central is one of the popular places in town. In the year 1899, the Merrit line was built to Olin. In the spring of 1901, the Forest hill line was built from Morley to Anamosa. In the fall of the same year the Morley and Northwestern line was in use. New lines were built until now there are thirteen independent lines running in to the Morley switchboard. In all about two hundred phones connect with central. H. P. Farnum is president, and John Wurzbacher is secretary and treasurer of the Central Organization called the Morley Mutual Telephone Company. John Aynsley is the central operator.

SOCIETIES.

Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 4134. This popular insurance order was organized August 13, 1896, with the following officers and charter members: C., A. O. Sunday; adv., A. B. Young; clerk, S. J. Smith; banker, S. B. Bixler; escort, J. R. Bickerstaff; watchman, H. E. Stover; sentry, O. M. Norton; managers: A. E. Duncan, F. F. Norton and Lee McAlister; delegate, E. E. Sawyer; Fred Norton, W. W. Bixler, J. B. Decious, J. W. Fairchild, F. W. Stange and D. E. Williams. The Woodmen own their own hall on the east side of the village, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition. There are thirty-two members at present with the following officers: C., John Wurzbacher; adv., Dell Miller; banker, E. V. Miller; clerk, J. R. Bickerstakk; escort, Frank Reside; W., John Decious; S. Harve Northy; managers: Bert Stingley, Dan Jossman and Harve Northy.

Ollie Camp No. 2650, Royal Neighbors of America. This order began its existence August 9, 1901, with the following officers and charter members: O., Addie Smith; V. O., Olive Farnum; recorder, Katie Sunday, treasurer, Jennie Bickerstakk; Lydia Decious, Hilah Jossman, Olive McAlister, Mary Russel, Rhoena Gunn, Ida Sherrill, Julia Wurzbacher. The present officers are O., Addie Smith; V. O., Ollie Farnum Byerly; recorder, Jennie Bickerstaff; treasurer, Julia Wurzbacher.

BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909.

Bert Stingley, groceries, general merchandise, also postmaster; Dell Miller, implements, hardware and merchandise; Cliff Miller, groceries and restaurant; E. V. Miller, lumber and coal; C. W. Murfield, stock buyer; Henry Seegar, depot agent. The Merchants Carnival in 1908, was one of the events of magnitude in the history of the village.

OFFICIAL ROSTER—ROME TOWNSHIP.

In common with several other townships in the county, the early records of the township are missing. Consequently we are unable to present the roster of officials prior to 1889.

1889—Trustees: George Stivers, H. L. Smith, S. W. Flaharty; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1890—Trustees: H. L. Smith, S. W. Flaharty, Geo. Stivers; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1891—Trustees: George Stivers, J. F. Fisher, H. L. Smith; clerk, D. Bittner; road supervisors: George W. Gilmore, B. F. Stout, Jay Sherman, Adam Kramer, A. T. Wilkins, J. M. Rummel.

1892—Trustees: H. L. Smith, J. F. Fisher, D. E. Rummel; clerk, D. Bittner; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1893—Trustees: J. F. Fisher, D. E. Rummel, H. L. Smith; clerk, E. R. Seals; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1894—Trustees: Jo. Whitmore, H. L. Smith, D. E. Rummel; clerk, E. R. Seals; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1895—Trustees: D. E. Rummel, Joe. Whitmore, H. L. Smith; clerk, E. R. Seals; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1896—Trustees: H. L. Smith, D. E. Rummel, Jo Whitmore; clerk, E. R. Seals; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1897—Trustees: D. C. Easterly, H. L. Smith, D. E. Rummel; clerk, D. Bittner.

1898—Trustees: D. E. Rummel, H. L. Smith, D. C. Easterly; clerk, D. Bittner.

1899—Trustees: H. L. Smith, D. E. Rummel, D. C. Easterly; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1900—Trustees: D. C. Easterly, D. E. Rummel, H. L. Smith; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1901—Trustees: W. H. Crain, D. C. Easterly, H. L. Smith; clerk, D. E. Rummel; assessor, Howard Miller.

1902—Trustees: W. H. Crain, H. L. Smith, D. C. Easterly; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1903—Trustees: D. C. Easterly, W. H. Crain, H. L. Smith; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1904—Trustees: J. L. Streeter, D. C. Easterly, H. L. Smith; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1905—Trustees: J. L. Streeter, B. F. Stout, D. C. Easterly; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1906—Trustees: B. F. Stout, D. C. Easterly, J. L. Streeter; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1907—Trustees: William Tallman, B. F. Stout, Luther Pike; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1908—Trustees: Cyrus Lamb, William White, J. L. Pike; clerk, S. W. Flaherty; assessor, John Moreland.

1909.—Trustees: J. L. Pike, Cyrus Lamb, W. S. Weeks; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

SCOTCH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

(The editor is indebted to S. J. Rice for valuable contributions of material for this township history.)

The name of Scotch Grove carries with it a feeling of genuine hospitality, patriotic devotion, simplicity of life, as well as firmness and force of character. Its name was derived from the nativity of its first inhabitants, and if ever any township in the county has had its entire history moulded by the characteristics of its earliest settlers, and has inherited a good name, symbolical of truth and character, this township must be that one. The inhabitants are a church-going, law-abiding, patriotic, hospitable, home-loving, prosperous people.

In writing the early history of Scotch Grove township, it is well to remember its historical and political setting, for in the beginning of its history, in its social and political relations, it included the western part of what is now Clay township as well as the eastern part of Wayne township. Scotch Grove was included in the Farm Creek election precinct in the civil partition of the county in 1840.

THE PROMISED LAND EXPLORED.

On September 21, 1832, the United States government made a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, by which the government acquired the right to a strip of land on the west side of the Mississippi River, fifty miles wide and which included Jones county. This was opened to settlers on June 1, 1833. It was two years after this date, in the year 1835, that Alexander McClain came to Dubuque from the Scotch settlement on the Red River of the North, where the city of Winnipeg now stands. On seeing the vast opportunity of this Maquoketa country, this pioneer who had spied out the "promised land," carried back so favorable an account to his Scotch friends that in 1837, John Sutherland, with his ten sons and two daughters, Alexander Sutherland, David McKoi, Joseph Brimner and Alexander McClain, with their families came to what is now known as Scotch Grove. The journey was made, in its entire length of about one thousand miles, in two wheeled carts constructed without an ounce of iron, and which while on the journey, frequently announced the fact that they were in motion by ear piercing shrieks from the wooden axles. These carts were drawn by a bullock or cow hitched between the shafts and fastened with raw-hide buffalo thongs.

SURVIVORS OF THE FIRST PIONEERS.

The only persons now living of this first band of pioneers who came with the company, are George Sutherland, then sixteen years old, and his sister, Mrs. Catherine Moses, children of John Sutherland, the former yet living in Scotch Grove and the latter at Center Junction.

OTHER PIONEERS.

In 1838, Donald and Ebenezer Sutherland and Donald Sinclair came. And in 1840, they were followed by Donald and John Livingston, and David Esson.

The hardships of such a journey overland through practically an unbroken and unsettled country and wilderness, were such as makes heroes and heroines of those who braved them. When the latter party reached the headwaters of the Mississippi, Mrs. Donald Livingston was too sick to stand the jolting of the springless carts. A raft was rudely constructed with limited shelter, and upon this the sick woman was placed in charge of her son about eighteen years old, and the raft and its occupants started down the river. The other members of the party continued their journey southward driving their cattle and carts. As they had to travel some miles back from the river, they could not keep track of the progress of the raft and its occupants. When they got down to St. Paul, which was then a small village, Paul Catherine, afterward Mrs. J. E. Holmes, and her sister, Margaret watched for a week from the bank of the river for the raft, not knowing whether it had passed or would ever come. On several occasions, Indian bands would shoot one or more of their cattle, which they could ill spare, but they dare not make any resistance.

Besides these people, there were James Livingston, Alexander Rose, Angus Matthieson who settled in the upper grove, near where Hopkinton is now located, while the McIntyres, and Campbells, James Matthieson and possibly others stopped on the east side of the Mississippi about opposite where Bellevue now stands.

The older people had emigrated from Caithness and Sutherlandshire in the north of Scotland under the patronage of Lord Selkirk to Manitoba, where the city of Winnipeg now is. In the struggles between the Hudson Bay and the Northwestern Fur Company, the settlers on the Red River found themselves like the wheat between the mill stones, severely handled from both sides. They had been promised the services of a Presbyterian minister by Lord Selkirk. This promise he was either unable or unwilling to fulfill, possibly owing to the opposition of the Episcopal chaplain at the fort. Hence it was, that when Alexander McClain brought back a favorable report of the Maquoketa country beyond Dubuque, these Scotch people were ready to withdraw from the Red River country and make the long journey southward into the new and unbroken wilderness, and seek their fortunes anew.

When these early pioneers with their Celtic characteristics of resourcefulness and the ability to do without that makes the race naturally pioneers, had finally reached their destination, the land has not been surveyed, and hence each one settled where they chose. The three brothers Donald, Ebenezer and Alexander Sutherland settled about a mile north of where the Presbyterian church now lifts its spire heavenward. John Sutherland and his ten boys and two girls located about the same distance east and north. All of them built their first log cabin within the shelter of the forest primeval. Game was plentiful and was depended on for meat. George Sutherland, whose memory of the early experiences reads like a novel, tells of their having sixteen deer hanging in their log smoke house at one time.

For the first few years, the nearest place where wheat or corn could be ground was at Catfish Creek, near Dubuque, thirty miles away, where Charles P. Hutton and sons had built a small gristmill, rather a primitive affair.

THE FIRST DEATH.

The first death in the new settlement was Christie Sutherland, the young daughter of John Sutherland. She was buried about 1837, on the top of the ridge of land afterward owned by Hazen Clark. John Sutherland expected to enter this land, and in fact began the erection of a log house, but David Brimner succeeded in entering the land first. The Sutherlands were required to remove the body of the girl which they did, reinterring it about half way between where John Fagan and Henry Carson now live. When the coffin was being raised, the box seemed unusually heavy, and upon investigation it was found that the body had become petrified with no visible change in its appearance.

The death of Mrs. Isabel Sutherland, the mother of Donald, Alexander and Ebenezer Sutherland and Mrs. McIntyre, occurred in 1839.

Donald Livingston took up land in the southwest part of the township adjoining the quarter section that had been selected for a county seat under the congressional grant, and where the town of Edinburg began its struggle for existence. Eben Sutherland also settled in this locality and built the log cabin which was the first courthouse, and was allowed the sum of one hundred and forty dollars. The county commissioners met at the house of Donald Sutherland for the transaction of their business, as we find he was allowed six dollars for the use of a room for that purpose.

About two years after Donald Livingston's arrival, the son who had accompanied his mother down the Mississippi on a raft, died, and was the first burial in the cemetery at Edinburg. Others of the Scotch who died were laid to rest in this cemetery until about the year 1852. After that date, the burials seem to have been made in the cemetery north of the Presbyterian church, and which is now the principal burying ground in the township.

OTHER IMMIGRANTS.

While the Highland Scotch were the first to settle in Scotch Grove, yet it was not long till the immigrants from Ohio and Pennsylvania began to arrive. In 1840, Otho Dawson entered the east eighty of the northwest quarter of section 15. In 1843, M. H. Hutton settled on the west eighty of the same quarter. In 1845, Lewis Dreibilbis, whose wife was Mary McIntyre one of the Highland Scotch, settled on what is now the Adam Sutherland estate farm. James Hutton, a son of Charles P. Hutton, who was one of the first county commissioners, settled on the eighty just west of Middleton Hutton in 1855. This is now owned by his grandson, J. W. Hutton. From 1850, the township filled up rapidly. The several families of Clark's, the Espy's, McKean's, Glenn's, Gibson's, Overley's, Applegate's, Dawson's, Lovejoy's and other families came in the days of the pioneer. In 1860, the population numbered seven hundred and ninety-six.

THE MILLS.

In 1858, the Applegates who had come a year or so previously, built the gristmill now known as Eby's Mill on the Maquoketa River. Quite a business

was done at this mill. Wheat was bought and ground, the flour was barrelled and hauled away to market. Later the firm of Applegate & Corbett operated the mill. In a few years, a sawmill was added. In 1875, Samuel Eby purchased the property, and ever since the plant has been known as Eby's Mill. Mr. Eby's son, Joseph Eby now runs the saw and gristmill and is ready to do work of any kind in his line on short notice.

As hereinbefore stated, the nearest mill where corn or wheat could be ground, was at Catfish Mill, owned by Charles P. Hutton, some twelve miles this side of Dubuque. About 1846, a saw and grist mill was built at Canton by John J. Tomlinson. This was a convenient place to have grinding done, and it was also a commercial center. Esau M. Franks, later the founder of Onslow, kept a store in Canton and took in wheat in trade and also bought for cash, usually paying forty or fifty cents a bushel. The settlers brought in their wheat and took home groceries. Mr. Franks had the wheat ground at the mill, put the flour in barrels and hauled it to Dubuque, where it was sold, the teams bringing back goods and supplies for the store.

The next gristmill was that of Jacob Bodenhofer's on Mineral Creek, at the lower end of the prairie. By 1875, the growing of wheat had about ceased and the flour used was mostly shipped in as it is now, in quarter barrel sacks. For several years after this, Samuel Eby shipped in wheat from points further west and ground the flour at his mill, supplying the surrounding towns for several years.

The first local sawmill was a water power built by Dale about 1847 or 1848, above the ford on the Maquoketa River, now known as Dale's Ford. Our informant has no recollection of Mr. Dale himself and first remembers the mill as run by David Kenison, and he thinks a brother in 1852 or 1853. Also that a local Methodist preacher by the name of Frank Amos ran it awhile. Amos afterward enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant October 13, 1862. From 1861 to 1865, Matt Sackett lived at the ford and ran the mill. In the June freshet of 1865, the river rose seventeen feet within a few hours, and the dam and mill were swept away, and was never rebuilt.

J. P. Tibbits had a sawmill about 1860 about five miles above Dale's Mill. But this mill was washed away in the famous rain of July 4, 1876. This mill stood on the premises now owned by Samuel Fluckiger.

All the early sawmills were of the Mulay or Jigg saw type, and were only larger, stronger and thicker than the whip-saw and cut only on the down stroke. A thousand feet of lumber being a good day's work. With the invention of the rotary or circular saw driven by steam, it became possible to make boards in sufficient quantities to be used for fencing. About 1858, J. H. Fuller and brothers brought in a steam mill and located it in the north east part of the township on a tract of land known as the Fuller Bottoms, later owned by Robert Clark, D. O. Sinclair and Pat Fagan. An immense amount of lumber, especially fencing boards, was sawed at this mill. With the drift of settlement toward the prairie, the need of such fencing material came to be a necessity. During this demand for fencing, the price of timberland advanced so that land which had been entered from the government for seventy-five cents

an acre, in the later '60s sold for as high as thirty to forty dollars an acre. With the advent of barbed wire for fencing, the demand for fence lumber practically ceased, and the price of timber land dropped from thirty to forty dollars an acre to as low as twelve to fifteen dollars per acre, though the heavy original timber had been removed. The first wire fence was built by John E. Holmes and was built by boring holes through the posts, and stringing large smooth wire through the holes, and then applying barbs to the wire with a pair of barbing tongs or pincers.

Norton had a sawmill during the war just west of the Sand Hill Macadam road on land now owned by J. W. Hutton. D. W. Sutherland also had a steam sawmill at the same place a few years later. This outfit was sold to John Gibson at Monticello and used to run his brick and tile factory.

SCOTCH GROVE WATER SUPPLY.

While this township may be said to flow with milk and produces a considerable quantity of honey, yet it is not a land of rippling brooks or bubbling springs. There is only one real spring in the township, and that one being the McCoy spring on the premises now owned by Henry Ahrnkén.

In the early days of settlement, water was easily procured by digging from six to ten feet in almost any draw. It was seldom that these wells were walled up, as it was easier to dig another well, if the old one filled in, than to wall it up. As the land was broken up for cultivation, the soil dried out and the water level sunk until it was very common for a dug and walled well to be from thirty to forty feet in depth. The river and the creeks were depended on to water the stock that had the free range of the timber land, and the unoccupied prairie until the passage of the herd law in the '80s.

The year 1873 was dry, and the year following, even more so, the rain fall for four months after the snow melted in the spring, being but little over six inches. The shallow wells soon went dry. The sloughs became solid. In fact the only place where water in any quantity could be obtained was at the river or McCoy's spring. Hundreds of cattle were watered there every day, and the farmers brought barrels and cans to take home water for home use. Deep wells were then bored and drilled, and within ten years nearly all the farms were provided with some kind of a deep well and wind-mill. In the work of drilling, James Forsythe was a pioneer, and this same man is yet engaged in this same occupation. His work has given universal satisfaction. His home is yet at Onslow.

JOHN E. LOVEJOY.

It might not be improper and out of place to mention the name of John E. Lovejoy as one of the important characters of the pioneer life of this township. He was a brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, the noted abolitionist who was murdered by a mob at Alton, Illinois, in 1837. John E. Lovejoy was learning the printer's trade in this office at the time of the death of his brother. He was born at Albion, Maine, in 1817. In 1839, he came to Clay township, and in 1841, he settled in Scotch Grove township, where he married a daughter of

Donald Livingston, the well known Highland Scotch pioneer. In 1850, we find him living on the Donald Sutherland farm, managing it for Mrs. Sutherland, who was his wife's sister, while Mr. Sutherland went to California in search of gold. About the year following, he bought the east eighty acres of what is now the M. M. Sinclair farm, and he was appointed postmaster of the Scotch Grove postoffice. In August, 1850, he assisted *The Anamosa Eureka* in its early organization.

In 1861, Mr. Lovejoy was appointed United States consul to Peru, which position he filled for nearly four years. Upon his appointment to this position, Robert Espy, Sr., was appointed postmaster and the office kept on his premises where G. J. Hughes now lives. When the railroad was built, Mr. Lovejoy became the first station agent, and he was soon transferred to Center Junction, where he died June 5, 1889, and his body laid to rest in the Presbyterian cemetery at Scotch Grove. He was a man of influence and ability, of strong convictions and a fluent pen.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first school of which any record has been found, was held for a short time in a small log building on the E. Sutherland farm, near the creek by a man named Loper. During the year that Rev. F. A. Pratt preached for the church in 1849-1850, Mrs. Pratt taught school in a room of the house of E. Sutherland. Both of these schools were select schools. About this time a log school was built at the center of section 15, on land that had been entered by Otho Dawson in 1840. The first teacher in this school was a Mr. Chandler.

In 1853 and 1854, we find M. O. Felton instructing the young hopeful citizens in the rudiments of education, and we believe he was the first teacher to be paid for his services out of public money in the township. Mr. Felton taught three months in the log schoolhouse mentioned, and then because of the numerous scholars and the limited room, the remaining two months school was held in the Presbyterian church, which stood on the ground now used for the cemetery. Mr. Felton is now living at Center Junction, ripe in years, rich in friends and a splendid citizen. The school directors were: William Overly, J. C. Overly and Lucian Fitch. There were sixty scholars enrolled at this time, and Mr. Felton received the sum of sixteen dollars a month and "boarded around." In 1856 or 1857, Ben Gaut and his wife taught a select school in this same church building.

School number five, or Center School was built in 1860. Newell Austin was the carpenter who performed the mechanical work in its erection; John D. Sullivan, of Cascade, hauled the lining lumber from Monticello in five loads; the first teacher was George Hill.

At the same time Adam Sutherland taught school in the Yellow school, north of Johnsontown, and a Mr. Johnson taught in number eight, the same winter.

Spelling schools were the rage in those days, and if the young people, as well as the older population did not learn to spell, it was not due to the lack of practice and opportunity to learn. And it must be frankly acknowledged that the scholars of that day were superior spellers.

In 1868, the school population of the township numbered about two hundred an sixty. Number one at Fuller's Mill, had nineteen, J. H. Fuller, teacher; number three or Rocky Ridge, with C. L. Overly teacher, had twenty-five; number four or the Slough school, with C. B. McKean teacher, had forty; Miss Anna Apthorp at number five had forty-five; Miss Norcross at number six, the Yellow school, had thirty-four; Miss Lydia Clark taught thirty-six pupils at number seven; Emanuel Beckwith struggled with thirty-six pupils at number eight; Miss Mary Jane Carey at number nine, had twenty-three scholars.

SCOTCH GROVE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The people of Scotch Grove have a reputation for patriotism and loyal citizenship second to none in Jones county. The war records show that this township had no drafted men in the Civil War, and in fact the township already had more men in the volunteer service than was their quota. At the first call of President Lincoln, men sprung up from all sides ready to sacrifice their lives, if necessary to preserve the Union. As an instance of the patriotic devotion of the people, it is reported that just after the battle of Bull Run, a war meeting was held in what is now known as Nick Holtz's grove when a number of the boys urged David Magee to organize a company to go to the front. After conferring with his wife who told him to do whatever he thought was his duty, he picked up the flag, stepped into the road and said: "All who are willing to enlist follow me," and thirty of the brave sons of Scotch Grove followed him, and formed the start of Company D, Ninth Iowa, David Magee being commissioned first lieutenant. One of this company was John Sutherland (nicknamed Paradise Sutherland, from his happy disposition), who was promoted to first lieutenant, March 15, 1863; another was Francis C. McKean, who enlisted as first sergeant, and was promoted second lieutenant, July 9, 1862, and commissioned captain, February 15, 1863. Seven others later enlisted in this company D, in all thirty-seven men.

This Company D was the second company to go to the front from Jones county. Those who have read of the battles of Pea Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Vicksburg and Sherman's March to the Sea, in which the gallant Ninth saw valiant service, know that this company had abundant opportunity to experience what real, cold, bloody war meant. The killed and wounded of this company are named below.

Scotch Grove also furnished forty-two men for Company H, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry. One of these was First Lieutenant Franklin Amos, who had been a Methodist minister. This regiment was mustered in at Davenport, October 13, 1862, and saw about the same service as the Fourteenth. The Soldiers' Monument dedicated at Monticello, May 31, 1909, the gift of Major S. S. Farwell, was erected especially in memory of the boys of this company.

With the call for one hundred day men, the need seemed so imperative that the president of Lenox College at Hopkinton, Rev. James W. McKean, organized a company from the students, all enlisting except one who was too young and of the nineteen from Jones county in this company, Scotch Grove furnished twelve men. The president, Rev. James W. McKean, was commissioned captain,

when the regiment, the Fourty-fourth, was mustered into service at Davenport, June 1, 1864. This Forty-fourth did garrison duty mostly.

Scotch Grove had men in other companies and regiments. Provost Marshal Hall's record shows that at the time of the president's call for five hundred thousand men, that Scotch Grove already had one hundred and three men in service, twenty more than her quota up to that time. Five more enlisted making her enlistment one hundred and eight.

AN ENLISTMENT INCIDENT.

As an incident that shows the feeling in regard to the Rebellion, it is stated that when a young man went to Rev. McKean to purchase a horse for service in the Cavalry, Mr. McKean said he had no horse to sell, but if the horse was needed for the war, he would give him the horse. And Rev. McKean was ready to give not only a horse, but encouraged his sons to enlist, which three of them did, Captain Frank, Rev. James W. and C. B. or Beatty. The senior Rev. McKean had himself served in the War of 1812. It is also related of him that when a rebel flag was hung out at a farm house in the neighborhood to indicate the owner's opinions, the old veteran took immediate opportunity to inform Mr. Farmer that if the rebel flag continued to hang, there would be a man hanging with it. The flag disappeared.

The Highland Scotch were not behind in the matter of enlistments. Four of John Sutherland's sons, John J., Morrison, William and Adam; two of the Dreibilbis boys, John A. and Jacob; two of the three sons of Alexander Sutherland, Donald and John, being included.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS WHO ENLISTED FROM SCOTCH GROVE.

The following are the names of the soldiers who enlisted in the War of the Rebellion from Scotch Grove: John Sutherland, William W. Sutherland, Adam Sutherland, Morrison Sutherland, Donald Sutherland, D. W. Sutherland, Gust Dreibilbis, Jacob Dreibilbis, C. W. Hawley, Philander Hutton, Harvey Johnson, William Johnson, Daniel McBeth, David Cook, A. Cook, John Cross, John Ingram, Arson Holmes, John R. Callahan, James Miller, Richard Applegate, William Black, William Clark, Lewis Clark, Albert Clark, M. A. Watson, Thomas W. Sweesy, Matthias Sweesy, Captain David F. Magee, F. M. Magee, John C. Magee, David A. Perrine, J. Hunter, Samuel Nelson, William Nelson, Robert D. Nelson, Mervin Nelson, M. J. Nelson, S. J. Nelson, George Carst, William Campbell, William Lightfoot, Samuel Coovert, Edward Coovert, Andrew J. McFry, James Overley, Henry Overley, James Bridges, C. Darling, Samuel Williamson, ——— Bently, Abner Stofer, Rolland Glenn, C. B. McKean, Captain Frank McKean, Miles Corbett, Robert Hawn, William Fuller, Charles Fuller, Samuel Fuller, David Ennis, James Ervin, Thomas Ervin, Ed Hoyt, Robert Espy, J. W. McKean, James Wright, Benjamin Jarrett, Richard McDonald, George Foster, James Cassady, Andrew Cassady, Charles Murphy, ——— Shull, William Barnhill, William Glenn, Samuel Glenn, A. H. Himebaugh, George F. Himebaugh,

Robert Filson, Zadock Moore, Oscar Moorehouse, Eph Dubois, Robert Barnhill, David Inches, Freeman Brady, Alex Bugh, Captain David Harper, Joseph Burdick, Fred Gilbert, Thomas Scott, Isaac White, William Batton, Michael Green, Jacob Byers, James Conklin, Isaac Charles, William Dixon, Charles Dockstader, Amos Gilbert, Charles Gridley, J. C. Nichols, A. D. Nichols, Newman Remington, E. Remington, F. Ross, B. Stewart, Charles Carter, George Foster, J. C. Fitch, John B. Gerrett, M. M. Kenny, M. H. Ranken, Benjamin Foust, John Dawson, Owen D. Lovejoy, Byron Merwin.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS BURIED IN SCOTCH GROVE CEMETERY.

War of 1812: Rev. James McKean, Charles Hutton; War of the Rebellion: Henry D. Hanna, John A. Dreibilbis, Jacob Dreibilbis, Thomas L. Young, F. W. Houser, Samuel Marion Nelson, Nelson McBride, E. A. Prouty, Cyprian Hunter, Morrison Sutherland, John O. Callahan, Harvey M. Johnson, Lieutenant John Sutherland, Lewis Clark, Adam Sutherland, Thomas Marshall, James Espy, Captain Frank McKean.

MEMBERS OF COMPANY D, KILLED OR WOUNDED IN SERVICE.

Following are those members of Company D, of the Ninth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, who were either wounded or died in the army during the service. A large number of the members of this company were recruited from Scotch Grove:

Alexander Beatty, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge.

Isaiah Boyer, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, and died one week later of his wounds.

Michael Breen, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge.

Eli Boucher, Wyoming, wounded at Pea Ridge.

Joseph Burdick, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge and afterwards wounded severely at Vicksburg.

J. L. Byers, Monticello, wounded at Vicksburg.

Andrew Carter, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge, died of his wounds and is buried in the National cemetery, at Springfield, Missouri.

James P. Cassady, Johnsontown; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Isaac N. Charles, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge.

William Clark, Scotch Grove; died April 16, 1862, and is buried in the National cemetery, at Springfield, Missouri.

David Cook, Monticello; died at Youngs Point.

Henry Cross, Jones county; wounded at Pea Ridge.

William H. Dean, Scotch Grove; drowned at Marietta, Georgia, and is buried in the National cemetery at Marietta.

Thomas C. Dixon, Monticello; died at Cassville, Missouri, and is buried in the National cemetery at Springfield, Missouri.

William H. Dixon, Wyoming; wounded at Vicksburg.

Charles B. Dockstader, Wyoming; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Abraham Drake, Monticello; wounded in the breast at Pea Ridge, and died the next day from his wounds; buried in the National cemetery, at Springfield, Missouri.

John A. Dreibilbis, Scotch Grove; wounded at Pea Ridge and died at Helena, Arkansas, and buried in the National cemetery, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Robert J. Espy, Scotch Grove; wounded severely near Atlanta.

Robert T. Filson, Scotch Grove; died at Atlanta, buried in the National cemetery, at Marietta, Georgia.

William Fuller, Scotch Grove; wounded severely in the breast at Pea Ridge, at the age of eighteen.

H. H. Gibson, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Amos D. Gilbert, Wyoming; taken prisoner at Claysville, Alabama and died a few months later; lies buried in the National cemetery, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Fred D. Gilbert, Wyoming; killed in battle at the assault upon Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

William C. Glenn, Scotch Grove; wounded at Pea Ridge, and died at Helena, Arkansas.

Joseph E. Green, Monticello; died of measles at St. Louis, and buried in the National cemetery at St. Louis.

Alfred C. Hines, Monticello; died of wounds received at Pea Ridge; buried in the National cemetery at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

George Howard, Scotch Grove; wounded at Pea Ridge; died three days later of his wounds and lies buried in the National cemetery at that place.

Thomas Irwin, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge; died at Helena, Arkansas.

George Karst, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Orlanda McDaniels, Monticello; severely wounded at Pea Ridge.

Charles Marcellus, Anamosa; wounded at Pea Ridge, and died of other wounds at Millikens Bend.

Byron W. Merwin, Monticello; severely wounded in the breast at Pea Ridge.

Isaac A. Miller, Monticello; wounded in the breast at Pea Ridge.

James J. Miller, Monticello; wounded severely at Vicksburg.

John B. Miller, Monticello; wounded at Vicksburg, and again wounded severely at Atlanta.

John J. Moore, Jones county; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Zadoc Moore, Scotch Grove; wounded at Atlanta, Georgia.

William L. Murphy, Monticello; wounded in the left lung at Pea Ridge, and died three days later.

John C. Nichols, Wyoming; wounded at Vicksburg.

Henry Overley, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge, died of lung fever, at Cassville, Missouri, and buried in the National cemetery, at Springfield, Missouri.

James F. Overley, Scotch Grove; died of pneumonia at Pacific City, Missouri.

Leroy Palmer, Anamosa; died of dropsy in Andersonville prison; buried in the National cemetery, at Andersonville, Georgia.

Thomas Radden, Jones county; wounded at Kingston, North Carolina, and died of his wounds, and buried in the old cemetery at Newbern, North Carolina.

Michael Sanders, Wyoming; wounded severely at Chickasaw Bayou.

James B. Schull, Jones county; killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, and buried in the cemetery at Pea Ridge.

Emory A. Smith, Monticello; killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, at the age of eighteen; buried in the National cemetery, at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

James H. Smith, Monticello; died at St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1863, and buried in the National cemetery in Jefferson Barracks.

William H. Standish, Wyoming; died on the march in Missouri, February 25, 1862.

Donald Sutherland, Scotch Grove; wounded severely at Pea Ridge, March 9, 1862; died of his wounds on March 15th.

John Sutherland, Scotch Grove; wounded in the face at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862; wounded again severely in the shoulder in the assault upon Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Morrison Sutherland, Scotch Grove; wounded severely in the shoulder at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, and died of his wounds at Cairo, Illinois, August 28, 1862, at the age of twenty years.

Thomas W. Sweesy; wounded severely at Pea Ridge, and died of his wounds two weeks later, at Cassville, Missouri.

Amos S. Tompkins, Monticello; died January 31, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and is buried in the National cemetery at that place.

Leroy A. Van Sant, Monticello; died July 14, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas.

Joseph L. White, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge, at the age of eighteen, and died of his wounds on Bowen's Prairie, six weeks later.

Amos Winslow, Monticello; died of typhoid fever, October 12, 1862, at St. Louis, and buried in the National cemetery at Jefferson Barracks.

James C. Wright, Wyoming; wounded in the arm at Pea Ridge.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The soldier boys of Scotch Grove were the first in Jones county to erect a monument in memory of the gallant boys of the Civil War. At various times proposals looking toward the erection of a soldiers' monument in the Scotch Grove Presbyterian cemetery, have been made, but nothing was accomplished till the matter was stirred up afresh in 1907, by comrade J. G. Krouse, and a soldiers' committee were appointed with the following members: William Sutherland, chairman; David A. Sutherland, secretary; J. G. Krouse, A. P. Moats, James Young and M. Sweesy. The matter was pushed with energy and the necessary funds were raised, the people responding nobly to the solicitation of the committee for funds.

The monument was erected in the Scotch Grove Presbyterian cemetery, and formally dedicated May 28, 1908, the dedicatory address being given by Major S. S. Farwell of Monticello, and the monument unveiled by Miss Maggie Sutherland, a descendant of John Sutherland. The cost was approximately seven hundred and fifty dollars. The monument is of enduring granite and is a handsome memorial. On the monument the words are inscribed: "In memory of the soldiers of Scotch Grove and adjoining townships. In memory of the unknown comrades. Erected by comrades and friends. In memory of those buried here." At the present time there are eighteen soldiers of the Civil War,

and two soldiers of the War of 1812, buried in this cemetery, their names being given on another page.

SCOTCH GROVE VILLAGE.

EARLY VILLAGE HISTORY.

This business center was first known as Applegate's Crossing. As a result of certain right of way agreements, a depot was built at the crossing, and a town laid out in October, 1872, by James and Charles Applegate, with the name of Scotch Grove. In the same year, a Doctor Ostrander and a Mr. Blazer put up a store building on the corner of Main and Market streets, now occupied by E. L. Himebaugh. This firm put in a stock of dry goods, groceries and drugs. In 1874, H. D. Hanna began store keeping in a small way in the front room of the house now owned by Mrs. Rickles. The next year he bought the lots just across the alley and erected a combined store and dwelling, selling his first house to Dr. Alex McKean, the resident physician. About this time Felix Bassinger who had worked in the incipient steel plow factory at Cascade, and had a shop on the west side of M. H. Hutton's farm, moved to Scotch Grove, and with William Tomlinson, started the first blacksmith shop. Bassinger & Tomlinson were followed by Lombard who put in some additional tools. Dave McPike was the next man at the forge and he later surrendered the right to make anvil music to A. P. Moats, who in the spring of 1908, relinquished the business to John Lang, Jr.

THE ELEVATOR.

About 1877, Dr. Alex McKean built a small elevator, and bought and shipped considerable corn and grain. Other shippers wishing to engage in the business, induced the railroad company to build a regular elevator fitted with machinery for shelling corn and cleaning grain. A few years later, the railroad elevator caught fire from the boiler stack and with the McKean elevator, was burned to the ground, and neither were ever rebuilt.

THE STORE.

The H. D. Hanna store was later purchased by Ira Webb, who in turn was succeeded by George Davis. Then Sandy Shoemaker became proprietor and some six years later sold the store to Sinclair Brothers, and went into the banking business in Fontanelle, Iowa. After keeping the store about twelve years, Sinclair Brothers, sold out to E. L. Himebaugh the present owner.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster in Scotch Grove was John E. Lovejoy, who was commissioned August 4, 1851. This was before Scotch Grove village had become a part of the community. On June 23, 1856, David Holmes was appointed post-

master, and on the 20th of July of the following year, John E. Lovejoy again took up the reins of office, but only continued in office about a month, when on the 24th of August, 1857, Robert Espy became postmaster. The record does not indicate any change until December 16, 1872, when James S. Applegate became postmaster. On May 6, 1873, Milton T. Blazer was appointed, and on December 9, 1874, Henry D. Hanna assumed the duties of the local Nasby. Ira Webb, on November 16, 1881, was appointed, and George A. Davis on September 24, 1885, was commissioned. July 5, 1887, Sandy Shoemaker succeeded to the office, and his successor was Donold O. Sinclair on June 3, 1893. No change was made again until November 21, 1903, when Ernest L. Himebaugh, the present incumbent was duly authorized to represent Uncle Sam in receiving and sending the mails.

THE CREAMERY.

The creamery was first erected in 1879 by H. D. Hanna, a practical dairyman. The deep water system was used for cooling the milk and raising the cream for several years, the pumping and churning being done by horse power, but later a steam engine was installed. A modern cream separator was later introduced.

Besides this creamery, Mr. Hanna had a creamery on the Harrison Corbett farm, known as the Rose Creamery, located two miles and a quarter northeast of Center Junction, and also a skimmery a mile south of the Presbyterian church.

H. D. Hanna died in 1881 as a result of a street car accident in Chicago, and his son, C. M. Hanna continued the business.

Some business differences among the patrons, and the vigorous work of a creamery promoter, resulted in the organization of a cooperative creamery and the erection of the present brick creamery building about the year 1900. The farmers gave their notes for stock in the new organization. The present officers of the Cooperative Creamery Company are: president, Renny Ahnken; secretary, Rudolph Jacobs; directors: Fred Otten, George Oltman, Bert Leesekamp, Herman Ricklefs, Deitrick Kinnmerman. A good business is transacted and the company is apparently in a prosperous condition.

BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909—SCOTCH GROVE VILLAGE.

Herman Shipley, contractor, hardware and lumber.
Ernest Himebaugh, general merchandise, agricultural implements, postmaster.
John Lang, Jr., blacksmith.
Andrew Lewis, boarding and lodging.
Frank Pelkey, depot agent.

THE SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY.

There may be other nurseries in the state about which more is read, and about which more is heard than the Scotch Grove Nursery, but in the real merit of a nursery, and in all that is good in the nursery line, the institution in

Scotch Grove affords the best, and does so with undue modesty. The history of this flourishing institution is an interesting narrative, and from the record may be deduced the fact that real merit will always find its proper reward.

Hoyt's Nursery, as it is locally called, had its origin in the spring of 1872, when Edward Hoyt, the senior member of the present firm of Hoyt Brothers, planted a few seeds of different varieties of evergreens after realizing the need of shelter in the open country, especially during an old-fashioned Iowa blizzard. The next few years he enlarged his planting of various trees and fruit stock to meet the prospective demand.

After eight or ten years of labor along this line, the fact became apparent to the proprietor, that the public was not inclined to seek earnestly for such nursery stock as it needed, but was more inclined to await the visit of the capable and glib-tongued tree agent with his well oiled story of the merits of the particular stock of trees and plants that he alone could supply.

Therefore after a thankless struggle for eight or ten years, and in view of a small accumulation of most excellent stock that was just what the people needed, yet because Edward Hoyt was not schooled in the arts of the successful salesman, he was obliged to sell his entire nursery stock at a sacrifice for the nominal sum of about three hundred and fifty dollars to a partnership formed by C. W. Gurney of Monticello and John Porter of Delhi. From this time until about 1885, there was but little stock sold or grown on the grounds known at present as Hoyt's Nursery. Notwithstanding the many reverses which Edward Hoyt encountered in his efforts to develop a nursery, he persisted in the idea that there was a sure reward for rugged honesty and earnest endeavor. He persisted in growing trees (mostly evergreens) and studied diligently the works of the most able writers on the subject until be became not only one of the most capable growers and handlers of evergreens, but perhaps the best informed man on the subject in the state of Iowa.

About the year 1890, the demand adjusted itself to the quality of the output of the Hoyt Nursery, and the growth of the business became sufficient to warrant the assistance of B. L. Hoyt, the present junior member and manager of the firm.

The nursery had not been on a self sustaining basis from a financial standpoint previous to 1890, and reliance for existence was had on the proceeds of the small home farm on which the nursery was located, and which was owned by the aged mother of the Hoyt brothers.

The rapid increase in the business prosperity of the Hoyt brothers, started about the time B. L. Hoyt became a member of the firm and became manager. This statement standing alone would naturally give rise to the inference that the new lease of life which came to the business, could be attributed to his efforts. But this is not the whole truth. The business prosperity was rather the fruition and reward of the years of toil of the original proprietor which had lain dormant for years and had now been appreciated. The foundation had been laid according to the best knowledge and ability of Edward Hoyt, and when B. L. Hoyt became a member of the firm in 1890, the business sagacity of the junior member combined with the unquestioned quality of the nursery

stock, were active factors in the appreciation of the nursery on the part of the public.

Hoyt's trees needed no recommendation at this time to effect a sale. All that was necessary was to maintain the established quality of the stock and inform the public of the fact. The business of the Hoyt Brothers grew steadily along conservative lines until at present their annual capacity is the planting of about two hundred and fifty thousand seedling evergreen trees and the tending of about ninety acres of ground in nursery and Christmas trees. The firm sells from ten to twenty carloads of Christmas trees annually, from five to ten tons of berries, from three to five thousand dollars worth of small evergreens.

The holdings of Edward and B. L. Hoyt amount to about four hundred acres of land, they having bought near Scotch Grove station, and for the last few years Edward Hoyt has been deeply interested in lands in Texas and Florida.

Passengers going along on the cars have often been impressed with the magnitude and beauty of the nursery grounds. The grounds come right into the village and close to the depot. The nursery gives a favorable impression on first appearance, and this impression is strengthened and deepened after a drive through the grounds. The business affairs of the nursery are now in a prosperous condition and its success is a source of satisfaction and pleasure, as well as profit, to its founder, Edward Hoyt, and to its manager, B. L. Hoyt. Hoyt Brothers are pleasant men to deal with and the patrons of the nursery are always assured of a "square deal."

THE VILLAGE OF JOHNSON.

The "Limner Letters" given below give a comprehensive record of the achievements of this once flourishing burg, and but little further need be added.

THE JOHNSON POSTOFFICE.

The Johnson postoffice was established November 16, 1853, with Edward K. Johnson as postmaster. He was succeeded in this position, by the following postmasters: John Filson, June 27, 1855; Ichabod P. West, February 16, 1857; Richard Durgan. February 17, 1858; James C. Stone, March 4, 1859; Frederick W. Houser, August 17, 1860; James Dockstader, July 11, 1861; Justus C. Houser, July 14, 1862; Isaac H. Phillips, November 9, 1870; Justus C. Houser, April 7, 1871; office discontinued April 15, 1872; reestablished and Bethuel B. Henderson appointed July 6, 1874; office finally discontinued April 26, 1880.

THE JOHNSON CREAMERY.

The Johnson Creamery was started about 1880 by Carpenter Brothers. This firm operated it a few years, when it passed into the hands of S. E. and Charles Gilbert. Then J. J. Fagan became proprietor and he sold it to Henry Null. A cooperative organization succeeded Mr. Null, and the burning of the building about fifteen years ago ended the career of the creamery business at

this place. H. V. Haddock for a number of years was the butter maker in this creamery. Mr. Haddock now lives in Wyoming, Iowa.

THE "LIMNER" LETTERS OF 1874.

(The following very interesting and valuable narrative of one of the early towns of Jones county, was taken from the historical letters written for and published in *The Anamosa Eureka* in the year 1874, under the nom de plume of "Limner." There were a series of fifteen historical letters written at intervals of from two to three weeks. Credit for the authorship of these historical letters has been given to R. Hedges, a son of Rev. Hedges, one of the early ministers in the Methodist church. We omit some portions which do not deal with the historical phase of the place. From these letters, it will be found that this town of Johnson, or as it is now referred to, "Johnstown," was a place of some importance in the world of trade and commerce. It is well that these letters be preserved, for even the present generation know not the place other than the four corners with two residences, not on the corners, but in the vicinity. This spot, at the four corners south of the intersection of sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 in Scotch Grove township, was the site of the town of Johnson—Editor.)

"In October, 1851, a band of Indianans and Kentuckians came to settle on those green slopes, William Overley on the northwest, Isaac Overley beneath the shades of the cottonwood due north, while the Barnhill brothers, William and Samuel, settled on the outskirts east.

"In the spring of 1852, Dr. Johnson arrived and employed one of Erin's sons, Cochran by name, who with two yoke of calves, turned over the first soil in the hamlet limits. Cochran was blessed with an unusually large mouth suited for any emergency, for the surrounding hill reechoed his vociferous blatting to the aforesaid calves. Immediately after, the doctor put up a shed-like structure, sixteen by twenty feet. A postoffice was established and tradition has it, that the mail was carried by a large mastiff.

"The initiatory steps toward merchandising were begun, a town plat laid out, and the intersection of the State and Mineral Creek roads became an attractive point for trade.

"In April the same year, John C. Overley came with hook and line (as he termed it) and settled in the vicinity and began to make preparations for reaping the reward of the husbandman. In 1853, the emigrant wagons could be seen dotting the surrounding limits like white-winged skiffs on the water's bosom.

"At this period, where Monticello is now located, the lone cabin of Daniel Varvel stood, its curling smoke insuring a warm reception; while the tide of immigration had not cast its shadow on the timber clad slope where Wyoming now rears its head. Canton, of Maple Sugar renown, was a busy hive on the sand girdled beach of Maquoketa's south fork. Canton Mill started as early as 1846.

"Alexander Sutherland came originally from Selkirk in the Red River country in the north. He first made an entry in 1848 to the northeast of J. C.

Overley's, but the first tidings of gold at Sutter's Mill hurried him to the California shore. Mr. Sutherland began to dig for the treasure on Feather River for eight dollars a day and finally purchased a claim. In 1854, he came back and settled on a piece of land a few rods northeast of McKean's. Not contented with a small enclosure, he soon built him a large and commodious mansion.

"In July of the same year, John Filson made a flying trip to the hamlet and bought out Dr. Johnson with four hundred dollars earnest money. The doctor reserved two acres on which to build a stone building. In September, Mr. Filson came from the sucker state to make this his permanent home. In digging a well on his place, after they had gone down to the depth of twenty feet, huge logs were found crossing each other in a fairly good state of preservation.

"S. D. Titus had come into the vicinity of the hamlet in February, 1851. This gentleman was later one of the influential men of the community.

"In October, 1853, R. M. Cornell came from Yankeedom. Being a carpenter by trade, it was soon noised abroad, and with his pack of goods he trudged his way on foot to accommodate the prairieites. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Cornell came into possession of land in Clay township not far distant from Johnson and built a home thirteen by fourteen and one-half, just what the available hewed timber and slabs would admit of.

"'Doc' Johnson (the P. V. N. of the corners), was the original founder of the hamlet. By profession he was a dispenser of medicines, and while in active attendance in that line, he had but few equals. In stature, he was of medium size, robust constitution, sandy complexion, and a pleasing countenance, at the sight of which all symptoms of the 'blues' would vanish from the cronies around him like the morning dew before the early sun. In connection with his practice, he acted as county surveyor, notary public and squire; while in the performance of these duties, he would often unstring his jokes to the amusement and jollification of his hearers. But the excitement was usually at its highest pitch when he would be half seas over, engulfed in the 'Oh be Joyful.' In which mood, to the various questions propounded, the hamlet would re-echo his nasal strains of the Arkansas Traveler, with introductions like the following:

"How far is it to the forks of the road?"

"I have been living here some time, and no road aint forked yet."

"Well, where does the road go to?"

"It aint moved a step since I have been here."

"And by way of an interlude, he would ring in a common by-word, 'Pop goes the weasel.' "

"At the east end of the reserved ground mentioned, the doctor laid out a 'shady enclosure' in which he had two pet deer who scampered about hither and thither, while from the net work of foliage above, the feathered songsters would warble their melodious strains, and the squirrels would hilariously hop from bought to bough,' making it indeed a paradisiacal spot for a summer evening's resort. A short time after the doctor had sold out to Mr. Filson, he moved to Canton where he stayed but a short time, and again made his home in the hamlet. Finally, the cold hand of sickness came over him, and through impru-

dence and want of care of self, he gained the last station of the inebriate's journey. His foot slipped from the brakes, and he reaped the reward of intemperance at the early age of thirty-seven.

"Jesse Tomlinson came from the Hoosier ridges in 1849, and began village life at Canton. The two brothers, John J. and Joe were in and about the hive at the same time, and the trio shuffled together their means to have Canton appear in its Sunday best, but shortly after the ball was set in motion, sharp John J. gleaned the last pittance from Jesse's treasury and left him penniless. His helpmate (Aunt Lize), came to the rescue. The machinery was greased anew for the occasion; ten pounds of feathers from the twain's bed supplied the power, and the car of prosperity once more moved steadily on amid the glitter of gold and silver. Ten dollars, the amount realized on the feathers, procured a barrel of whisky, and the pittance received for the same from the timberites and town's people, soon added a supply of groceries. Finally Uncle Jess became landlord of the Black Tavern and at the end of three years, he procured oxen and made his exit from Canton to break prairies for the settlers.

His plans having failed in the new town of Canton,
He gathered his traps and away took his flight,
Resolved he would no longer deal in wild phantoms,
But carefully husband his hard-gotten rights.

"Uncle Jesse arrived in the hamlet in 1853 and pitched his quarters on a suburban enclosure to the southeast of the mercantile headquarters. The cabin constructed was of the rustic orders, and its architectural plan combined parlor, bed-room, kitchen and workshop. Jesse still followed breaking, and when not busy in that line, he could be seen in the garb of a wheelwright, swinging the hammer, shoving the plane or drafting proportions for vehicles, and when the same was completed, Aunt Lize would act as saleswoman and advertising agent by going through the country trading them for cattle and corn. Right here we might tack the placard 'The First Wagon Manufactory of the Village.'

"The water for household use at this period was scarce and the hamlet boasted of no 'Par-terre and water works.' Little Billy Tomlinson's hand cart was pressed into service and christened the 'Aqua Apparatus.' Trips were made daily to Prairie Creek a short distance to the west and Adam's unadulterated was supplied in large quantities to the villagers, and by way of an opposition line Aunt Lize would often trudge her way to Roger's Ford on the Mineral to gather supplies for washing. Having parted with their stove in Canton, she substituted the door yard for it; and when the hour of repast would arrive, the faggots were kindled and soon the air was filled with perfume from her pastry and vegetable cooking.

"Uncle Jesse, after a short stay, sold out to Ben Lappan, and then took his flight to Daniel Barnhill's. Lappan immediately took possession of the premises and ushered into existence the first blacksmith shop and dwelling house combined.

"The mercantile headquarters mentioned above, were erected under the supervision of Joseph Smith. Peter DeWitt laid the foundation, Jim Camp an' Jerry Wilder enclosed it, and Lafayette Smith, with capital furnished by his father, Joe Smith, placed goods in to the amount of four thousand dollars. J. C

Overley made trips to Davenport and Rock Island to replenish the stock, and in 1854, it received the name of the 'Prairie Store;' and one hundred and fifty names were noted on the books as patrons.

"George Sutherland, the hamlet naturalist and geological searcher planted his brogans on this vast, extensive strata of 'secondary formation' in a very early day, even before the sun of the '40s had begun to shine over this vast and limitless prairie. Mr. Sutherland was a close observer, and in this adopted home, he was always on the alert for curiosities of every sort. In 1842, he became particularly interested in a large comet. At the close of day, when nature was drawing her sable curtains and the sun was blending sunset hues, its extensive tail could be distinctly seen.

"In 1854, Mr. Sutherland made a settlement north of the hamlet and east of J. C. Overley's. He built a two story cottage fronting toward the hamlet, but surveyors later placed a thoroughfare north of the building, making the back of the cottage, the front.

"Joe DeLong, one of the original 'Hoosier Nine' who staked their bases on the plat, came in 1852 and took up his abode at the log cabin structure of Isaac Overley. Here he remained for some time annoyed by the wolves.

"The first conflagration of the hamlet was the burning of the log cabin. Mr. DeLong's family lost all their wearing apparel, but what they had on their persons. On the ruins of the cabin, DeLong and Overley erected a frame building, and DeLong remained till he came into possession of the residence of Mr. Baufsinger, situated on the line of S. D. Titus and John Filson, a short distance southwest of the latter. With the consent of Mr. DeLong, the principal men of the hamlet moved it to the top of Prairie View, a few rods west of Alexander Sutherland's. Here it was used for school purposes and Miss Cynthia Carter was mistress of the hamlet temple of learning. Mr. DeLong finally donated a beautiful plat for the school ground and took possession of the dwelling, remodeling it for household purposes. The scenic artist could here gather a beautiful variety of scenery to place on canvas. Mr. DeLong tells me that the present site places in view nine church edifices and the curling smoke of two hundred dwellings.

"In 1855, Ed. Barnhill, after a prospective stroll, planted his feet on an attractive spot east of Alexander Sutherland's, and after the order of prairie tactics, took up his line of march and stepped off the proportional limits of his future home.

"In the mercantile line, Lafayette Smith sold out to a young man by the name of Nixon. Jesse Tomlinson made his second appearance in the hamlet and partook of the hospitality of William Barnhill. By way of nick-name, some of the settlers christened it 'Bucksnout Tavern.' After enjoying the comforts of home here for a short time, Uncle Jesse, in company with Joseph Barnhill, bought out Nixon. Uncle Jesse then took lodgment back of the store, and while Barnhill figured as chief salesman, and counter jumper, Uncle Jesse strolled about the hamlet, only making his appearance when the funds were to be divided. The firm finally sold out, Smith taking possession a second time. Uncle Jesse moved into his former home which was then know as the Johnson cottage. Here he followed wagon making again, converting the old building that Lappan had

bought, into a blacksmith shop. During his stay, he often made trips for wagon timber, with the trusty rifle as his only companion. Adam Sutherland informed me that he witnessed, at one time, on an old Indian trail, herds of deers numbering thirty-three. The American elk also roamed over the prairies to the number of forty and upwards. Robert Sutherland, while turning over the soil for the summer's campaign, unearthed a monster buffalo skull which is sufficient proof that the buffalo once made this his tramping ground.

"Smith sold out a second time, and Joseph Barnhill came in as sole proprietor. Smith purchased of S. D. Titus, seventeen acres of land at five dollars an acre, situated on the west side of the state road midway on Lookout Point. Here he erected a brick building, the basement of which the hamlet also procured for school purposes, and Miss Mary E. Titus was the first instructress in this section.

"The winter of 1856 was very severe. The moistened meadows were congealed to marble. The flowing surface of the mineral was chained to its banks.

"January 19, 1856, gloom and mourning settled cloud-like over the hamlet. Death had entered the home of John Filson. The chain was severed and a golden link taken. Emeline Filson, the oldest child of John and Jemima Filson, and the flower of the hamlet was interred 'neath the clouds of the valley, and her spirit took its flight to the God who gave it.

"The first temple of worship was erected during the summer months of 1856 under the supervision of the Campbellites on a half acre donated by John Filson. Jesse Davis and Joe Barnhill were the two employed to enclose it. When the naked timber supported the roof, the first sermon was preached by the Rev. McConnel; the church never had any formal dedication. The temple stood on the south side of the road, directly opposite Mr. Filson's. Joe Barnhill officiated, occasionally, so also did Dr. Lucy, James Anderson, Martin Sweeney and John Coston Eames. The latter was termed the great rhymster of the vicinity.

"The mercantile center takes another change. Joe Barnhill retires and Ben West takes the oath to supply the needed articles to the best of his ability. In his trade he was honest and generally gave a person an idea what he paid for goods and that he would make just twenty-five per cent.

"At the northwest corner of the church lot, Joe Barnhill erected the second blacksmith shop and Felix Baysinger sends the hammer's sounding talk through the hamlet.

"Fred Houser became one of the village blacksmiths, and Henry Byers under a shed projection carried on wheelwrighting, and Uncle Jesse and Aunt Lize Tomlinson in the fall of 1857, gathered up their traps and nestled down on a rise of ground just half a mile south, there to till the ground on a large scale.

"Dr. McKean and lady made their appearance when the leaves, in rich summer splendor, had clothed the trees in emerald green. The village gave them a warm reception and they soon became cheerful companions in society. The doctor found quarters in the two back rooms of the widow Johnson's dwelling. After remaining here a season, he procured ground to build on, a few rods north of the shady enclosure with the assistance of Hi Fuller. The doctor soon had a square roofed cottage to join the number fast looming up to public gaze. Dr. McGrew, now a first class druggist in Wyoming, came to study under him.

"In 1858, Hi Fuller built on the southeast corner of State and Mineral Creek roads. He fitted up a storeroom in front, apse fashion to connect with the dwelling. Here he emptied his cart of notions, added a supply of drugs and was counted an excellent druggist.

"In 1858, another conflagration visited the village. On close observation, it was found to be a residence occupied by one Sanders in close proximity to where Stephen Walsworth's mansion now rears its head. Sanders and wife, I am told, had some trouble and some predict that the home burning was the cause of some of it.

THE GREAT BEAR HUNT OF 1859.

"On a summer's morn, when the sun was gilding the eastern horizon, Mrs. Isaac Overley stood in her cabin door, noting the visible tokens of a glorious day. She had received but a glimpse, when to her sudden surprise, a monster black bear stood before her as a prominent object in the scenic display. Mrs. Overley at once communicated the news to her husband, who making his appearance, found old bruin exerting all his powers, sending forth clouds of dust from the breaking near by. Mr. Overley having no fire arms, started forth immediately to alarm his nearest neighbors, depending only on what he could pick up on the chase. John DeLong, at the time with horses harnessed, was moving out to enter on his day's work. Discovering the intruder, he quickly let go one of his horses, and with the other in full speed, and leaping over rail fences, he set forth for the field of action, the snorting of the animal and the clinking of the chain harness foretelling Isaac of the near approach of help. Old bruin reluctantly leading, the line of march was taken up. Passing along the hill to the north, they were joined by George Sutherland who procured a rifle at Billy Clark's

"Mr. Sutherland opened fire and the conflict commenced. Not satisfied with such an introduction, the bear with raging instincts full, turned upon his tormentors furiously and began to defend himself desperately. Billy Clark made his appearance on a horse and demanded his rifle. Sutherland gave it up and witnessed the fruitless attempts of Billy to win the prize, while the horse, bent on fun, reels old bruin heels over head as he is making a circuitous route toward J. C. Overley's. When opposite the latter's mansion, Sutherland procured another weapon, and the aforesaid Billy attempted to take this away also, bent on having the glory of the chase himself. At this juncture, the settlement was fully aroused, lining the rail fences like chickens preparing for the roost.

"The tableau now turned, and George Sutherland now had the trusty weapon in his hands, and the pursuit was pushed forward once more with a bold front. Uncle Billy Overly had full view of the pursuers passing his door, and he increased the company by sending forth his dog Cuffie. Bruin acknowledged the arrival by suddenly checking his canine propensity in a suffocating embrace, violently hugging and compressing his chest, then sending him forth in mid air on an aerial voyage to the amusement of those present. As soon as Cuffie lit on solidity, he firmly fixed his tail between his legs and made quick steps

for the house. The crowd called in vain for Cuffie to come back, but Cuffie could not hear.

"The tidings of the chase had now reached the ears of the settlers to where Alonzo Jones now lives, and as the party came along in pursuit, they beheld the fence lined with spectators with now and then a burnished musket gleaming forth in the sunlight. The excitement began to increase, and missile after missile pierced bruin's sides from all directions, but old bruin firmly sat up on his haunches and bade defiance bravely. As he neared a culvert in the neighborhood, George Sutherland dealt the deadly blow.

The ball it flew and the bear he growled,
As Sutherland's missile pierced his hide;
It sapped his vital energies,
So he flummuxed, flickered and died.

"The Indians consider the bear one of the noblest objects of the chase. Every part of the animal was valuable to them. Its intestines and claws they strung on deer sinews and wore them as ornaments.

"A husking bee was given at Isaac Overley's and news went abroad that, in the way of refreshments, the bear was to be served up. The consequence was a large gathering at Isaacs, and I am told there was such a demand for bear meat that an inch of the flesh was a large quantity to receive. What a sweet flavor must have greeted their nostrils as they beheld the fueled chimney blazing high, the tankards foaming and the strong table groaning, while the smoking sirloin stretched from side to side! With butcher knife they deep incisions made and talked the while of Johnson's glory ne'er to be defaced. For they all killed the bear.

"The second artist to visit the hamlet was a Major Hayes, direct from Pennsylvania. Mr. Filson offered him the use of a room in the southeast corner of his dwelling here. The major began operations, and the neighbors flocked in, bent on having good looking pictures, even if they were pock-marked, big lipped and cross-eyed individuals. The major procured many of their shadows, then bade adieu to the hamlet, carrying with him the handsome little sum of eighty dollars for his labors.

"Another mercantile change must here be recorded. Dergin & Roach entered the trade ring and bought out West. They remained but a short time, when the partnership was dissolved, Roach going out and Scribbins coming in, the firm name changing to Dergin & Scribbins.

"The first school building was erected on a green plat a half mile south of the hamlet and within a few steps of the residence of Jesse Tomlinson. The Main street in the hamlet was taken as the division line and the urchins on this side took their way to this spot.

"What is now known as the Kellum house, situated on the south side of Main street, just west of the Temple of Worship, was originally built by Furburluson Tuft. In 1860, Hiram Bushnell occupied the building and enrolled himself as another of Johnson's blacksmiths. Mr. Bushnell however tarried here but a short time. George Stuhler, (now of Monticello) then occupied the residence and established the first boot and shoe shop. He soon gathered in

quite a custom and began making model coverings for the various sizes of pedals.

"The Dockstader building erected by Alvin Gee, was used for a postoffice, and a little girl fourteen years of age was the postmistress. I am told this little blossom could neither read nor write and her novel way of tending the office was to hand the mail to the inquirers and let them look it over to their entire satisfaction.

"Dr. McKinsie arrived during the year and put up a building a few rods west of the Bushnell House. He also proved to be an excellent gentleman and a splendid practitioner. He soon became family physician for many families.

"In the winter of 1860, a great revival broke out. Services were held nightly in the schoolhouse. Rev. George Stanley, the officiating minister then on the circuit, had charge of the meetings, assisted by Revs. Williams, Cutler, R. W. Milner, now of Monmouth, and Rev. Alvin Gee. Eighty-one were converted at the meetings and many became useful and shining lights in after years.

"May 1, 1861, what is now known as the Yellow schoolhouse, was erected a half-mile north of the hamlet on a beautiful plat given by John DeLong.

"When volunteers were aroused by the music of fife and drum; when the first war cry was wafted from Maine to Oregon and the seventy-five thousand sprang to arms as if by magic; in that trying time when the sixth Massachusetts regiment were bound to go through Baltimore or die; when the hill tops and valleys echoed to the cry 'We are coming Father Abraham, six hundred thousand strong,' then from the topmost buildings of Johnson floated the stars and stripes; and young men were swelling the ranks dressed in the true colors of the red, white and blue.

"Among her gallant boys were Robert Filson, the beloved comrade and everyday companion of her youths, Samuel Barnhill, James Overley, all considering it meet to die for one's country; and lastly Henry Overley (oldest son of J. C. Overley) her noble flag bearer. For these braves the Monticello ladies gave a picnic and the Bowen's Prairie ladies presented them a handsome banner.

"Finally Johnson appeared in a holiday attire, crowded the streets and witnessed the drilling of troops. Of the four above mentioned, Robert Filson calmly sleeps beneath the sod in the Sunny South land listening for the trumpet to sound for the final summons to muster arms. James Overley, also died at his post, and his father Uncle Billy Overley (at his request) brought him home and he lies buried in yon cemetery south of the hamlet. Henry Overley died wrapped in the nation's starry emblems.

"The McKinsie mansion before mentioned, burned down, and what is now known as the Brown House, was erected by the business men of Johnson with S. D. Titus as their head. After its completion, Mr. J. H. Cooksey entered as harness and shoemaker.

"In 1866, Nathan Clark, now the principal blacksmith of Center Junction, made his appearance and settled in the Bushnell House. He erected a shop and went to pounding iron as his predecessor's had done. He finally came into possession of the Dockstader building.

"Joseph Tomlinson, the natural genius and patent right man, came to greet the smiles of the villagers in 1867. He had been living on a farm just outside

of Canton. He built a white cottage just west of William Barnhill's to the left of the residence. He had a blacksmith shop and was there early and late, the jingle of his anvil keeping time to the music of his bellows. (Mr. Tomlinson and his faithful wife are now living in Onslow enjoying the comforts which is justly their reward for a life of active toil.—Editor).

"W. W. Sutliff trudged his way into the village in the same year, with his colors to the breeze as clock-tinker. He went merrily on his rounds swinging his tin box as knight the second in the tin box line. At last laying aside the tin box he went to laying a solid foundation for the extensive barn structure of S. D. Titus. He finally married the widow Corbett and settled down as an inhabitant of Johnson. He now accepts the situation at the Junction, and Artemus Ward-like, laughs all over, wedged in the busted county (cane) seat.

"In the mercantile line, the Prairie store meets with changes. Dergin & Scribbins bids adieu to the storeroom. William Stone assumes its responsibilities and runs it for a season, then J. C. Houser, an acknowledged champion in the dry goods and grocery line, steps in and soon gathers around him the patronage of a large scope of country. Dr. Merriman arrives in the village and takes up his abode in the McKean building and opens a drug store. Dr. Gilmore comes soon after and has an office in the Fuller mansion. S. P. Collins, the next on deck, builds a fine two-story building on the northeast corner east of this. He erected a storehouse and opens out with drugs, groceries and tinware. Collins & Gilmore have a dissecting operation. A feline creature is laid on the table and its physiological structure and physiognomy are carefully studied, the main point calling for the dissection being the cat's structure resembling the human being.

"Hucklebone was proprietor of the first wagon and carriage shop. Byers assumes control next. Under the supervision of Nathan Clark, Arnold begins to drive the spokes and construct gearings, the carriage shop being opposite the mercantile emporium. Imer, a club-footed individual worked in the woodshop next. Robert Patton joined the number and gave Clark assistance in the blacksmith shop. Joseph Carr, watch-tinker, arrived and opened out his goods in one end of the carriage shop. Joe Tomlinson and Clark next assumed control of the shops. Jack Davis with Imer, came next as wagon maker and hired Perry as blacksmith, and Perry was followed by Tinker.

"Titus & Walters came in as proprietors of the shop, Davis doing the woodwork, Tinker the iron work, and Milt Goodrich the painting. William Sutliff opened up a boarding house for the accommodation of those employed in the village. Frank Hilermus started the first dray and later Pavey was the proprietor.

"Dr. Phillips arrived and took up his headquarters where Merriman held forth. Dr. Carlisle joined Phillips and the twain put up a drug store south of their residence; the same was finally moved and placed on the northwest corner. James Filson bought out Phillips' share.

"The Odd Fellows in the vicinity rented of S. D. Titus, the upstairs part of the Brown House for a hall, and here they met and enjoyed the fellowship of the order.

"P. B. Lewis came in 1867 from the vicinity of Maquoketa and settled on a beautiful farm south of Jesse Tomlinson's, originally owned by Joseph Tom-

linson. (This farm is now owned by Martin Hunwardsen Estate.—Editor). A Mr. Mervin farmed forty acres to the east side of the road. The building still stands as a monument of the early days of Johnson. The place might now be properly called the Lewisonian Sulphur Springs, a vein having been struck at a depth of one hundred and ten feet giving forth a constant flow of strong sulphur water. George H. Hill came to Johnson in 1868 and opened out a boot and shoe store in the building originally occupied by Jesse Tomlinson."

THE HARVEST HOME PICNIC SOCIETY.

An organization has been effected by the people of Scotch Grove having in view the holding of a harvest home picnic annually. G. J. Hughes is president; Miss Blanch Clark is secretary and Donald Sinclair is treasurer. The picnic of 1909 was the sixth annual affair, and was held in Eby's grove near the mill. A program of music and speaking is given in the forenoon, followed by a picnic dinner and sports in the afternoon. These picnics are enjoyable affairs and are largely attended.

AN EARLY CELEBRATION OF JULY 4, 1867.

In searching among the records of the past, we find some minutes of a meeting held preliminary to the celebration of July 4, 1867, which is interesting reading.

At a meeting of the citizens of Scotch Grove, held at Johnson, Jones County, Iowa, on the evening of the second of June, 1867, S. D. Titus was called to the chair, and A. Gee was chosen secretary.

On motion, it was decided to celebrate the national anniversary with appropriate exercises at the grove of S. D. Titus, near Johnson.

The following officers and committees were chosen for the day: president, Honorable John E. Lovejoy; marshal, Captain F. C. McKean; assistant marshals, Edward Barnhill, William Barnhill, Joseph Gaut, James Applegate, R. M. Perrine; chaplain, Rev. R. L. Wilson. Committee to procure speaker: A. Gee, Rev. R. W. Milner; on music: H. S. Byers, John Gibson, M. H. Hogeboom; on order of the day: Rev. R. W. Milner, S. D. Titus, M. H. Hogeboom, J. C. Houser.

A general invitation is extended to all to be present. No intoxicating liquors will be allowed on the grounds. Wednesday July third, is the day appointed to clear the ground and erect seats. The boys are invited to turn out and help fix up.

From another source we find that Rev. O. E. Aldrich was the orator of the day, and John Russell was the reader of the Declaration of Independence. Sports of all kinds were indulged in, and a horse race was not too wild or sporty for the conservative people of that day.

SORGHUM AND HOPS.

To C. W. Stottlemeyer is due the credit of being the first man to raise sorghum in sufficiently large quantities to ship out in car loads. The raising of sorghum

had been introduced by the government during the war to take the place of southern sugar, and this had been grown in a small way by a number of farmers.

The hop craze struck Scotch Grove in an early day, and a number of farms were devoted to this industry. J. E. Lovejoy planted some ten acres, and built a hop curing house. Dan McIntyre had about the same number of acres in a hop farm, and others had smaller yards. When the bottom dropped out of the hop market, no one was financially ruined.

SCOTCH GROVE CHURCH HISTORY.

The inhabitants of Scotch Grove, from the earliest settlement have been a religious and church-going people. The training in church attendance which had been a part of their life work as children, clung to the people as they became older. The church life of the people has had a good influence in the moulding of character and in the maintenance of the principles of sound manhood and noble womanhood.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It is just as natural for a Highland Scotchman to be a Presbyterian, as it is for a south of Ireland man to be a Catholic. And it was very appropriate that the Highland Scotch who were the first to settle in Scotch Grove should organize a Presbyterian church.

As early as 1837-38, Rev. Michael Hummer, a somewhat eccentric man, visited Scotch Grove looking up the stray Presbyterians. He journeyed on horse back and was gladly welcomed by the early settlers.

In June, 1841, the First Presbyterian Church of Edinburg was organized with twelve members as follows: John Sutherland and Margaret (McBeath), his wife, Donald Sinclair and Ann, his wife, James Livingston and Sarah, his wife, David Esson and Margaret, his wife, Sarah Sutherland, Alexander McClain, Donald Livingston and Ann, his wife. Donald Livingston and John Sutherland were elected ruling elders. From 1843, the church was visited five or six times a year for seven years by Rev. Salmon Cowles of West Point, Lee county, about one hundred and thirty miles distant. From the spring of 1849 to the fall of 1850, Rev. F. A. Pratt, served as minister, his wife teaching school in a room of Ebenezer Sutherland's house. The town of Edinburg having failed to grow, Ebenezer Sutherland offered to the church seven acres of land on the northeast corner of his farm for church purposes and also for a cemetery, where the Presbyterian church and cemetery are now established. This offer was accepted as most of the membership was on that side of the prairie.

In the summer of 1851, a church building was erected a few rods northeast of where the Soldier's Monument now stands in the cemetery. Rev. James Galitin, a relative of the Swiss Galitins of Pennsylvania, began preaching in Scotch Grove, May 1, 1850. Money was scarce and the labor and expense of erecting a frame building was burdensome. With true Scotch devotion to the cause, Donald Livingston and Ebenezer Sutherland advanced two hundred dollars to pay for doors, windows and other fittings that had to be paid for in

money. This offer, in a time when interest rates were usually from twenty-five to thirty per cent, meant a great deal more than it would mean in the present day. Neither principal nor interest were ever repaid, but when the present church edifice was erected in 1861, the debt was freely forgiven and the obligation cancelled.

From the records, we find that the name of the church was changed from Edinburg to Scotch Grove in 1852. Rev. Galitin died suddenly May 1, 1856, and in October of that year, Rev. J. L. Wilson came as stated supply, and continued in that relation to the church till January, 1873. During his ministry. the present church was built in 1861. It cost about two thousand dollars, and was paid for entirely by the congregation without any outside help. This in fact is Scotch Grove's way of doing things. Whenever any extra money was needed for church work, the members went a little deeper into their own pockets and always had it to give.

Rev. Wilson also preached at the Paul schoolhouse in Wyoming township, once in two weeks, from June 16, 1861 till the close of 1874. The session of the Scotch Grove church meeting there and admitting members and administering the sacraments. We find the names of the Paul's, the Streeper's, Tasker's, Wasson's, Frank's, McGrew's, Duncanson's, Kirkpatrick's, Woodyard's, and others as being added to the church roll at that time. Rev. Wilson also preached a part of this time at a schoolhouse south of where Bethel church now stands in Clay township. And also at Canton, Ozark and Cascade.

From 1873, Rev. John Rice preached at Scotch Grove Sabbath mornings, and in the afternoons part of the time at Onslow, and at the Wayne church, and in the later part of his ministry, at Bethel.

Beginning again in 1879, Rev. Wilson preached for five years. In 1886 and 1887, Rev. William Gay was the minister in charge. Rev. J. F. Montman preached in 1889. From 1891 to 1894, Rev. Hugh Robinson was pastor. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Robinson that the parsonage was built. From 1895 to 1898, Rev. J. M. Bolton. From 1900 to 1901, Rev. T. W. Hine. Wm. M. Dagar preached a part of 1901 and 1902, just before he went as a missionary to west Africa. From 1902 to 1904, Rev. R. M. Offut. Rev. R. A. Brough is the present pastor. Mr. Brough was the moderator elect of the Presbytery of Cedar Rapids the present year.

The elders of the church since its earliest organization, have been: John Sutherland and Donald Livingston at the organization; David M. Cook, James Clark and Matthew Dawson were added in 1856; Robert B. McCullough in 1858; John Bently and Hugh C. McKean in 1859; S. H. Clark and Lyman Hoyt in 1862; Thomas Lyans and William Clark in 1866; David Sutherland in 1871; Alexander McKean in 1881; James Espy in 1884; C. B. McKean in 1890; Mathias Sweesy in 1892; William Sutherland in 1896; W. B. Warner and S. J. Rice in 1907.

This church has been the mother of several churches of the same denomination. The church at Onslow was originally a part of the Scotch Grove church. The Center Junction church was composed to a large extent of members of the Scotch Grove church who lived in the neighborhood of the new

town. Bethel likewise and also the Wayne church enjoyed the membership of this pioneer church.

The present church organization: pastor, Rev. R. A. Brough; elders: William Sutherland, W. B. Warner, S. J. Rice; deacons: D. O. Sinclair, G. J. Hughes; corporation officers: E. C. Hughes, chairman; clerk, S. J. Rice; cemetery committee: D. O. Sinclair, G. J. Hughes, S. J. Rice, the latter being clerk and treasurer of committee; church treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Sutherland; Sunday-school officers: superintendent, William Sutherland; secretary and treasurer, Miss Blanche Clark; primary superintendent, Mrs. D. O. Sinclair; sunbeam mission band: president, Willie Carson; vice-president, Frank Himebaugh; secretary, Lillie Heinrichs; treasurer, Orel Hutton; ladies missionary society: president, Mrs. L. M. Rice; vice-president, Mrs. Alicia Clark; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. D. O. Sinclair; secretary of literature, Della Sutherland. A somewhat unusual arrangement of the Sabbath school is, that all contributions are divided between home and foreign missions, and the running expenses of the school are provided for by the older people.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

As to the date of the first organization of the Methodist church in Scotch Grove, M. O. Felton, the pioneer schoolmaster, states that when he came to Scotch Grove in 1853, a Rev. Goffe was preaching to the classes then organized. He was followed the next year by Rev. Frank Amos who preached in the log schoolhouse at the center of section 15. William W. Sutherland was the class leader. He was usually called one-eyed William to distinguish him from the two other William Sutherlands. This class organization was dropped for several years, but was again organized by Rev. J. W. Fawcett in 1864. In 1858, a small Methodist church was started in the town of Johnson, but this organization was of short life. In 1869, while Rev. James M. Hedges was in charge of the circuit, a good church building was erected on the south side of James Hutton's farm, two miles east of Scotch Grove station. Rev. Hedges was followed on the circuit by Rev. S. Y. Harmer, known as the singing preacher and the author of several familiar church hymns. This church building was used for some thirty years when by deaths and removals the class was broken up and the building was sold to a lodge of the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Precept, and moved to Scotch Grove village. This lodge was of short life, and the building was then sold to Herman Shipley for a lumber office and carpenter shop.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1872, the Christian denomination erected a house of worship on the road about forty rods west of the village, and for several years the church prospered. In 1897 the church membership disbanded, and the building was donated to the Christian organization at Monticello, and was taken apart and moved to the latter place.

The only church in Scotch Grove township at the present time is the Presbyterian church which holds regular services and the organization is maintained with a devotion worthy of its membership.

ROSTER SCOTCH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

An order dated February 22, 1855, issued from the county court, signed by W. W. Wilson, clerk, was issued to Daniel Livingston, constable, directing him to hold an election at the Scotch Grove schoolhouse on the 2d day of April, 1855, which election was held at the time and place directed and the following township officers elected:

1855—Trustees: Samuel Titus, John E. Holmes and William Rodman; clerk, M. H. Hutton; justices: John E. Lovejoy and Simon Parks; constables: John Lightfoot and John Gibson; assessor, William Rodman; road supervisors: Charles B. Moses and William S. Wasson.

1856—Election held April 7th, 1856, at the house of John McCormick. Trustees: Joseph Barnhill, Enoch Jones and Charles P. Hutton; assessor, John E. Lovejoy; clerk, M. H. Hutton; constables: John Lightfoot and Hiram P. Collins; road supervisors: Donald Sutherland, Robert Espy, Enoch Jones and William Barnhill; justice, John E. Lovejoy.

1857—Election held April 6, 1857, in schoolhouse on W. S. Wasson's land. Trustees: Mathew Dawson, George Sutherland and Mathew Nelson; clerk, M. H. Hutton; justices: Samuel Johnson and E. K. Johnson; constables: Robert Espy and Germand Soper; road supervisors: David Sutherland, Samuel Barnhill, Daniel Liyingstone and Robert Espy.

1858—Election held in schoolhouse, April 5, 1858. Trustees: Mathew Nelson, Mathew Dawson and John Filson; clerk, M. H. Hutton; justice, George Sutherland; constable, William Clark; road supervisors: Robert Espy, A. J. McFry, John Filson and James Ridings.

1859—Election held at house of John E. Lovejoy, October 12, 1859. Mrs. Lovejoy was allowed two dollars for use of house for election. Trustees: George Sutherland, Mathew Nelson and M. H. Hutton; clerk, S. W. Clark; assessor, John E. Lovejoy; justices: Samuel Johnson and J. Barnhill; constables: A. J. McFry and Germand Soper; road supervisors: Donald Sutherland, William Clark, S. F. Glenn and William Leech.

1860—Trustees: John Filson, Daniel Livingstone; clerk, S. H. Clark; road supervisors: James Hutton, D. N. Finch, William Barnhill, James McKean, John H. Fuller and S. R. McDaniel.

1861—Trustees: John C. Lightfoot, Daniel Livingstone; clerk, S. H. Clark; constable, Hiram Fuller; road supervisors: John Campbell, Isaac Sweesy, Charles McCarthy, J. E. Barnhill, David F. McGee, Mathew Nelson and Joseph Merwin.

1862—Trustees: John E. Holmes, Angus Sinclair, Daniel Livingstone; clerk, M. H. Hutton; assessor, Adam Sutherland; constable, William Barnhill; road supervisors: John Bentley, S. R. McDaniels, D. A. Walters, Philip Kuhns, H. P. Collins, James Hutton, J. H. Fuller, L. P. Hoyt.

1863—Trustees: James McKean, Donald Sutherland, Angus Sinclair; clerk, Samuel Johnson; assessor, Adam Sutherland; justices, L. P. Hoyt and John H. Fuller; constables: Hiram Clark, Jos. Ames; road supervisors: James

Riding, Patrick Kelly, John Livingstone, James McKean, Archibald Nelson, William Clark and F. H. Kenny.

1864—Trustees: Philip Kuhns, M. Nelson, David Walters; clerk, William Leech; assessor, H. P. Collins; constables: J. R. Smith and J. C. Lightfoot; road supervisors: Robert Carson, William Caldwell, Donald Sutherland, M. S. Norton, John Overley, G. Soper, J. R. Smith, D. Finch.

1865—Trustees: John Filson, S. C. Johnson, D. F. Magee; clerk, Alexander McKean; road supervisors: Philip Kuhns, James Applegate, Joseph Barnhill, J. L. Corbett, William Leech, Aaron Murphy, J. H. Hutton, J. P. Ames.

1866—Trustees: Philip Kuhns, David Sutherland, John E. Holmes; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; justice, James Applegate; road supervisors: William Leech, William Barnhill, James Hutton, William F. Lee, David Finch, J. H. Fuller.

1867—Trustees: James McKean, S. D. Titus, William Leech; assessor, M. H. Hutton; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; justices: John E. Lovejoy and J. H. Fuller; constables: William Barnhill and George Foster; county supervisor, John Sutherland, Jr.

1868—Trustees: James McKean, J. E. Holmes and J. P. Ames; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; assessor, M. H. Hutton; constables: Milo Blodgett and D. Livingston.

1869—Trustees: James Applegate, John Filson, W. A. Sutherland; clerk, J. E. Lovejoy; assessor, J. P. Ames; collector, S. H. Clark; justices: J. E. Barnhill, J. E. Lovejoy; constables: Duncan Dreibilbis and William Barnhill; county supervisor, John Sutherland, Jr.

1870—Trustees: Hugh McIntyre, J. P. Ames and James Hutton; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; collector, S. H. Clark; assessor, J. W. McIntyre; constables: Rueben Leggett and John Sutherland; road supervisors: D. A. Walters, John Tuch, Adam Sutherland, William Caldwell, D. D. Young, John Corbett, Owen D. Lovejoy, Michael McCormick, Nathaniel Sutherland.

1871—Trustees: John Sutherland, S. D. Titus, J. E. Holmes; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; assessor and collector, S. H. Clark; justices: J. E. Lovejoy and J. E. Barnhill; constables: Reuben Leggett and John Lightfoot.

1872—Trustees: J. E. Holmes, John Filson and John Sutherland; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, O. D. Lovejoy; collector, J. W. McIntyre; constables: R. Leggett and James Alloway.

1873—Trustees: James Applegate, Alexander Hemenway and William A. Sutherland; clerk, John Sutherland; assessor and collector, S. H. Clark; justices: C. B. McKean and D. D. Young; constables: John Fagan and John Hughes.

1874—Trustees: Alexander Hemenway, William A. Sutherland and James S. Applegate; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, John McIntyre; collector, John McIntyre; justices: D. D. Young and C. B. McKean; constables: H. M. Glenn and C. R. Applegate.

1875—Trustees: David Walters, John Lightfoot and James G. Johnson; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor and collector, S. H. Clark; justices: David D. Young and C. B. McKean; constables: H. M. Glenn and John O. Callahan; road super-

visors: Michael McCormick, Allen Hutton, Dawson D. Clark, Arend Balster, Duncan McIntyre, S. H. Clark, James Filson, David Young and M. J. Nelson.

1876—Trustees: John Lightfoot, David A. Walters and James G. Johnson; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, Robert Sutherland; collector, James H. Filson; constables: H. M. Glenn and J. O. Callahan.

1877—Trustees: D. D. Young, William A. Sutherland, G. W. Halsey; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, S. H. Clark; collector, J. H. Filson; justices: J. E. Barnhill and D. D. Young; constables: H. M. Glenn and F. W. Yerrian.

1878—Trustees: Thomas White, Adam Sutherland and J. E. Holmes; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, J. G. Johnson; collector, D. W. Sutherland..

1879—Trustees: G. W. Halsey, Robert Clark and John Fagan; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, Adam Sutherland; collector, J. C. Bell; justices: J. E. Barnhill and D. D. Young; constables: George Smith and M. D. Sackett.

1880—Trustees: William F. Lee, John Fagan and G. W. Halsey; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, A. O. Dreibilbis; collector, J. C. Bell; road supervisors Michael McCormick, Samuel Eby, A. L. Applegate, Robert Clark, John Fagan, J. L. Corbett, W. H. Corbett, M. J. Nelson, John Sutherland; justice, Adam Sutherland.

1881—Trustees: M. H. Hutton, Angus Sinclair, G. W. Hasley; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, R. R. Glenn; justices: G. W. Halsey and D. D. Young; constables: George B. Smith and W. H. Corbett.

1882—Trustees: C. H. Murphy, Angus Sinclair and M. H. Hutton; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, R. R. Glenn; collector, C. A. Sutherland.

1883—Trustees: Angus Sinclair, C. H. Murphy, H. M. Hutton; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Robert Williamson; justices: G. W. Halsey and D. D. Young; constables: Warren Halley and W. H. Corbett; collector, James M. Sturdevant.

1884—Trustees: Angus Sinclair, C. H. Murphy and D. E. Driebilbis; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Robert Williamson.

1885—Trustees: C. H. Murphy, D. E. Dreibilbis, Angue Sinclair; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Adam Sutherland; road supervisors: Thomas Fagan, William Fuller, Alexander D. Sutherland, William Sutherland, M. Sweesy, William Orr, H. L. Gilbert, John Sutherland and Thomas Moncrief.

1886—Trustees: C. B. McKean, C. H. Murphy and D. E. Dreibilbis; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Adam Sutherland.

1887—Trustees: William Sutherland, C. B. McKean and C. H. Murphy; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, D. E. Dreibilbis; justices: D. D. Young and John Rice; constables: James Espy and Thomas Marshall.

1888—Trustees: Robert Livingston, C. B. McKean, and Wm. Sutherland: clerk, S. H. Clark; constables: J. W. Strayer and W. M. Corbett.

1889—Trustees: Robert Livingston, C. B. McKean and Wm. Sutherland: clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, J. B. Moses.

1890—Trustees: Wm. Sutherland, Robert Livingston and C. B. McKean: clerk, Ad. Sutherland: road supervisors: Nicholas Holst, C. H. Murphy, Robert Williamson, W. A. Sutherland, Angus Sinclair, N. R. Barnhill, Wm. Sutherland, S. O. Fowler, P. J. Fagan, C. A. Sutherland, C. H. Murphy; assessor, C. B. Moses.

1891—Trustees: Robert Williamson, Wm. Sutherland and C. B. McKean; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, B. L. Hoyt; justices: John Rice and Robert Williamson; constables: John Carson and J. J. Brady.

1892—Trustees: A. O. Dreibilbis, Robert Williamson and Wm. Sutherland; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; constable, A. P. Moats.

1893—Trustees: John W. Hutton, A. O. Dreibilbis, Robert Livingston; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, C. B. McKean; justices: Robert Williamson and John Rice; constables, A. P. Moats and John Carson.

1894—Trustees: C. S. Ames, A. O. Dreibilbis and J. W. Hutton; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, C. B. McKean, justices, Robert Williamson and John Rice; constables: C. M. Hanna and John Carson.

1895—Trustees: A. O. Dreibelbis, J. W. Hutton and C. S. Ames; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, D. D. Clark; justices, B. L. Hoyt and C. S. Ames; constables: J. G. Reid and C. M. Hanna.

1896—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, A. O. Dreibilbis, C. S. Ames; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; constables: C. M. Hanna and Wm. Halsey.

1897—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, C. S. Ames and A. O. Dreibilbis; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, E. W. Clark; justice, B. L. Hoyt; constable, J. W. Halsey.

1898—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, G. J. Hughes and C, S. Ames; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, E. W. Clark.

1899—Trustees: W. J. Moncrief, G. J. Hughes and C. S. Ames; clerk, J. W. Hutton; assessor, D. D. Clark.

1900—Trustees: C. S. Ames, G. J. Hughes and Wm. Moncrief; clerk, J. W. Hutton; assessor, D. D. Clark.

1901—Trustees: B. C. Mackrill, C. S. Ames, D. D. Clark; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, Adam Sutherland; justices: B. L. Hoyt and W. J. Corbit; constables: W. G. Krouse and C. M. Hanna.

1902—Trustees: W. J. Moncrief, D. D. Clark and C. S. Ames; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, S. J. Rice.

1903—Trustees: S. O. Fowler, D. D. Clark and W. J. Moncrief; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, S. J. Rice; justices: W. J. Corbit and B. L. Hoyt; constables, W. M. Corbett and J. A. Tomlinson.

1904—Trustees: D. D. Clark, W. J. Moncrief and S. O. Fowler; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, W. J. Corbit.

1905—Trustees: Lewis Darling, D. D. Clark and S. O. Fowler; assessor, W. J. Corbit; clerk, G. J. Hughes; justices: B. L. Hoyt and S. J. Rice; constables: Arthur Ames and W. M. Corbett.

1906—Trustees: D. D. Clark, Lewis Darling and S. O. Fowler; clerk, G. J Hughes; assessor, D. A. Sutherland.

1907—Trustees: D. D. Clark, Lewis Darling and Robert Livingston; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, D. O. Sinclair.

1908—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, Robert Livingston and Lewis Darling; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, D. O. Sinclair.

1909—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, Lewis Darling and Robert Livingston; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, J. W. Callahan.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Washington township is located in the north east corner of the county. This is one of the oldest settled portions of the county. The township was organized July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Farm Creek precinct. The north fork of the Maquoketa river enters at the north west corner and runs diagonally through to the south east corner. The surface of the township is high and rolling, and in some places, especially along the river, is inclined to be hilly.

THE PEOPLE.

The settlers of the township are mostly of Irish descent. In religion, the people are Catholics. Politically the voters are democrats. For several years only two or three republican votes were cast at the general election. An amusing instance is related of the lone delegate from Washington township in a republican county convention. The vote for county surveyor in the convention was a tie when Washington township, the last on the list, was called. The Washington delegate could cast the deciding vote. This delegate with his Irish wit bubbling over, asked both candidates to show themselves when one only arose. Whereupon the delegate shouted "I'll vote for the other fellow," which convulsed the entire convention, and amid roars of laughter, the candidate who had shown himself only to be defeated, returned to his seat.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers of Washington township so far as can be learned was Thomas Durigan, father of Mrs. J. B. Skahill, whose husband is the present township clerk. Thomas McNally located on his claim in 1842. This same claim is now occupied by his son, James McNally, no transfer having been made since it was entered. Michael Flannigan came at the same time as Thomas McNally and located on the claim directly west. This claim likewise has never been transferred, but is occupied by the son. Other early settlers were John Finn, James McDermoth, John and Dan Curley, Dan Canode, Patrick Donahue, J. B. Skahill, William McGarigall, Patrick Skahill, Wm. Gavin, John Canovan, John Seery, Lawrence Collins, Martin Head, John Duffy, Richard Allen, John Ryan, Richard Clarissey, Edward McGovern, James Keery, James Durigan, James Duffy, Thomas Head, James Lang, M. McDonald, Jerry Callahan, Michael Plant, Michael Murray, T. C. L. Kane, Hezekiah Winchell, William Dunn, Nicholas Glynn, John Tolbert, Thomas Cowan, William Stanton, Thomas Moran, John Carrick, James Hutton, Abraham Hostetter, William Radford, Mahlon Lupton, William Rafferty, George Banghart, Thomas McGovern.

One of the early mills on the Maquoketa river was located on the Morrisey land in the early 60's. This was afterward purchased and operated by a man

TEMPLE HILL CATHOLIC CHURCH

named McCullough. It was rebuilt. During a time of high water the mill was swept away and not again rebuilt.

At a special election held February 2, 1878, a three per cent tax was voted in aid of the Narrow Gauge railroad from Bellevue to Cascade.

TEMPLE HILL.

Temple Hill in the southern part of the township has been the center of early activity toward which all roads opened. Here was located a store and postoffice, a blacksmith shop and the Catholic church. Patrick Skahill kept the store and postoffice and was the only postmaster until the office was discontinued in the 60's. Henry Parrot was the mail carrier from Rockville to Canton. Barney Leonard later kept a store. The last store and postoffice was kept by Thomas Finn in the '70s, the mail being carried from Cascade to Onslow.

The creamery located near the center of the township has passed its days of usefulness, and like other similar institutions in the county, it stands as a relic of an age that is past.

TEMPLE HILL CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A history of this large and prosperous organization is given under the title of "Catholic Churches in Jones County" on another page of this history, and the reader is referred thereto.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

In common with a number of other townships in the county, the early records of Washington township have passed beyond the reach of human hands. Many of the books of the township which are of no material value, in some cases have been carefully preserved, while the clerk's minutes of the trustee meetings are almost entirely missing. The earliest record in Washington township which can be found begins with the year 1877.

1877—Trustees: James E. Flannigan, John McGargill, Patrick McMullen; clerk, John Carrick.

1878—Trustees: John McGarigill, James E. Flannigan, Patrick McMullen; clerk, John Carrick.

1879—Trustees: J. E. Flannigan, Gregory Seery, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1880—Trustees: Gregory Seery, J. E. Flannigan, T. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1881—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, Jas. E. Flannigan, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1882—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, Jas. E. Flannigan, T. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1883—Trustees: T. J. Finn, Wm. Gavin, J. E. Flannigan; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1884—Trustees: Jas. E. Flannigan, T. J. Finn, Wm. Gavin; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1885—Trustees: Timothy Curran, Jas. E. Flannigan, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, J. B. Skahill.

1886—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, George McQuillan, Timothy Curran; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, J. B. Skahill.

1887—Trustees: George McQuillan, Timothy Curran, Wm. Gavin; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, J. B. Skahill.

1888—Trustees: Patrick Head, Geo. McQuillan, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, J. B. Skahill.

1889—Trustees: George McQuillan, Thos. J. Finn, Patrick Head; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, M. E. Carr.

1890—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, Jr., George McQuillan, Patrick Head; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, M. E. Carr.

1891—Trustees: George McQuillan, Patrick Head, Thos, J. Finn; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, M. E. Carr.

1892—Trustees: Martin Moore, Wm. Gavin, Jr., Patrick Head; clerk, M. E. Carr.

1893—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, Jr., Martin Moore, Patrick Head; clerk, M. E. Carr; assessor, J. B. Morrison.

1894—Trustees: Patrick Head, Wm. Gavin, Jr., Martin Moore; clerk, M. E. Carr; assessor, J. B. Morrison.

1895—Trustees: Martin Moore, Patrick Head, Wm. Gavin, Jr.; clerk, John Curran; assessor, M. E Carr.

1896—Trustees: Jas. T. McNally, Martin Moore, Patrick Head; clerk, John Curran; assessor, M. E. Carr.

1897—Trustees: Martin Moore, M. B. McQuillan, Patrick Head; clerk, John Curran; assessor, Thos. Hughes.

1898—Trustees: John Hardman, J. T. McNally, Patrick Head; clerk, John Curran; assessor, Thos. Hughes.

1899—Trustees: J. T. McNally, John Hardman, Patrick Head; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Thos. Hughes.

1900—Trustees: John Hardman, Theo. Maire, Jos. Garrity, clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Thos. Hughes.

1901—Trustees: Theo Maire, Wm. Gavin, Martin Moore; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Richard Coyle.

1902—Trustees: Martin Moore, Wm. Gavin, Frank O'Brien; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Richard Coyle.

1903—Trustees: Frank O'Brien, Wm. Gavin, T. J. Finn; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Richard Coyle.

1904—Trustees: David Stanton, Frank O'Brien, Chas. Gavin; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Richard Coyle.

1905—Trustees: John Takes, David Stanton, Frank O'Brien; clerk, J. B Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

1906—Trustees: David Stanton, Frank O'Brien, John Takes; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

1907—Trustees: Frank O'Brien, John Takes, David Stanton; clerk, Jas. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

1908—Trustees: John Takes, Frank O'Brien, David Stanton; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

1909—Trustees: David Stanton, Frank O'Brien, John Takes; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne township can well claim for its own heritage, the garden spot of Jones county, the promised land flowing with milk and money. No township in the county can claim more wealth of soil, or can present a greater degree of agricultural prosperity. The township assessment table given elsewhere in this history will show that the township excels all other townships in assessed valuation.

There is very little timber land in the township. No rivers traverse its surface, and no hills disturb the evenness of its luxuriant meadows, and its cultivated fields. A large per cent of the soil is tillable, and is a rich sandy loam.

One striking feature which the casual observer traveling through the township will notice, and that is the absence of weeds. The writer was very much impressed with this in comparison with the other townshps. The road sides and the cultivated fields and pasture lands, were not burdened with a load of noxious growths. The soil raised heavy crops, and to the richness and value of the soil's products was due the large barns and spacious farm dwellings so conspicuous in the township. The buildings were in good repair, nicely painted and presented an air of comfort and prosperity. The fences were substantial and well kept up. The rotation of crops has kept up the quality of the soil and added to the value of the farms.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

In the civil partition of the county, Wayne township was set off as a part of the Bowen's Prairie election precinct, and later changed into townships, Wayne being set off from Fairview township and organized with its present boundaries, March 5, 1856.

By an order of G. C. Mudgett, county judge, directed to Joseph Gaut, under the date of March 15, 1856, the legal voters of Wayne township met at the house of O. G. Scrivens on the first Monday in April, being April 7, 1856, to organize and elect officers. Jacob Zigler was chosen chairman of the meeting. The judges of election who were elected were Henry Simmons with twenty-three votes, Tilghman Hartman with nineteen votes and Jacob Zigler with seventeen votes. Benjamin F. Gaut and John Clark were chosen as clerks of the election. The names of the officers elected at this and subsequent elections appear in the official roster.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The first permanent settler in the township was James Spencer, who located in the north part of the township in the spring of 1840. It seems to have been the general intention to name the township "Spencer" in his honor, but at the organization in 1856, the township was named in memory of Wayne county, Ohio.

James McLaughlin is said to have built a cabin and dug a well on land on section 2, later known as the Lovell farm, as early as 1838; and possibly a few others may have founded claims before James Spencer but they remained only a short time, and he was the earliest settler still residing in the township at the date of its organization.

The growth of the township was not rapid until after 1850. During the decade prior to 1860, the population increased a hundred-fold. In 1860 the population of Wayne township was five hundred and eighty and in 1905, nine hundred and nineteen. The population of the township has not been increased by the development of any large towns.

The first child born in the township, and also the second child born in the county, was James McLaughlin, a son of James and Mary McLaughlin, born on what is now known as the Lovell farm in the northern part of the township on May 31, 1839. Mr. McLaughlin now resides at Russellville, Kentucky, and is a brother of J. A. McLaughlin of Castle Grove and M. McLaughlin of Monticello.

The first school taught in the newly organized township was by Miss Nellie McConnon, in the house of Roswell Crane at Langworthy, but Miss Martha Crane, and doubtless others, had taught school in the unnamed and unorganized township. Miss McConnon afterward married W. H. Proctor, a prominent merchant of Monticello.

EARLY SETTLER.

The following list of early settlers includes the majority of those who settled in the township prior to 1856. The names given in the official roster of the township given on another page, will give some idea of the residents who were in the township later. E. Ackerman, New York; I. Ackerman, New York; W. Armitage, Pennsylvania; Robert Barnhill, Indiana; George Brown, Indiana; Romantis Batchelder, Steven Batchelder, John Batchelder, N. Batchelder, B. Batchelder, and A. Batchelder, all from New Hampshire; N. Bigley, Pennsylvania; Warren Burrough, New York; Martin Barts, Pennsylvania; John Clark, Pennsylvania; J. C. Clark, Pennsylvania; David Cook, Pennsylvania; Roswell Crane, New York; Joseph Dawson, Pennsylvania; Z. Dunning, New York; Minor Davis, New York; C. S. Gilkey, Michigan; O. M. Gaut, Joseph Gaut and Benjamin Gaut, Pennsylvania; A. Himebaugh, Illinois; L. Hitchcock, Pennsylvania; Stephen Hester, Indiana; George Hall, New Hampshire; T. Hartman, Pennsylvania; William Jordan, New York; Alpheus Johnson, New York; George W. Lovell, Michigan; Daniel Loper, Pennsylvania; J. McDonald, Canada; G. C. Mudgett, Indiana; James Milne, New York; John McBride,

Pennsylvania; W. H. Perrine, Ohio; David Reed and Robert Reed, Pennsylvania; James Spencer, Pennsylvania; Thomas Schoonover and G. Schoonover, Indiana; L. Schoonover, Illinois; Henry Simmons, Illinois; O. G. Scrivens, Indiana; James Stacy, New York; E. Strawman, Pennsylvania; William Sanford, A. Sanford and W. P. Sanford, Ohio; C. Taylor, New Hampshire; D. Tucker, New Hampshire; M. Tippin, Ohio; S. Wooster, New Hampshire; E. Wooster, New Hampshire; Jacob Zigler, Pennsylvania.

The present inhabitants are largely German. There are but few families in the township at the present time who are not German or related to the German families. They are an industrious and intelligent people, and they are prosperous to a degree not found in any other township in the county.

EDINBURG—THE COUNTY SEAT.

Wayne township has the distinction of harboring within the borders of her limits, the first county seat of Jones county. Though there be naught but the rich soil, the accumulated fertility of a decayed embryo city now on the surface to tell the story of her early romance, history must record the details of the achievements of this historic spot. The town of Edinburg was located in section thirty-six of this township, and had the advantage of geographical location in its favor for growth and desirability as a place of habitation and business.

A visitor thus described the Edinburg of 1840: "Edinburg was a city of grass. Its streets run in all directions. In fact it was all street. You could wander over its entire extent without getting sight of a single wall, brick, stone or wood. The earth below and the blue vault above were the only signs that the place was intended for human habitation; and as all cities require ornament of some kind, a bounteous nature had planted there and reared a few scattering trees. Such was Edinburg in the summer of 1840."

A log cabin had been erected as a courthouse. This log house was in reality a block house. The logs were squared on all four sides and made eight inches thick one way, and a tenon cut on each end. Heavy logs squared to twelve or fourteen inches, and with a slit along a mortise cut in one or two sides, were stood up at each corner, and on each side of the doors and windows, and the logs slid down till the wall was full. This was the first courthouse, in which Judge Wilson dispenses justice to those seeking it. This county capitol was erected at a cost of about one hundred and ninety dollars. Of this sum, E. Sutherland was paid one hundred and forty dollars for erecting the structure, and James Spencer, Wayne's first permanent settler, was paid fifty dollars for work done in rendering the building comfortable.

Another log cabin was erected by William Hutton, who was the first clerk of Jones county, and this building was used as a store, but the store not proving profitable, was soon abandoned.

In June, 1841, the first church organization in the county was effected at this place, and the history of this organization is given in the history of the Presbyterian church of Scotch Grove.

The embryo city manifested no evidences of growth and development. The people became dissatisfied with this location of the county seat, and it was not

long until a petition was sent to the legislature asking for the relocation of the county head-quarters.

Hence it is that the town or village of Edinburg occupies no place on the map of the county today. The excavation for the first building yet remains to locate the spot where "might have been" erected a commodious and a creditable courthouse.

THE FIRST POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice established in Jones county was located at Edinburg. James Hutton became postmaster January 23, 1840, and the office was known on the records as Jonesville. On the 30th of May, 1840, the name was changed to Edinburg and James Hutton reappointed. The office was discontinued April 28, 1847, and on the 27th of May, 1856, was again established with Wm. Payne Sanford as postmaster. The office was finally discontinued August 8, 1873.

THE VILLAGE OF LANGWORTHY.

The village of Langworthy was laid out in town lots by Colonel W. T. Shaw. January 2, 1858, and is located in the northwest corner of the township. It is one of the older towns of the county, though it has failed to develop into a full fledged metropolis. The growth of Monticello, about four miles distant, has had a tendency to hinder the growth and development of the early hamlet.

One of the chief industries of Langworthy has been its creameries, and principal among its early dairy institutions, was the Crescent Creamery.

THE CRESCENT CREAMERY.

The Crescent Creamery was established by Charles E. Marvin in February, 1879. A writer in describing the creamery in April, 1879, says of it:

"The Crescent Creamery was built upon the latest improved plans for such establishments and was probably one of the most complete of its kind in the state. C. E. Marvin is the proprietor. The building is located near the old Langworthy depot, about three miles south of the corporate limits of Monticello. It is a two-story frame structure, twenty-six by fifty-four feet and eighteen feet high, standing upon a substantial stone foundation, with a solid stone and cement floor which is six inches lower in the center than at the sides and slopes to the rear of the building. Over the cement floor is a floor of plank so built that all water, sour milk or other liquids spilled upon the floor run through to the cement floor below where they are drained off.

"The Crescent Creamery has a capacity for receiving twenty-six thousand pounds of milk per day. It can easily manufacture over one thousand pounds of butter daily. Mr. Marvin is at present receiving the milk from six hundred cows and is making between four hundred and six hundred pounds of butter per day.

"The Crescent Creamery butter is already recognized as a superior article and finds a ready market at the highest prices in New York and Philadelphia An air of cleanliness, wholesomeness, neatness and system pervades the whole

establishment. The building and fixtures cost over two thousand dollars. Already it is one of the institutions of the county—the model creamery in this part of Iowa—and its products rank second to none."

Mr. Marvin had the advantages of artesian water at his creamery. It was said to be the only creamery in the state at that time supplied with water from an artesian well.

This creamery later passed into the hands of S. W. Merrill and in the course of time became absorbed by the Diamond Creamery Company.

AN EARLY CHEESE FACTORY.

Langworthy has the distinction of being the location of one of the early cheese factories in Jones county, the chief competitor for this distinction being the Ross Cheese Factory which was in operation the same year at Bowen's Prairie.

The following brief sketch of the Langworthy Cheese Factory we clip from *The Monticello Express* under date of June 6, 1867:

"The Cheese Factory at Langworty is in operation under the superintendence of E. W. Miller, one of the stockholders and an old cheese maker. At present they are using the milk from over one hundred and ten cows, but for the season, they expect to have the milk from over one hundred and seventy-five. The factory is situated on high ground near Mr. Miller's residence and but a short distance from the railroad depot at Langworthy. It is a two-story frame building, twenty by thirty-six feet and well put up. The scales, cheese vats and presses are on the first floor. The second floor is used as the curing room and is arranged with racks and well ventilated. They are now making about one hundred and fifty pounds of cheese per day, but will soon double that amount."

THE LANGWORTHY COOPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY.

As stated on another page, the Crescent Creamery was sold to the Diamond Creamery Company. This company continued to operate the plant until it burned down about 1888. The Diamond Company then built a skim house, after first buying out J. S. Hall who had a creamery southwest of the village, the latter creamery being then closed. The skim house erected by the Diamond Company was operated until about 1902, and since that time, the building has remained idle and now stands east of the depot along the track.

The Langworthy Cooperative Creamery was chartered November 1, 1898, and at once began the erection of a modern brick building to be used for creamery purposes. The company began business December 11, 1898, and has continued in business ever since.

The original stockholders in the new creamery were: H. F. Wooster, C. J. Rettig, Henry Monk, John H. Poppe, L. E. Davis, Chas. E. Bates, S. C. Batchelder, Henry J. Ricklefs, Wm. Siebel, F. Stadtmueller, J. B. Ommen, J. H. J. Stutt, H. Poppe, F. Poppe, Geo. Hubbard, C. R . Scofield, Chris Stuhlken, John A. Siebels, G. W. Darrow, H. F. Wilkins, R. Batchelder, Lee Hannen, C. B. Darrow, Carl Albertson, Mrs. S. C. Mayberry, Walter Allen, D. J. Dierks, John

Peters, E. J. Head, Fred Doden, Lewis Batchelder, B. H. Hankens, F. H. Darrow, H. M. Dierks, John Heyen, S. E. Mayberry.

The first officers and board of directors were: president, Carl Albertson; vice-president, Wm. Siebels; secretary, E. H. Hankens; treasurer, G. L. Lovell; directors: C. L. Wahl, H. M. Dierks, C. J. Rettig, L. Batchelder, Fred Stadtmueller, F. H. Darrow.

The present officers: president, Johnson Poppe; vice-president, Wm. Siebels; secretary, J. H. Batchelder; treasurer, G. L. Lovell; directors: Fred Poppe, Fred Doden, Fred Stadtmueller, G. J. Dierks, C. E. Bates, Henry Monk.

There are now one hundred patrons. J. H. Batchelder has been the butter maker since the organization of this creamery. Mr. Batchelder has made butter in Langworthy for twenty-seven years in all and has enjoyed a reputation second to none as a creamery man and butter maker. The business of the creamery amounted to the sum of sixty thousand dollars in 1908.

LANGWORTHY POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Langworthy was among the early offices established in the county. On January 25, 1858, A. B. Andrews was commissioned to represent Uncle Sam in mail matters. On March 22, 1860, John Fleming was appointed postmaster, and on June 22, 1861 he was succeeded by Peter G. Bonewitz. No change was made until December 15, 1869, when Benj. J. Dawson became postmaster. He was followed in succession by Jas. H. Dickey, March 31, 1873; Andrew H. Hall, November 28, 1873; John Jacobs, June 26, 1883; Charles H. Rastede, July 28, 1884; Christopher Scheer, June 13, 1889; Henry Scheer, October 17, 1891; John Heyen, the present incumbent, was appointed May 17, 1895.

LANGWORTHY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Langworthy circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in October, 1859, by Rev. Bishop Isabel, and for a number of years enjoyed a continuous itinerate pastorate. What was later known as the "Springer Memorial" church was built in 1872, the first trustees being P. G. Bonewitz, Minor Davis, Michael Tippin, H. Albertson, J. F. Wilkins, Z. Dunning and F. J. Fish. Rev. Hedges was the preacher in charge. Rev. Wheat was the last preacher about ten years ago. In the spring of 1903, the church building, which stood on the south side of the village, was sold to Fred Doden and is now being used for a barn. The parsonage was moved into the village and is now in use as a residence.

The Langworthy circuit included Langworthy, Burr Oak, Hickory Grove and Amber. The circuit no longer exists.

BUSINESS ROSTER OF LANGWORTHY, 1909.

John Heyen is the only merchant and conducts a general store, and deals in feed, coal, agricultural implements, and is also postmaster; John Ommen is the blacksmith; John Batchelder is the leading man in the Farmer's Creamery; George Ireland is depot agent.

THE WOODMEN.

Langworthy had a lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America organized about 1897. The lodge had an auspicious beginning. A lodge room was built and for a time the lodge flourished. After running six or seven years, the organization was abandoned, the building being sold to J. H. J. Stutt and now stands west of the depot.

THE VILLAGE OF AMBER.

This cozy hamlet had its origin about 1873 with the building of the Midland division of the Northwestern Railroad. At first the village was named Blue Cut but in 1878 the name was changed to Amber.

W. H. Sanford was the first merchant in the village. Frank Schwartz and J. A. Weiss were also in business conducting a hardware store. W. H. Farragher was a dealer in agricultural implements. A man named Clark was blacksmith.

A SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION.

The village received a staggering blow on the evening of November 20, 1908, when fire broke out in the village and before its hungry flames ceased their absorbing activity, the general merchandise store of D. J. Dierks, the carpenter shop of Nathan Steckel and the blacksmith shop of August Siebels were burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about three thousand dollars, with only light insurance. The fire started about 8 p. m., in the carpenter shop of Nathan Steckel. It is said that Mr. Steckel was in his shop in a semi-stupor at the time the fire started. He perished in the flames. This fire was a serious calamity to the business interests of Amber.

PRESENT BUSINESS ROSTER OF AMBER, 1909.

J. C. Bailey conducts a general store and is also postmaster; B. D. Herren, general merchandise; August Siebels, agricultural implements; Otto Otten, blacksmith; Geo. Bodaker, carpenter; Geo. Schoon, painter; D. J. Dierks, insurance and real estate; John Bailey, butcher, Roy Morey, depot agent. There are two churches, the Methodist Episcopal, and the German Reformed; a Woodmen and a Mystic Worker lodge, a creamery, the latter being a flourishing and an important industry.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This organization dates from about 1890, the present building being erected about 1893. Rev. J. M. Beall was the first minister. Henry Hartman and Cable Belknap were the first officers. The church at that time was in the Langworthy circuit. The church is now supplied by the Methodist Episcopal pastor at Center Junction, Rev. H. F. Dorcas.

The present officers of the Amber M. E. church, are: Peter Peterson, Ernest Ruhe and Cable Belknap, stewards: Mrs. Angie Lyons, Sunday school superintendent; Mrs. Grace Tebo, secretary; Miss Jennie Belknap, treasurer.

WOODMEN LODGE.

Amber Camp, No. 4322, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized November 2, 1896, with the following charter members: J. C. Bailey, Philip Bailey, James T. Bradley, Nelson J. Bradley, Loren G. Burch, W. S. Casteel, P. B. Daly, W. E. Daly, Frank P. Doran, Ernest Engelbarts, W. W. Farragher, Thos. Flaharty, Jr., Martin Engelbarts, E. T. Hartman, Lewis T. Hartman, John Ohe, Frank Porter, William Robertson, H. E. Ruhe, Peter Robertson, O. T. Ruhe, W. H. Sanford, Chas. R. Weiss and C. W. Wilber. The lodge meets over Herren's store. There are twenty-four members at present. The first death loss in the lodge was in the September, 1909, report, when the death of John Elvidge, a social member, and Charles T. Porter, a beneficial member, were reported. The present officers are: Peter Robertson, C.; W. E. Dale, Adv.; O. T. Ruhe, clerk; J. C. Bailey, banker; managers: Philip Bailey, Peter Robertson, C. M. Soper.

MYSTIC WORKERS.

Amber Lodge No. 805, Mystic Workers, was organized May 6, 1907, with the following officers and charter members: Frank Nichol, prefect; Mrs. Mary Robertson, monitor; Otto Otten, secretary; Mrs. Henry Holmes, banker; J. C. Bailey, marshal; Henry Holmes, warder; A. Robertson, sentinel; supervisors: Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Will Craig, Ben Englebarts, Mrs. Cora Craig, Lena Englebarts, C. W. Eden, Mary M. Eden, John Michels, Mrs. F. Nichols, Thomas Weiss. The lodge meets in the Woodmen Hall over Herren's store.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The German Reformed church was erected about 1880 on the north side of the village, and its spire can be seen from a long distance. No regular services are now held. Rev. C. C. Smith was the first pastor. Rev. Boomerschien of Maquoketa conducts services three or four times a year.

THE AMBER COOPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY.

The present creamery building was erected by Sanford and Hartman in the spring of 1880 and was afterward sold to W. H. Sanford in 1900. J. P. Younger operated the creamery a short time after purchasing the business from Mr. Sanford about 1905.

On January 1, 1906, the Amber Cooperative Creamery Company was organized, and the creamery building became their property by purchase.

The original stockholders of the new organization were: John Weiss, Peter Robertson, Mary Schoon, Philip Bailey, Thomas Schoon, F. W. Folkers, P. B.

Daly, Peter Peterson, Henry Neumaker, C. F. Porter, Jacob Schoon, C. M. Soper, John Wennekamp, Wm. Reiken, Geo. Siebels, Geo. Dorsey, John Johnson, Henry Gross, Jas. Quigley, H. E. Harms, Tobe Friess, Jos. A. Weiss, Geo. T. Tobiassen, W. R. Zimmerman, Wm. Siebels, O. T. Ruhe, H. O. Danneman, Geo. L. Schoonover, Aug. Siebels, W. E. Daly, H. A. Toengess, Herman Zimmerman, C. W. Eden, Wilke Houseman, J. G. Mardorf, Jos. N. Ramsey, Henry Harms, Alex Robertson, Geo. Zimmerman, John Doyle, Mike Martin, Thos. A. Weiss, H. D. Myrick and P. J. Hartman.

The officers at the time of organization: president, Peter Robertson; vice-president, William Siebels; secretary, O. T. Ruhe; treasurer, J. N. Ramsey; directors: C. W. Eden, H. O. Danneman, H. A. Toengess, Peter Robertson, W. R. Zimmerman.

The present officers: president, Peter Robertson; vice-president, Wm. Siebels; secretary, O. T. Ruhe; treasurer, J. N. Ramsey; directors: H. A. Toengess, Mike Martin, John Doyle, Thos. Schoon, J. G. Mardorf.

The creamery began business with forty-four patrons; there are now one hundred and sixty-five. The volume of business the first year amounted to nineteen thousand dollars; the second year, thirty-eight thousand dollars; the third year, sixty thousand dollars; the past or present year, seventy-two thousand dollars. Frank Nichols has been butter maker since the organization of the company. The cream received is all hand separator product. The business is in a flourishing condition. The secretary is a young man of energy and ability.

THE AMBER POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at this village was first named Blue Cut, and was established August 12, 1873, with Tilghman Hartman as postmaster. Mr. Hartman was reappointed July 3, 1878, and the name of the office changed to Amber. Philip Hildenbrand became postmaster October 4, 1887, and on August 15, 1889, he was succeeded by Wm. H. Sanford. The next man authorized to occupy this position was Frank Schwartz on July 17, 1893. Then on June 18, 1897, John A. Weiss succeeded to the office, and on July 1, of the same year, Joseph A. Weiss took up the duties of the office and continued in office until December 17, 1903. when John C. Bailey, the present incumbent was commissioned postmaster.

The village of Amber does not exceed a population of fifty or sixty. The children of the village receive their education at sub-district No. 2, the school being located adjacent to the village on the north.

THE WAYNE GERMAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Wayne German Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company was organized December 1, 1888, and the constitution and by-laws adopted at the same time. The articles of incorporation were signed by Harm Harms, J. H. Tobiassen, D. B. Herren, H. Hayen, J. H. Antons, Gerd Rickels, who signed for themselves and others. The first officers were: president, John H. Tobiassen; vice-president, D. B. Herren; secretary, Harm Harms; treasurer, Gerd Rickels;

trustees: August Toengess, Geo. H. Balster; appraisers: Peter Ommen, W. J. Zimmerman, J. H. Hayen.

The company insures farm property only, against loss by fire and lightning. No other insurance is permitted on the same property. The property is insured on the mutual assessment plan. There are now over five hundred members. The total risks carried on October 1, 1909, aggregated the sum of one million, eight hundred and one thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-two cents. The total losses sustained and paid by the company since organization up to October 1, 1909, in round number aggregated the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars. The heaviest loss was in the year 1907, when the loss aggregated over nine thousand dollars.

The present officers: president, H. B. Bohlken; vice-president, Ricklef Gerdes; secretary, Gerd Harms; treasurer, Fred Plueger; trustees: Tobe Frees, G. H. Bohlken; appraisers: Wm. C. Neiman, Tobe Houstman, Harm Rickels, Gerd Null, Henry Behrends, Fred Hansen, Geo. Mardorf, Folkert Hedden, Henry Seehausen, Garrett Schoon. This is the largest mutual insurance company in Jones county, as well as the oldest.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church on the old Military road in section one, in the extreme northeast part of Wayne township, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, and one of the strongest, if not the strongest German church organizations in the county. Its history is the history of early Lutheranism in this part of the state. The church was organized on January 12, 1864. Its history, however, antedates its organization by several years.

The nucleus of the church is to be sought and found in a small German Lutheran colony, comprised of nine families and one single person who, in rapid succession, had established their homes in Jones county in the neighborhood of the present site of the church, all coming across the Mississippi from Dixon, Lee county, Illinois. The colony was formed when Mr. Jacob F. Matthiessen brought his family across the Father of Waters in May, 1857. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Gerhard Eilers, who at the time was still an unmarried man. They were followed by the families of Anton Eilers and Johann Hinrich Kleen in April, 1858; Nanne Hanken and Wessel B. Hanken in October, 1858; Heinrich Hanken in April, 1859, Gerhard Ahrend Zimmerman in May, 1859; Johann Jacobs in the fall of 1859 and Heinrich Jacobs in the spring of 1860.

For practically the entire triennial period of colonization, these early settlers were obliged to forego the blessing of public worship. When the year 1860 passed into history, they had been privileged a half a dozen times to hear a professedly Lutheran minister in their midst. Even this would have been denied them, had not a missionary by the name of Altmeyer discovered their settlement and preached for them and ministered over them as often and as much as his extensive travels through the vast area of thinly populated country permitted.

It was not until the dawn of 1861, that matters began to crystallize and take on shape towards the formation of a church body. In January of this year, the Rev. Robert Oswald, stationed at Marion, Linn county, Iowa, undertook an ex-

ploration trip into the field abandoned by Rev. Altmeyer. From this time on some degree of regularity was established, though services were not a frequent occurrence as yet by any means. In October of the same year, however, he too found himself compelled to abandon his missionary work at this place. After a lapse of more than twelve months, another minister, Rev. George Reinsch, arranged to look after the spiritual wants of the congregation and continued doing so from December, 1862, until some time in the fall of 1863.

By this time the German colony had grown to such an extent, that the question of organizing a church and calling a minister into its pastorate, was earnestly considered. A few deaths in the settlement about this time seemed to greatly emphasize the advisability, yes, the necessity of so doing. Therefore when the year 1864 had barely been ushered in, planning ceased, and action began. On January 12th, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing, and considering the purchase of property for the church and cemetery purposes. A constitution was adopted, and the following twenty-two signatures were affixed thereto: Anton Eilers, A. H. Hanken, A. G. Zimmerman, N. A. Hanken, Ludwig Pause, Heinrich Heeren, W. H. Helgens, Michael Heeren, J. H. Heeren, Johann T. Mueller, August Schatz, H. A. B. Toel, Tobias Tobiassen, W. B. Hanken, Albert Siemers, Heinrich Vanderhamm, J. Null, Gerhard Eilers, Jacob F. Matthiessen, Hinrich Jacobs, Hinrich J. Jacobs, Christoph Scheer. The Messrs. Jacob F. Matthiessen, Ludwig Pause and Anton Eilers were elected officers.

Several reasons, as the absence of a parsonage, and the like, confronted the congregation against the advisability of immediately extending a call for a local pastor, and so action in this matter was postponed until a later date. The Rev. Herman Rehwoldt of Dubuque, who had conducted the funeral services for Mrs. John Jacobs in December, 1863, seeing the plight of the congregation, consented to arrange his affairs in such a manner as to enable him to provide this congregation also with preaching at stated intervals until they should be able to call a pastor of their own.

Being thus temporarily provided for, the newly organized congregation began immediately to arrange matters for a permanent and local ministry. The question of providing a church and a parsonage confronted them. Thus far, a small country school house, situated on what was known as the George McKeever farm, provided ample accommodations for all. This particular schoolhouse, by the way, is still being used for school purposes today. In later years it was moved to the extreme southeast corner of Monticello township, and is now known as schoolhouse No. 6 of Lovell township.

During the summer of 1865, a building plan was carried into execution which brought church and parsonage under one roof. The larger part of today's parsonage was the result. The upper story was arranged for holding services, and the lower story, plus the cellar, furnished a place of habitation for the pastor and his family. After all preliminary arrangements had been completed, Rev. Rehwoldt withdrew, and on December 1, 1865, the first resident pastor, Rev. G. H. Brecht was installed.

The next six years passed by without anything particularly noteworthy happening, with probably this one exception, that when Rev. Brecht had resigned

his pastorate in March, 1869, and his successor, Rev. Franz B. Cunz had also handed in his resignation during the summer of 1870, both being called to another field of labor, the congregation, under the guidance of Rev. L. Osterhus. of Dubuque, who had preached here during the vacancy, extended a call for the first time to a minister of the Synod which has furnished the congregation with pastors ever since, and in which the congregation holds membership today. This new minister from the Synod, was the Rev. Lorenz Fraub, a member of the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. He was installed in office on June 18, 1871, and remained at the head of the congregation until October 6, 1872.

The summer of 1872 brought about a change of vital importance for the future and this change also accounts for the fact why St. John's congregation today is no larger numerically than will be stated hereinafter. During this summer, the congregation was split because of dissatisfaction in some quarters over the location of the church property, some claiming that it should have been more centrally located. The members living toward the southwest of the church branched off, organizing a new congregation under the name of Zion's church, and built a church of their own. This was the beginning of what is today known as Zion's church of Wayne Center. This separation was a most lamentable move, for it proved a fruitful source of bitter controversies between the two congregations in later years, although it had not been thus designed.

When Rev. Fraub accepted a different call shortly after this separation had taken place, the two congregations, in good harmony, jointly called a minister to take charge of both congregations, with the expressed understanding, that he was to change his location annually, living at Sand Hill in the midst of St. John's congregation one year, and at Wayne Center in the midst of Zion's congregation, the next. The purpose thereof was the presumably better end gained in the catechetical instruction of the children at both places. The man thus doomed to perpetual motion was the Rev. J. H. Oetjen, who entered upon his pastoral and educational duties in April, 1873, and continued therein until July, 1879, during the last year, however, ministering over St. John's congregation only. During his ministry, in 1877, a church proper, thirty by forty-five feet was erected by St. John's congregation and the upper story of the parsonage given over to school purposes.

In 1878, Zion's church struck the final blow which completely severed all bonds that had thus far united the two congregations. On April 17th of this year, Zion's church ousted Rev. Oetjen from his pastorate, and during the same year it extended a call to its present pastor, Rev. C. C. Mardorf, a member of the Iowa Synod, which is at variance in its doctrines from the teachings of the Synodical Conference of which the Missouri Synod is a leading factor. Thus the harmony of spirit between the two congregations was lastingly destroyed.

In 1879, when Rev. Oetjen left for his new field in Wisconsin, the congregation called a young man, who had just finished his studies in the Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri. This was the Rev. Fritz von Strohe. He was installed in September, 1879, and accepted a call to Collinsville, Illinois, June 10, 1900, after almost twenty-one years of untiring and successful labor. Rev. von Strohe was a man of more than ordinary tact and ability.

In 1880, the congregation voted to join the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. In the same year, a resolution to incorporate was passed, and the Messrs. Christ Scheer, Henry Heeren and Henry Hanken were elected trustees. In 1884, a schoolhouse was built, and the entire parsonage turned over to the private use of the pastor.

On August 19, 1900, the present pastor, Rev. Wm. H. L. Schultz, was installed to succeed Rev. von Strohe. In 1907 the congregation enlarged and remodeled its church. The church at present has a membership of four hundred and twenty-six souls, two hundred and forty communicants and fifty-four voting members. Its present officers are the Messrs. Henry Balster, R. Gerdes, Fred Plueger. Miss Eliza Balster is organist.

Of the original ten founders of the congregation, only one survives, viz., Mr. John Jacobs, now a resident of Santa Ana, California.

The complete list of pastors who have ministered over St. John's church, together with the time they have held office, is as follows: Rev. Altmeyer, no record of exact date; Robert Oswald, January, 1861 to October, 1861; George Reinsch, December 25, 1862, to fall of 1863; Herman Rehwoldt, July, 1864, to August 12, 1865; G. H. Brecht, December 1, 1865 to March 28, 1869; Franz B Cunz, July 25, 1869, to the summer of 1870; L. Osterhus, several months during vacancy; Lorenz Fraub, June 18, 1871 to October 6, 1872; J. J. Oetjen, April, 1873, to July, 1879; Fritz von Strohe, September, 1879 to June 10, 1900; Wm. H. L. Schultz, since August 19, 1900. Rev. Schultz is the present pastor, a man of broad intelligence and a favorite with his congregation. We are indebted to him for his valuable assistance with this excellent history of this church.

THE ZION GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's congregation of Wayne Center, was organized in June, 1872 The organizing members were the following: Harm Harms, Wm. Helgens, D. Poppe, Jos. Bodeker, Harm Folkers, Heins Frericl., J. H. Harms, A. Zimmerman, Jos. Stutt, Milchel Tobiassen, Bernard Tobiassen.

Shortly after the congregation was organized, two acres of land were purchased from Wm. Helgens, and one acre from Albert Siemers, one-half mile east of Wayne Center. Upon these premises an edifice, thirty by fifty was erected, two-thirds of which was used as a church, and the remainder of the building was fitted up for and used as the pastor's home. The church building was finished in the fall and dedicated in December of 1873.

Rev. J. Oetjen was the first pastor to be called, who, however in April, 1878, was induced to resign. In September, 1878, the congregation called Rev. C. Mardorf, a pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other states, who at that time was stationed at Waterloo, Iowa. The congregation soon became a member of the Iowa Synod. The congregation grew gradually and today numbers over one hundred voting members.

In 1880 a parsonage was erected. In 1885 a church steeple was built and two well sounding bells were purchased. In the same year the schoolhouse was erected. In 1892 and 1902, the parsonage was rebuilt and a new addition annexed, until it is now a commodious and comfortable residence. In 1908, the

church premises were enlarged. Two-thirds of an acre of land were purchased from Wm. Helgens and one-third from A. Siemers as an addition to the cemetery. Most of the first members have found their place of rest in this sacred cemetery ground, and the younger generation is filling their places in the church.

The Zion church is in a prosperous condition. The present pastor, Rev. C. Mardorf, has been the resident pastor continuously during the past thirty-one years, and is yet a man of strength and ability and beloved by the large congregation.

In the summer of 1909, the German Lutheran Synod of Iowa, met at this church for their regular meeting, and the presence of so many able men from all over Iowa, was an inspiration and an encouragement to the Zion congregation. The visiting brethren were abundantly entertained in the prosperous homes of the members of the congregation.

WAYNE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Wayne Presbyterian church, is now only a matter of history. The church was organized in 1861, and the church building erected near the center of the township. The original members numbered twenty-seven, the Warner's, Dawson's, Clark's and Hitchcock's being most of the membership. Rev. J. W. McKean, president of what is now Lenox College, preached here and also his father Rev. James McKean. In 1870, Rev. B. Wall preached here and at Anamosa. In 1871 to 1873, Rev. J. N. Wilson also served these churches. From 1874 to 1877, Rev. John Rice preached at this place with more or less regularity in connection with Scotch Grove. By this time, the Kansas lands were being opened, and the rush to the grasshopper state, carried off most of the church membership, and the church being deprived of adequate financial support, the society ran down, and the organization finally disbanded. The building was sold to P. M. Himebaugh for two hundred dollars to be used as a barn. The remaining or surviving members of this church united with the Presbyterian church of Scotch Grove, and with the United Presbyterian church in section 24 of Wayne.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This religious institution was organized May 12, 1856, with twelve members. Rev. J. A. Allan was the minister at the time of the organization. Rev W. D. Ralston became pastor in 1864 when the present church building was erected and continued as pastor until 1884. Rev. G. W. Morrison was pastor 1887-88. In 1879 the membership was eighty. In that year the elders of the church were, Matthew Nelson, Robert Heasty, J. L. Acheson, James Milne, and George L. Himebaugh. The society disorganized in 1895. The church has been known locally as the "Fourhorned church" because of the shape of its spire. The last pastor was Rev. C. C. Potter 1888-1893. There have been no regular services in this church during the past fifteen years or more. This church was affected in the same way and to the same extent as the Presbyterian church, the moving away of its membership to other fields of activity. The church property was transferred to the cemetery association in order that the cemetery might be kept up. The church

building yet stands on the east boundary of the township in section 24, and is used on rare occasions. The cemetery adjoins the church property on the north.

THE JONES COUNTY HOME.

The Jones County Poor Farm, or County Home as it is now called is located in the southeastern part of Wayne township, and is treated on another page as a county institution. See County Farm.

OFFICIAL ROSTER WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

First election at the house of O. G. Scrivens, April 7, 1856.

1856—Trustees: O. M. Gaut, John Goodwin, Tilghman Hartman; clerk, Joseph Gaut; assessor, John Clark; justices: David M. Cook, Alpheus Johnson; constables: William Nelson, Romantis Batchelder; county supervisor, O. G. Scriven.

1857—Trustees: O. M. Gaut, Tilghman Hartman, Michael Tippin; clerk, Joseph Gaut; assessor, John Clark; constables: Amos P. Himebaugh, Darius Tucker; road supervisors: Lawrence Schoonover, Alpheus Johnson, James Spencer, Wm. Sanford.

1858—Trustees: John Clark, Noah Bigley, Alpheus Johnson; clerk, Lawrence Schoonover; assessor, John Clark; justices: Alpheus Johnson, Joseph Gaut; constables, William Johnson, Jos. Dawson; supervisors: Jos. Gaut, James Stacy, James Spencer, Tilghman Hartman.

1859—Trustees: N. Bigley, A. Johnson, L. Hitchcock; clerk, L. Schoonover; assessor, John Clark; justices: Alpheus Johnson, Jos. Gaut; constables: Jos. Dawson, O. B. Walkup; supervisors: O. M. Gaut, Z. Dunning, Robert Reed, Wm. P. Sanford.

1860—Trustees: D. H. Simmons, Robert Reed, Jas. Dawson; clerk, H. W. Perrine; assessor, Benjamin Batchelder; constables: O. M. Gaut, O. B. Walkup; supervisors: A. P. Himebaugh, M. Davis, E. M. Brown, A. Sanford.

1861—Trustees: B. Batchelder, Wm. Johnson, H. Simmons; clerk, P. Bonewitz; assessor, J. Goodwin; county supervisor, L. Schoonover; justices: J. Gaut, M. Davis; constables: O. M. Gaut, Geo. Bingham; supervisors: J. Byers, B. Brush, J. Milne, W. P. Sanford, J. Scaffer, T. Hartman, G. Guilford.

1862—Trustees: Henry Simmons, B. Batchelder, B. Ristine; clerk, P. G. Bonewitz; assessor, J. G Dawson; constables: Geo. M. Bingham, Geo. Schoonover; supervisors: Chas. Gilkey, John Cook, Wm. Armitage, L. Hitchcock, Wm. P. Sanford, A. L. Crouch, Jos. Guilford, D. Emmet.

1863—Trustees: John Byers, John Clark, B. Ristine; clerk, P. G. Bonewitz; assessor, Henry Simmons; justices: Joseph Gaut, Minor Davis; constables: H. Hughes, E. H. Sherman; road supervisors: E. K. Davidson, A. Johnson, R. Batchelder, S. Wooster, John Clark, R. Barnhill, John Cameron, A. L. Crouch, I. N. Potter, D. Soper, M. H. Ristine, A. Sanford.

1864—Trustees: O. M. Gaut, L. Hitchcock, John Cameron; clerk, John Bates; assessor, Henry Simmons; supervisors: Geo. W. Simmons, A. Johnson, Henry

Albertson, Christ Matson, Paul Warner, Geo. W. Brown, John Heasty, A. L. Crouch, O. M. Gaut, Ephraim Strawman, A. J. Albertson, W. P. Sanford.

1865—Trustees: John Cameron, A. L. Hutchins, L. Hitchcock; clerk, A. Nash; constable, Isaac Rigby; supervisors: A. Johnson, H. Simmons, H. Albertson, S. Batchelder, Jos. Gaut, John Jacobs, John King, A. L. Crouch, A. L. Hutchins, E. Strawman, Wm. McGuffy, P. Sanford.

1866—Trustees: J. C. Ramsey, John Cameron, Leonard Hitchcock; clerk, John Bates; assessor, J. G. Dawson; supervisors: A. L. Hutchins, G. H. Soper, A. Sanford, John McBride, A. C. Ross, Peter J. Hartman, L. Hitchcock, H. Simmons, John Tabor, Selim Worster, Henry J. Jacobs, Warren Devoe.

1867—Trustees: George Schoonover, John Byers, T. Hartman; clerk, Cyrus Stagner; assessor, John Heasty; justices: Minor Davis, Leonard Gee; supervisors: Henry Simmons, J. C. Lawrence, John Byers, Joseph Ramsey, Baptiste Brush, George Schoonover, George Brush, L. Gee, J. H. Dickey, N. Bigley, Peter Hartman, A. Sanford, H. J. Jacobs, Cyrus Stayner, R. Reed.

1868—Trustees: Geo. W. Schoonover, Noah Bigley, Jos. C. Ramsey; clerk, John L. Atchieson; assessor, R. R. Hays; constables: Charles Raco, Warren Devoe; supervisors: G. Eiler, P. G. Bonewitz, C. Matson, Paul Warner, Joseph Carlon, John L. Atchieson, John Wilkins, E. Strawman, Peter Hartman, Allen Sanford, Henry Herren, Minor Davis, R. R. Hays, L. Gee.

1869—Trustees: N. Bigley, J. C. Ramsey, A. Sanford; clerk, J. L. Acheson; assessor, N. Bigley; collector, J. C. Ramsey; constables: J. D. Priest, John Stagner; supervisors: Joseph Cool, Charles Dickson, E. W. Miller, H. W. Perrine, Joseph Gaut, L. Dennis, Luke Perryman, James Burroughs, J. G. Dawson, John Coon, P. Hartman, A. Sanford, Henry Herren, G. W. Fisher, D. Soper.

1870—Trustees: A. Sandford, J. G. Dawson, Z. Dunning; clerk, John Bates; assessor, H. J. Jacobs; constables: John Stayner, J. D. Priest; supervisors: W. H. Hughes, A. Tanner, Baptiste Brush, L. Hitchcock, A. M. Heasty, H. Hunter, C. P. McCarty, W. Bigler, M. Reymore, H. C. Hartman, R. Frerick, R. M. Heasty, N. Bigley, Henry Tobiassen, Joseph Cool.

1871—Trustees: Z. Dunning, J. G. Dawson, James Milne; clerk, John Bates; assessor, L. Hitchcock; collector, J. C. Ramsey; justices: Minor Davis, E. Pangburn; supervisors: T. Tobiassen, H. Tobiassen, Paul Warner, J. H. Dickey, A. Tanner, John King, Robert Barnhill, Avert Schoonover, Chas. Race, A. H. Hall, John Kuhn, Hiram Hunter.

1872—Trustees: J. G. Dawson, George Schoonover, Robert Reed; clerk, John Bates; assessor, L. Hitchcock; collector, J. L. Acheson; constables: F. C. Brown, R. R. Hays.

1873—Trustees: John Jacobs, T. Hartman, Robert Reed; clerk, John Bates; assessor, J. H. Dickey; collector, J. C. Ramsey; justices: Jos. Gaut, Minor Davis; constables: L. Hitchcock, L. Perryman; supervisors: H. Simmons, C. Scheer, John Byers, S. Worster, Wm. Brush, Geo. Schoonover, J. Cameron, A. G. Zimmerman, F. J. Fish, E. Strawman, M. Reymore, H. Hartman, R. Richardson, G. Fisher, N. Bigley.

1874—Trustees: John Heasty, J. C. Lawrence, R. Reed; clerk, G. L. Himebaugh; assessor, Henry Jacobs; collector, Perry Miller; constables: M. Heasty, L. Hitchcock; supervisors: H. Simmons, A. R. Anderson, J. C. Stacy, A. Bat-

chelder, John Stutt, A. P. Himebaugh, Geo. S. Brush, C. Race, F. J. Fish, G. Brown, J. C. Ramsey, H. Herron, H. Harms, N. Bigley, E. Strawman, W. P. Sanford.

1875—Trustees: J. C. Heasty, G. L. Himebaugh, A. H. Hall; clerk, John Bates; assessor, Jacob Freyberger; collector, W. H. Hughes; justices: J. C. Lawrence, Henry Simmons; constables: David Booth, A. R. Anderson; supervisors: T. Tobiassen, S. Youssee, B. Kellum, A. Batchelder, Henry Frerics, Geo. Schoonover, L. Perryman, C. Race, M. M. Wright, W. A. Reymore, A. J. Wentworth, H. Hartman, H. Herron, R. M. Heasty, N. Bigley, E. Strawman.

1876—Trustees: John C. Heasty, G. L. Himebaugh, A. H. Hall; clerk, John Bates; assessor, Jacob Freyberger; collector, George Race.

1877—Trustees: W. H. Hughes, H. J. Jacobs, Luke Perryman; clerk, John Bates; assessor, Jacob Freyberger; supervisors: H. C. Hartman, G. Schoonover, T. Hartman, A. C. Ross, Wm. Reymore, E. W. Miller, A. Scrivens, L. Perryman, T. Tobiassen, P. H. Sherman, N. Bigley, M. Davis, E. Strawman, J. O. Lawrence, F. J. Fish.

1878—Trustees: W. H. Hughes, L. Perryman, H. J. Jacobs; clerk, John Bates; supervisors: R. M. Heasty, A. Toel, H. Rickels, H. Harms, L. D. Wentworth, E. Strawman, A. R. Anderson, F. J. Ruhe, T. Tobiassen, N. Bigley, A. H. Hall, H. C. Hartman, P J. Hartman, H. H. Seimers, H. Herron, T. H. Dunn.

1879—Trustees: John C. Heasty, Noah Bigley, Wm. H. Hughes; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Joseph C. Lawrence; collector, Andrew H. Hall; justices: Joseph C. Lawrence, Joseph C. Ramsey; constables: A. J. Wentworth, Archie Anderson.

1880—Trustees: Noah Bigley, John Heasty, W. H. Hughes; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; assessor, J. C. Lawrence; collector, A. H. Hall; supervisors: S. Wescott; J. C. Lawrence, Henry Adams, W. B. Allen, G. L. Himebaugh, Geo. Schoonover, Henry Hoyen, A. G. Zimmerman, J. D. Priest, Horace Soper, P. J. Hartman, Henry Hartman, H. J. Jacobs, Harm Harms, Noah Bigley, E. Strawman.

1881—Trustees: Henry Hartman, Noah Bigley, W. H. Hughes; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; assessor, John Acheson; collector, A. H. Hall, supervisors: S. P. Wescott, Samuel Youssee, T. P. Fowler, J. J. Albertson, John Acheson, John Kearns, Harm Folkers, A. G. Zimmerman, T. H. Dunn, Geo. Soper, E. W. Doolittle, H. C. Hartman, John Jacobs, Chas. Davis, Noah Bigley, E. Strawman, Perry Sherman.

1882—Trustees: John Jacobs, Henry Hartman, Noah Bigley; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; collector, J C. Ramsey; assessor, J. L. Acheson.

1883—Trustees: J. L. Acheson, Henry Hartman, John Jacobs; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Henry J. Jacobs; justices, W. H. Green, G. L. Himebaugh; constables: Mitchel R. Heastey, A. J. Wentworth; supervisors: T. Tobiassen, B. Levan, John Jacobs, P. Sherman, John Stutt, L. Pause, Harm Houstman, A. Zimmerman, H. M. Dirks, Geo. Soper, T. Hartman, John King, Geo. Balster, R. M. Heasty, N. Bigley, E. Strawman.

1884—Trustees: A. M. Heasty, J. L. Acheson, John Jacobs; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, H. J. Jacobs, collector, T. H. Dunn; constables: M. T. Davis, W. B. Doolittle.

1885—Trustees: John Bates, A. M. Heasty, Wm. Helgens; clerk, H. A. L. Bigley; assessor, Rudolph Jacobs; justices: G. L. Himebaugh, W. H. Green; constables: Henry Warner, W. B. Doolittle; supervisors: T. Tobiassen, Henry Tobiassen, John Jacobs, Albert Batchelder, John Stutt, A. J. Schoonover, H. Heyen, August Toenges, David Doyle, M. Quigley, Jos. Weiss, H. Hartman, Henry Jacobs, Harm Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, E. Strawman.

1886—Trustees: Wm. Helgens, John Bates, J. C. Ramsey; clerk, H. A. L. Bigley; assessor, Rudolph Jacobs.

1887—Trustees: John Bates, J. C. Ramsey, T. H. Dunn; clerk, H. A. L. Bigley; supervisors: Wm. Grumm, Henry Tobiassen, A. L. Ackerman, A. Batchelder, John Stutt, John Kairns, Johnson Poppe, A. G. Zimmerman, J. H. Henricks, W. A. Hayes, D. A. Halligan, H. C. Hartman, G. H. Balster, Harm Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, Holmes E. Ruhe.

1888—Trustees: J. C. Ramsey, John Bates, T. H. Dunn; clerk, H. A. L. Bigley.

1889—Trustees: T. H. Dunn, John Bates, H. A. L. Bigley; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh.

1890—Trustees: Thos. H. Dunn, John Bates, D. B. Herron; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; supervisors: Henry Heeren, Henry Tobiassen, B. H. Hanken, Chas. Wahl, John Stutt, B. H. Tobiassen, John L. Perryman, H. M. Dierks, H. Soper, P. J. Hartman, H. C. Hartman, Geo. Balster, Harm Harms, E. Strawman, H. A. L. Bigley, A. G. Zimmerman.

1891—Trustees: T. H. Dunn, D. B. Herron, Herman Harms; clerk, George H. Balster; justice, Geo. L. Himebaugh; supervisors: H. Herron, C. Bates, C. Albertson, C. Wahl, G. L. Himebaugh, D. Wolken, H. Heyen, A. Zimmerman, T. H. Dunn, S. D. Soper, J. A. Weiss, H. C. Hartman, H. R. Jacobs, H. Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, E. Strawman.

1892—Trustees: D. B. Herron, Herman Harms, T. H. Dunn; clerk, George Balster.

1893—Trustees: D. B. Herren, John Stutt, Herman Harms; clerk, P. B. Daly; justice, A. J. Schoonover; constable, Walter Applegate; assessor, H. R. Jacobs.

1894—Trustees: D. B. Herron, John Stutt, H. A. Toengess; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, H. R. Jacobs.

1895—Trustees: J. H. Heyen, John Stutt, H. A. Toengess; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, C. T. Bates; supervisors: Henry Herren, C. E. Bates, Jas. Clark, L. Batchelder, John Stutt, Sr., A. J. Schoonover, J. H. Heyen, D. B. Herron, J. C. McBride, Jos. R. Soper, J. C. Ramsey, John Edwards, Gerd Wiers, Harm Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, P. B. Daly.

1896—Trustees: David Doyle, H. A. Toengess, H. Heyen; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, C. T. Bates; justice, A. J. Schoonover.

1897—Trustees: H. H. Soper, David Doyle, J. H. Heyen; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Chas. Bates; supervisors: H. Herron, Chas. Bates, C. Albertson, W. B. Warner, N. J. Steckle.

1898—Trustees: H. M. Dirks, H. H. Soper, David Doyle; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Chas. Bates; supervisors; H. Herron, Chas. Bates, C. Albertson, Fred Poppe, Geo. Tobiassen, J. Matthiesen, Henry Folkers, Ben Herron,

D. Doyle, H. Soper, J. C. Ramsey, Eibo Eiben, Geo. Herron, John Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, P. B. Daly.

1899—Trustees: David Doyle, H. H. Soper, H. M. Dirks; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Henry Bohlken; justices: Wm. Perryman, P. M. Himebaugh; constables: T. G. Richardson, N. J. Steckle.

1900—Trustees: August Toengess, David Doyle, H. M. Dirks; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Henry Bohlken; justice, P. M. Himebaugh; constable, T. G. Richardson.

1901—Trustees: H. M. Dirks, August Toengess, David Doyle; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, P. M. Himebaugh; supervisors: Geo. Tobiassen, C. T. Bates, Johnson Poppe, L. Batchelder, John Stutt, J. D. Wolken, Henry Poppe, Mike Martin, H. M. Dirks, C. M. Soper, H. O. Donnamann, Chas. Eden, Gerd Housman, John Brokens, Gerd Rickels, P. B. Daly.

1902—Trustees: Geo. Tobiassen, H. M. Dirks, Augustc Toengess; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, P. M. Himebaugh.

1903—Trustees: F. T. Zimmerman, H. M. Dirks, Geo. Tobiassen; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Herman Harms; justices: J. H. J. Stutt, John Palmer; constables. H. H. Stutt, N. J. Steckle; supervisors: Geo. Tobiassen, F. T. Zimmerman, Johnson Poppe, Lewis Batchelder, Geo. Tobiassen, Harm Helgens, J. H. Hayen, D. B. Herron, H. M. Dirks, P. B. Daly, Tobe Freese, W. R. Zimmerman, R. H. Jacobs, Gerd Harms, Wm. Reiken, P. R. Daly.

1904—Trustees: D. B. Herren, George Tobiassen, F. T. Zimmerman; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Herman Harms; constable, John Folkers.

1905—Trustees: George Tobiassen, D. B. Herron, F. T. Zimmerman; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Herman Harms; supervisors (appointed by trustees) Geo. F. Tobiassen, Johnson Poppe, Fred Poppe, Geo. Tobiassen, Harm Helgens, Henry Poppe, D. B. Herron, H. M. Dirks, Gerd Siebels, H. O. Dannemann, C. W. Eden, H. R. Jacobs, Gerd Harms, Geo. Dorsey, D. Dirks, P. B. Daly.

1906—Trustees: George Tobiassen, D. B. Herron, F. T. Zimmerman; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Herman Harms; supervisors (appointed): G. F. Tobiassen, Johnson Poppe, J. F. Poppe, Geo. Tobiassen, Harm Helgens, Henry Poppe, Herman Zimmerman, Dietrich Dirks, Gerd Siebels, Tom A. Weiss, C. W. Eden, H. R. Jacobs, Gerd Harms, D. Drake, Wm. Reiken, P. B. Daly.

1907—Trustees: F. T. Zimmerman, H. O. Dannemann, George Tobiassen; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, D. B. Herron; justices: Otto Otten, Johnson Poppe; constables: John Folkers, Jr., Gerd Bodaker.

1908—Trustees: F. T. Zimmerman, Geo. Tobiassen, H. O. Dannemann; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, D. B. Herron; justices: August Siebels, J. H. Batchelder.

1909—Trustees: F. T. Zimmerman, George Tobiassen, H. O. Danneman; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Leslie Dunn; constables: John Folkers, Jr., Gerd Bodaker.

WYOMING TOWNSHIP.

The following excellent history of Wyoming and Wyoming township prepared by Dr. M. H. Calkins, and delivered by him under the auspices of The Home Lec-

ture Course, in the Methodist Episcopal church in Wyoming, April 1, 1878, with his permission, obtained before his recent demise, is incorporated in this history. It is with gratitude that we acknowledge the favor bestowed upon the editor and also upon the readers of this history. This sketch is beyond question the most authentic record in existence, and being written in the rhetorical and easy flowing style so peculiar to the large-hearted and gifted writer, the chapter is found interesting and entertaining, as well as instructive. We give the lecture in full as presented by Dr. Calkins, for we realize that the generations to come will want preserved all of the available information of historic value.

Owing to the changes that have taken place since the paper was written, it has been necessary to add some explanations which will be found in parentheses. These annotations and explanations have been added by the editor, with the assistance of Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell.

The early history of the township and town is so fully covered in the chapter by Dr. Calkins, that it is unnecessary to make any additions with reference to the early settlement.

DR. M. H. CALKINS—A TRIBUTE.

The biography of Dr. M. H. Calkins appears in the second volume of this history. We take pleasure in giving herewith an additional tribute to the moral worth of Dr. Calkins as a man, citizen, physician and friend, written on the occasion of his death which occurred September 27, 1909.

No man who has ever lived in Jones county, has been more a part of the homes and lives of the community within a radius of ten miles from Wyoming, than has our good old family doctor, our departed friend, Dr. M. H. Calkins. From June 14, 1856, when this disciple of good, with his new bride, arrived in Wyoming, which was destined to be his home continuously for over fifty-three years, he became a part of the community; and his influence for good in the lives of those around him, was soon manifest. Combined with his ability and skill as a physician, was a heart of sympathy, a word of cheer, a sunny disposition and a tender hand. There have been but few homes in this large community which have not been visited by the good doctor in his professional capacity during the past half century, and in which his kindly ministrations, his reasonable charges and his medical skill, have not made for him an affection, respect and a gratitude, tributes of his true worth.

Those who have been admitted to the inner nature of this "Grand Old Man" of Wyoming, can best understand the largeness of his heart, the kindness of his nature, the sweetness of his disposition. Anger, impatience or hatred were never his to exercise only in a righteous cause. Of the failings of his fellow men he seldom gave utterance; of their good deeds and virtues, his praise was bestowed in the presence of the living. No home in Jones county was ever hung with doors that swung open with a warmer cordiality, no hand within ever extended with a heartier welcome, no stronger feeling of hospitality could have been experienced; and the congenial greeting of the large-hearted, good-natured citizen and family physician within, sounded of sincerity, cordiality and humanity. His friendly salutation, "How are you; how are all the folks?" was not tainted with idle in-

irst Annual Meeting of the Wyoming, Iow
istorical Society Held on Calkins Square

response to a call published in The Wyoming ournal during the sumner of 1924, a meeting as held with Mesdames E. D. Chassell and W ggs for the purpo e of organizing a Wyoming ical Society. At this meeting the followin ficers were elected: President, Mrs. Mary Calkins ll; Vice Presidents, John W. Morse, Mrs Clara Stephenson, Frank Tasker, Eugene M. Babcock; ding Secretary, Mrs. Katherine Franks Bron Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. May Johnson Treasurer, Miss Emma Alden; Registration ittee, Sterling H. Brainard, Miss Fannie Frank.

THE first annual meeting of the Wyoming Historical Society was held August 5th, 1925, on Calkins Square. At this meeting was present rs. Augusta Brainard Bronson (Mrs. James W.) ho was living on the town plot when it was first laid ut. The only other first and present day resident is Irs. Harriet Cady Brainard (Mrs. Whitney J.)

Much interest was shown in the organization, over yenty being present, including members from On- w, Maquoketa, Anamosa, Monticello, Center Junc- on, DesMoines, Ogden, Bagley, Minneapolis, Cedar apids, and Enid, Oklahoma.

Each member had previously been requested to re- ond to roll call with "What I remember about Wy- ing," and absent members responded with inter-

Chamberlain, Lena Hubbell, Anamosa, Iowa
Chamberlain, William H., Anamosa, Iowa
Chamberlain, Augusta, Anamosa, Iowa
Chassell, Mary Calkins (Mrs E D) Wyoming, Iowa
Chassell, E. D., Wyoming, Iowa
Cunningham, Nellie DeWitt, Mrs Ambrose, Washingt Iowa
DeWitt, Harlan C., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
DeWitt, Elizabeth Bennett, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Dietz, C. N., Omaha, Nebraska, 428 South 38th street
Dietz, Frank J., Pelham Court, Germantown, Penn
Douglas, Corrine Williams (Mrs H H) Atlanta, Georgia
Franks, Fannie, Wyoming, Iowa
Franks, Henrietta, Wyoming, Iowa
Franks, Elva Rhodes (Mrs J L) LosAngeles, California
Girton, Lottie Chamberlain (Mrs E E) DesMoines, Io
Greene, Gertrude, 1304 E Grand avenue, DesMoines, Io
Gridley, Charles B., Wyoming, Iowa
Gridley, Mrs. Charles B. (Mary Wasson) Wyoming, Io
Henderson, Araminta Tasker (Mrs Frank) 3208 Sch Street, DesMoines, Iowa
Hendrick, Alice Kirkpatrick (Mrs J M) 4605 Bouleva Place, DesMoines, Iowa
Hernon, Cora Norton, [Mrs W E] Wyoming, Iowa
Hogeboom, George M., Wyoming, Iowa
Hogeboom, Martha Loomis (Mrs G M) Wyoming, Iowa
Hunt, Dema E Garrison (Mrs A D)
Johnson, Belle Lillie (Mrs Frank S) Norfolk, Nebraska
Kettlesen, Winifred Williams, 602 Westgate avenue, S Louis, Missouri.
Kettlesen, Edwin W., 602 Westgate avenue, St. Louii,
Kimball, Carroll Williams, Council Bluffs, Iowa

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Lamb, Maggie Halsey (Mrs K T) 229 Beachwood D., LosAngeles, California
Loomis, W. B., Wyoming, Iowa.
Loomis Ella, Wyoming, Iowa
Lowell, Milton H., 20 Boulevard, New Rochelle, New York
Lowell, Fannie Kinney, (Mrs M H) Same as above
Lowell, Orson, Same address as above
Lyons, Mrs. Lydia, Onslow, Iowa
Mallicoat, Stella McDonough (Mrs L A) Wyoming, Iowa
Maple, Miss Grace, Onslow, Iowa.
McGrew, C. F, 615 South Virgil avenue, LosAngeles, Ca
Mitchell. Mary Wildey (Mrs Oscar M) Duluth, Minnesota
Morse, John W., Wyoming, Iowa.
Morse, Mamie Tasker (Mrs J W) Wyoming, Iowa
Niles, Willard S., 509 Meeker St., Fort Morgan, Colorado
Parr, Stella Vaughn, (Mrs J S) Wyoming, Iowa
Paul, John T., Anamosa, Iowa.
Paul, Clifford B., Anamosa, Iowa
Peck, May Johnson (Mrs A W) Wyoming, Iowa.
Perrine, Ida Franks, Monticello, Iowa
Rhodes, Sadie Franks (Mrs J W) Baldwin, Iowa
Roche, Lucy Rising (Mrs G W) Spokane, Washington
Rogers, Pearl Countryman (Mrs Chas) Wyoming, Iowa
Robertson, Janet, Mrs J S, Wyoming, Iowa
Shaffer, Harriet B., Wyoming, Iowa
Smiley, Susan Fordham, (Mrs James) 2924 West 14th street, Cleveland, Ohio
Smith, Mary Pixley (Mrs. B D) Wyoming, Iowa.
Smith, J. N., Center Junction, Iowa
Smith, Rachel Nichols (Mrs J N) Center Junction, Iowa
Smith, Jennie Paul, Onslow, Iowa
Stephenson, Clara Leach, (Mrs J R) Wyoming, Iowa
Stickney, Mrs E M., 3412 Irving avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Swigart, John D., Chicago, Illinois, 723 South Wells
Swigart, P. D., Chicago, Illinois.
Swigart, Philena Chamberlain, Mrs Josiah, Maquoketa Iowa
Tasker, Frank, Wyoming, Iowa
Thomas, Florence Richardson, Mrs Bert, Wyoming, Iow
Tourtellot, Blanche Johnson, Mrs Louis, Enid, Oklahoma
Tourtellot, Miss Jennie, Wyoming, Iowa
Vaughn, Edwin C., Wyoming, Iowa
Wildey, Leslie, LosAngeles, California
Williamson, Jessie Green, Eldora, Iowa
Wherry, Winifred, Wyoming, Iowa
Wherry, Lyda, Wyoming, Iowa
Wherry, Wallace G., Wyoming, Iowa
Wherry, Alice Pattison, Mrs W G, Wyoming, Iowa
Fred Wildey, Kalispell, Montana.

ing Journal, Wyoming, Iowa.

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communications which were read and are later be published.

constitution was amended to include those who to Wyoming and vicinity previous to and in- ing 1885, and their descendants. Charter mem- ship was extended to the next annual meeting.

tens were taken to preserve the old school bell.

ie Maxon Babcock presented to the Society ister of names of those attending the Wyom- i-Centennial, August 5th, 1905.

d officers were re-elected.

serving a bountiful picnic supper, the Society ned to meet August 5, 1926, on Calkins Square

Following are names of members with present ad- ess:

lden, Edith, Wyoming, Iowa
lden, Emma, Wyoming, Iowa
abcock, E. M., Wyoming, Iowa
llard, Mary L. Niles (Mrs A H) 509 Meeker St Fort Morgan, Colorado
arber, H. P., Wyoming, Iowa
ckford, Leona Brutsman, 3311 Crescent Drive, Des Moines, Iowa
ath, Gertrude Delavan (Mrs T E) Anamosa, Iowa
radshaw, Jessie, 1012, 8th street, DesMoines, Iowa
Bradshaw, Edna, 1012, 8th street, DesMoines, Iowa
radshaw, Dr. D. F., Bagley, Iowa
radshaw, Dr. W. C., Ogden, Iowa
Brainard, S. H., Wyoming, Iowa
Brainard, Eva Sawyer (Mrs S H) Wyoming, Iowa
Briggs, Elva Calkins (Mrs W E) 4540 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota
ggs, W. E., 4540 Fremont avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota
gs, Martin C., 4540 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota
ge, Katherine (Mrs M C) 4540 Fremont avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota
gs, Walter C., 4540 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota
gs, Mary C., 4540 Fremont avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota
omstone, Mrs. George W., Wyoming, Iowa
onson, Rev. Dillon, Elm Lodge, Egypt, Massachusetts
nson, Augusta Brainard (Mrs W J) Wyoming, Iowa
onson, Katherine Franks (Mrs W W) Wyoming, Iowa
mberlain, Lucy Witter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
mberlain, Park, Anamosa, Iowa

quiry; and neither were his parting words "I am glad you called; come again!" an empty formality.

As a man and a citizen, Dr. Calkins has always stood for the highest standards of temperance, morality and citizenship. There was not the least symptom of the demagogue in his entire life. He was out-spoken and fearless in support of the moral reforms of the country, and with his pen and his voice, he declared his position on questions of morality, good government and social equality. There could be no uncertainty as to his meaning. There was no mincing of words. His conscience was his guide and his keeper, and the depth of his character was the measure of his stroke.

His long residence in Wyoming, having resided on the same corner for over fifty years, combined with his natural and ready wit as a writer and speaker, have made him in demand on all public occasions. His mind was a storehouse of information relative to the events of importance which have transpired in the community and he was regarded as authority on local historical matters.

As a man, Dr. Calkins was gifted with a large and comprehensive mental endowment and scholarly culture; large of physical frame and larger of mind and heart; honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men; cheerful, warm and open hearted, approachable and companionable doing his work and his duty diligently, with contentment and resolution, and never exalting himself further than in the faithful performance of his duties toward himself, his God and his fellow man. He possessed a vigorous personality, which was the more striking when in his presence and under his wise counsel. His unfailing kindness and generous impulses, his patriotic devotion to his profession and all the demands of helpfulness and sympathy to which he always gave a generous response, his proverbial and spicy good humor and genial disposition, his kindly ministrations to the needy and those in distress of mind and body, coupled with his sound judgment, wide experience, and independence of thought and action, have made Dr. Calkins beloved as a man and citizen, to a degree seldom realized in human experience.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF WYOMING AND VICINITY.

By Dr. M. H. Calkins.

"The early history of any community is seldom preserved for posterity. A generation lives, acts its part, passes away, and little is known of the details of the operations by which grand results were reached. Every generation views the results of the preceding one in their totality and condemns in jobbing lots or at wholesale lauds. Could we have access to that book where time records the doings of men it would be an easy task to write the history of the past. But when in antiquarian research, we are compelled to rely upon the treacherous memory of the living, whose knowledge is often derived from tradition, it becomes an arduous task and often is inaccurate. In my search for items of early history, I have not found a man who has kept a record of the passing events in which he was engaged and which so often interest posterity. Memory alone has been relied upon, and hence some of the statements I shall make may be incorrect. Memory

cannot always be relied upon, particularly in reference to dates. The young look forward and time seems long. The old glance backward, and time seems short, and the date of interesting occurrences is often misplaced. This arises from the fact that no record is kept. Men glide along down life's resistless stream, busy only with the present and are often ungrateful for the blessings it imparts Selfishness is too much the characteristic of man, and in this fast age, but little time is devoted to the demands of friendship, and still less to making up and recording experience that would be useful and interesting to future generations. If important passing events were noted down and diaries were kept of the transactions of men, and these summarized at the end of every decade, a century would produce a volume of great local interest. It is pleasant, profitable, it is painful and melancholy to contemplate the years that are gone. There are incidents that we retrospect with joyful emotions. There are other incidents around which memory fondly lingers, although those recollections will sometimes fill the heart with hallowed sorrow. Nearly four decades have passed and have been marked on eternity's dial, during which the events I am about to relate, have transpired.

"The first decade began in 1839 and could be easily summarized. It was a noble struggle of a few men for homes. The second decade began in 1849—was filled with stirring events and noble progress. The third was nobler still, for to the victories of peace were added the laurels of war for our nation's life in which the citizen's of this township acted a noble part. Nine-tenths of the fourth decade has flitted away with progress marking every step, and every step keeping time with improvement's rapid march. Tonight I must speak of these different epochs as a single group, in time's great calendar. If I shall succeed in rescuing from the fast declining past some incidents connected with the early history of this township—amuse you for an hour or more, and discharge the obligations imposed upon me by the Wyoming Home Talent Lecture Bureau, my object will have been fully accomplished.

"The hardy pioneer struggling with the various disadvantages incident to frontier life, has little time and less inclination to mark the changes connected with the growth and development of a wilderness into 'a land that buds and blossoms like the rose.' The great changes which time with its various agencies is producing around him, are not realized and the interest that the future will take in retrospecting the past, are hardly thought of. He is busy with the present and its necessities, generally struggling with poverty but buoyant with hope. He expects to secure a home and be surrounded in a short time with the charms of good society, educational and religious privileges, in the enjoyment of wealth and the full fruition of early hopes. He carries with him the impress of the institutions of the locality where he lived and fosters them. They are the institutions of civilization and often of refinement. He expects to be overtaken by the car of progress, laden with the golden fruits of society. Religious privileges and educational advantages he expects will follow with all the charms and blessings they confer. Like Moses, in some respects, he views the promised land, unlike him, occupies it, like him, is not given to share in full its glory. Dilapidation and decay are distanced by the outstretched arm of improvement, with its polishing hand; and soon, very soon, in this new world, and on these

fertile prairies, beside these pure streams of limpid water, with an atmosphere laden with health-giving influences, noble farms spread out before the admiring gaze of the tourist, who in these later years, for the first time visits these fertile valleys. He beholds lowing herds of splendid cattle feeding upon nature's broad pastures or ruminating by the side of well filled racks and mangers. He listens to the contented grunt of large droves of squealing porcines, fed with a prodigal liberality He notes the symmetry of the different grades of vast numbers of noble horses; wonders at their perfection and adaptation to men's various tastes and uses. He sees vast fields of luxuriant grain and calculates in all these departments there is enough to supply the demands of a population a hundred fold more dense. He beholds buildings that denote homes of ease, wealth and luxury, comfort and refinement. Thriving towns and prosperous cities with all their allurements for good, and subtle entanglements for evil, arise as if by magic, and these with their choice farms, transform the prairie in all its grand magnificence and wild beauty, with its aboriginal inhabitants, wilder still, the running deer, the loping elk, the beast of prey, the whistling quail, the whirring hen, emblems of the wilderness where civilization has never disturbed the wild beast in his lair, or the birds in their ærial flights have never been frightened by the sharp report of the sportsman's gun and its reverberating sound. In a single word, these emblems of primeval wildness have been supplanted by the benign influence of a Christian civilization, transforming and reclaiming with all their moral power. Remember that nearly all this change has been wrought within half a century. I refer to the Great West, the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

"The first permanent settlers of a new country are an hospitable people. As I said they are in pursuit of homes and with those who come for this laudable object, actuated by this noble purpose, controlled by immutable principles of right, every arrival of upright citizens is welcomed with a warmth of friendship, the genuineness of which is never questioned. No mere formal friendship welcomes the arrival of the sturdy and industrious emigrant to the frontier home of him who is patiently waiting for civilization to drive the wild beasts and the barbarous Indians from the vicinity of his home. The elk and deer, the wild beast and untutored savage, and the white man who has fled from violated law and outraged society, will occupy the same country, but when enterprise, science, art, religion, with all the paraphernalia of reclaiming civilization, approaches, the wild beasts flee, the red men scatter, and the outlaw, like the Arab, folds his tent and is gone. Domestic animals take the place of wild beasts. Thrifty husbandry supplants the chase. The schoolhouse tells of educational interests; the church with its spire pointing to the realms of everlasting light, proclaims faith in Him, who died for all. The dead are buried with religious rites, while to the living is taught a lesson by the side of the open grave, of the brevity of human life. The savage was buried too, amid barbarous whoops, expecting to go to the happy hunting ground, where his gun would be his boon companion and the chase his everlasting pastime. Permanent homes have been established where lived the wandering tribes of America. The land that was a wilderness 'flows with milk and honey.' The arts are cultivated, science encouraged, in-

dustry honored, worth appreciated, religion fostered. What a change! We call it civilization.

"Space will not permit us to pursue this train of thought longer. I have alluded to these changes in order to show the vast difference between the present with all its beauty and attractiveness, and that condition that existed at the time of the advent of men who still live in our midst. But little more than the time alloted to a single generation has passed away, during which all these changes have been produced. We wonder at this rapid transformation. We consider that this change, this rapid march of civilization, is but a nucleus around which shall gather in the coming future, nobler deeds and more grand achievements.

"On July 27, 1839, there came into this township an emigrant band, composed of fourteen persons, counting men, women and children, and they came to stay. They came as pioneers, as an advance guard of what was to follow. They looked upon this valley covered with tall and luxuriant grass, they noted the crystal waters of these pebbled streams, correctly estimated the fertility of the soil, and anchored their prairie schooner beneath the shade of this adjacent grove, and became the sovereign lords of Wyoming township. They were sheltered in that primeval bower and charmed with birds' enchanting song. Mrs. Lillie's house now stands where was first pitched the tent that covered the first civilized man that made this valley his permanent home. That majestic tree standing in the street in front of Mrs. Lillie's (now Mrs. J. A. Griswold's) with its massive trunk, proudly waving its branches in the breeze, was not there then, but it made its appearance as a tiny sprout in 1842. From what it germinated no one knew, but there it stood a feeble plant. It was run over and neglected, but grow it would. Year after year, concentric circle after circle has been added to its growth, till now at thirty-six years of age (1878) its circumference, nine inches above the ground, is nearly seventeen feet, indicating a diameter of almost six feet. (In October, 1909, its circumference, nine inches above the ground, measured twenty-two feet.) Its branches cover an area of more than four times the size of this house (what is now the German church). Men cross a continent to view with wonder and admiration, the large trees found in the Yosemite Valley, the growth of unknown ages. Men will climb far famed Mount Lebanon and look with amazement and awe upon the large cedar thereof, the largest being sixty-ty-three feet in circumference, and is supposed to be two thousand years old. This tree in our streets is a greater wonder. It has grown about two inches in diameter annually, and if it should continue at the same rate, at the end of two thousand years, it would be nearly four hundred feet in diameter, would entirely obstruct the street, encroach upon Wherry's farm and overturn Mrs. Lillie's house. Charles Gilbert has wisely moved his cheese factory and barn (which stood on corner opposite and east of tree) to escape the impending calamity, and in this has manifested wisdom beyond his years. In view of the damage this tree may do, and the encroachments it may make, it becomes a serious question whether the street commissioner better cut it down, or the new council give it license to spread itself.

"In that band of fourteen persons, there were four stalwart men, three fearless women and seven helpless children. Around them on every hand were beasts of prey—bears, wolves, panthers and wild cats. Deer, elk, and buffalo

hurried from their presence. There were also birds and prairie hens. The stealthy tread of the Indian was often heard, and his lurking presence more often suspected. The Indians were great beggars, but seldom stole anything till they were about to depart for some other quarter. When they were about to leave, and were packing up their traps and calamities, they would not institute very rigid inquiries in reference to the ownership of any article that came in their way. Things that were worthless, and those that were valuable, all shared the same fate. Thou shalt not covet, was a doctrine, of which they knew but little and cared less. Thou shalt not steal, was not a fundamental doctrine in their creed. But they practiced from the precept, He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an Indian. While they were staying around they would not even shoot a prairie hen from your corn crib without asking permission. They seemed to be far above stealing chickens, even if they were wild, and in this respect, were superior to some of their white successors.

"The first fourteen settlers all came in one wagon, and were drawn by three yoke of oxen. They had a few cows, a few head of young cattle, and three dogs. They came from Indiana, and after crossing the Mississippi followed up the Maquoketa Valley and found a few settlers below Monmouth in Jackson county —where there were large tracts of land; but they had taken Greeley's advice in advance, and were going west. Leaving this settlement below Monmouth, they came up through the timber and out on the prairie near where Morse and son (now John Morse) reside. Here they fastened a log behind their wagon to make a mark by which they could retrace their steps, if they desired to do so. Then striking out boldly into the tall prairie grass, leaving all precious marks of civilized man, without knowing what they might encounter, not expecting to see the face of white man till they should return, they started out on this unknown prairie sea in pursuit of a spot, which in after life they might call by that name always dear—home. By the aid of imagination, we can see them stand on the summit of yonder hill beneath a scorching July sun and look across this fertile valley, to the cool shade of the grove in the rear of our town, then with vision, leaving the grove, to the right they could lock up the valley of the Great Bear till the prairie was lost in the horizon of the west, where azure blue and prairie green were blended. What scene on nature's great panorama could be more lovely, what spot more inviting, where a place more beautiful? Sheltered from fierce westerly winds, and northern blasts, by a magnificent grove of sturdy oaks and tall hickories clothed in summer's grand drapery, where the sun's first morning ray warmed, and the shade intercepted the noontide heat; the pure crystal waters of Little Bear creek flowing along its margin, an outlet for bubbling springs from earth's internal streams, a soil of unsurpassed richness, a landscape beautiful to look upon; the monotony of the distant view broken by hill and dell, and running stream, and forest tree; the luxuriant grass bending, waving, surging before the prairie breeze like billows of the sea, whose crests were capped with indigenous flowers of rare fragrance and beauty, its virgin soil ready to laugh a harvest whenever tickled by the plow share and scratching harrow of the husbandman. Here were the elements of future wealth, and on the margin of this primeval forest was erected the first home in Wyoming town-

ship. When we retrospect the past to that time, how forcibly do we realize the language of Whittier:

'I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves,
Where soon shall roll a human sea.'

"These were times that tried men's souls some, and women's more. We can hardly imagine the deprivations these pioneers must have endured, their nearest neighbors ten miles away. No saloon to visit, no store in which to lounge, no dry goods boxes on which to sit and whittle, no school, no taxation—what a comfort—no milliner to charm and fascinate with bonnets in spring, summer, fall or winter's latest style, no dressmaker to fit the human form divine, and make it a little more divine, no tailor to make your suits in the latest fashion, no barber to shave the down from the anxious youth's lips or color the mustache of the veteran, who would disguise age with youth's beauty. They were a distinct people, and except the Indian and wild beasts, there was 'none to molest or make afraid.' When the scanty supply of provisions they had brought with them, was exhausted, they were compelled to retrace their steps along the log beaten track they had made, to the settlement in Jackson county, purchase grain and go to Dubuque to have it ground. There was honey in the land, but no locust with heavenly manna scattered by the bountiful hand of Omnipotence. The staff of life must be brought from afar. Fourteen persons were thus to be fed, where no raven proclaimed the interposition of Providence, and no supernatural power produced food with which to maintain life. Energy, decision, and firmness, were necessary to provide sustenance, when situated so remote from the haunts of civilized life. This isolation could be endured in summer, but when winter came with its icy desolation, and the earth was covered with the white frost of crystallization, lonely indeed must have been this immigrant band. The log beaten track was obliterated by the falling snow, and communication with those distant neighbors was made exceedingly hazardous.

THE FIRST DEATH.

"Disease invaded the realm of this people the first year, and a little child a year old was taken from the parental embrace to fields of everlasting light. It was a pioneer from this section, to the unknown realms of immortal glory. It was the first link in an ever lengthening chain that binds Wyoming to Heaven. A little grave was dug near Mr. Hanna's residence (where John Reimers now lives back from the road west of town) and there silently was borne the mortal remains of David Pence's child. Few friends gathered around that silent grave and dropped the grief laden tear upon that rude coffin. No minister with uncovered head, in priestly garb or sacerdotal robes, stood there to pour the oil of consolation into those wounded hearts. No lesson was enforced on the brevity of life, or the evanescence of things sublunary, no finger pointed heavenward, no voice proclaimed 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the knigdom of heaven.' There on that ridge of land running out into the prairie like a promontory into the ocean, was this grave made. The mother

followed a few years later, the father afterwards gave his life to his country, and no brother or sister is left to shed tears of sorrow over the unmarked grave of this first victim of the relentless destroyer. I will add that no doctor tried to assist nature's recuperative powers, and you may say, if you like, that the death was probably natural.

"James Van Voltenbergh was the patriarch of these early settlers, and with his wife and nine children, one son-in-law, one daughter-in-law, and one grandchild, whose death we have mentioned, made up these fourteen persons. Of these there are five still living: Joseph in Decatur county, a voluntary exile from the land of his fathers, not sold into captivity by jealous and envious brothers; while in an adjoining township, still lives Taylor and his wife, also Peter and Dan. They have long since dropped the patronymic name, in part, and are now known by the more euphonious and simple cognomen of Van. The old name took in numbers, one more than half the entire alphabet, and one less than half the whole number of letters.

THE FIRST PREACHING SERVICE.

"The first meeting these people had the privilege of attending was five miles beyond Canton, and thither the three women wended their way on foot. The men were too busy to leave, there was too much to do, and these three unprotected women started out to hear 'the glad tidings of great joy.' The first day they went as far as Mr. Beers, ten miles east of here, the next day went to the meeting and back to Mr. Beers, and the next day came home, having traveled on foot more than thirty miles to hear the gospel. The preacher was a Presbyterian.

"The first meeting held in this township was held at the Vans'. The preacher was a Presbyterian, and his text: 'Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician here.' This was in 1842. The audience was not large, and probably not very fashionably attired; but they could listen to the preacher, as he unfolded the great truths of the gospel, explained the grand plan of salvation, and told of the rich mercies of redeeming grace, a balm for every wounded soul, and pictured the everlasting beauties of a 'home over there.' This isolated condition was favorable to the development of feelings of dependence. At that time the inhabitants of the township were less than two score. They felt their dependence upon each other, were mutually interested in each other's welfare and posterity, and mutually expected to share hardships, and enjoy the happiness in store for them. The minister before alluded to was traveling through the country, perhaps a missionary looking up the sheep that had wandered far from the fold. Here he halted and broke the bread of life acceptably to those spiritually famishing people, continued his journey, sowing the seed, but not knowing what the harvest would be, his name forgotten, his theme cherished, his lesson remembered. The next minister was Moses Garrison. He belonged to the United Brethren, and organized the first church in Wyoming township. The organization was effected at James Van's, and the meetings were held there about three years. After this time the Campbellites effected an organization, and the society of United Brethren was abandoned, some of its members going to the Methodist's,

some to the Campbellite's, and some went—God only knows where. In 1844, the North Mineral Society was organized by Joel B. Taylor, then a missionary in the interests of the Methodist church. He was a young man, whom conference has since honored with prominent and responsible positions. He is still a watchman on Zion's tower and proclaims the gospel at Belle Plaine, in this state. I allude to this church as a part of the early history of this township, because this whole region was tributary to that organization, and there was built the first church edifice in all this vicinity. It was not remarkable for its architectural beauty; but it sheltered early Christians from pelting storms, was a place for them to assemble together to hear the preached word, where prayer was wont to be made. It was situated in Clay township (on the south side of the public road, east of the present residence of W. S. Orr in section 29) and was a kind of religious mecca where religious pilgrims wended their way from a large region of country round about. The north part of this township furnished several gospel guns who met there for target practice, the hardened sinners being the target. Some of them fired solid shots of truth, while others hurled empty screeching, bursting shells, the fragments of which hit by accident, but sometimes did fearful execution. There was Thomas and Joel B. Taylor, the former gone home, J. D. Williams, now living at Ackley, James Johnson living at Camanche, John B. Nichols, and Otis Cutler, gone to their reward; besides many others from their places round about. I have been told that the wicked were sometimes very turbulent over there and it has even been said that the professedly pious sometimes wandered from the paths of moral rectitude. On one occasion it is said that an old preacher in rebuking those who were indecorous in their behavior, said, it seemed to him as though the worst 'helements' in society congregated there. The building has long since ceased to be a place where God is worshiped. The development of the country, has made new centers for business, and religious worship, and the church has been torn down, and moved into this township, near the residence of Mr. Conaly (the church stands on the northeast corner of section 5 of this township). It has been rebuilt, much improved, and is a useful as well as an ornamental structure in the neighborhood. In it are held many religious meetings by clergymen located in the vicinity, and from it the dead are buried in an adjacent cemetery.

"Old Mrs. Van Voltenbergh died in 1846, aged sixty-five years. Her's was the first funeral sermon preached in the township. Rev. John Sterling, was the minister, a Wesleyan Methodist, who lived in the big woods, beyond Rome, or Olin as it is now called. Old Mr. Van Voltenbergh died in 1853, aged eighty-five years. Wm. Knight moved into the township in 1840, about a year after the first settlement was made. I have not been able to learn much of his antecedents. The whole family left this part of the country many years since, and located in California where Mr. Knight died. He first located on the farm owned by S. G. Franks, then where Henry Aldrich resides (recently sold by W. G. Wherry to Frank Fritz), then on the farm owned by J. B. Wherry (now Fred Koch), and from here moved to California. I said he came in 1840. There may be some mistake about this, for there are some reasons for believing that he was here at the time of Noah's flood, and he might have been Noah himself. He would tell with great candor of seeing this valley deeply submerged with water and tradition

says he boasted of having swam from the present residence of Henry Aldrich (Frank Fritz) to this hill with a log cabin around his neck. For aught I know this valley might have been the theatre of Jonah's wonderful exploits, and Mr. Knight might have been Jonah himself, or if the doctrine taught by some is true, he might have been the whale that swallowed Jonah, at any rate he had a very large mouth. In conversation he was vehement and boisterous, but is said to have been a kind hearted man. His wife was entitled to the lasting gratitude of many of the earlier settlers. On many, and oft repeated, occasions she visited the sick and afflicted, ministering to their necessities and alleviating their sufferings. She was a useful woman, and this simple sentence tells more than would a whole volume written in the interests of fashion.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

"Johnson Knight and Anna Simpson were the first persons married in the township (January 3, 1846). Who performed the ceremony, whether it was a wedding in high life or not, what the bridal presents were, or how many cigars it took to prevent the boys from 'serenading' them, I have been unable to ascertain. The bride probably thought that Knight was not always darkness. The Knight boys were very useful in breaking up and subduing these primitive prairies. Ten yoke of oxen hitched to a plow that turned a furrow three feet wide, was a terror to the indolent rattlesnake, and a caution to the Indian to 'stand from under.' Indeed it looked a good deal like business to a white man to see ten yoke of oxen drawing a plow that was turning a furrow a yard wide, not guided by human hands, the oxen being driven by a man on horseback, with a whip that looked like a long fishing pole, with a lash for a line, big enough to hold Jonah's whale. To those of us, who in early life were accustomed to plow in the stony, and stumpy grounds of the east, with fields so small that our heads became dizzy with frequent looking, it looked strange to see a furrow as straight as an arrow, a mile in length, turning over the rich, black prairie soil that had been enriched from year to year, by deposits from the decay of its own productions adding the fertilizing wealth of unknown ages to its latent productive resources. On every acre of this prairie land were tons of roots, of various grasses, woven and interwoven so as to form a fibrous mass, which when exposed to the air, and warmed by summer heat, and moistened by summer showers, decayed, adding their fertilizing influence to the great future's useful vegetation. In those primitive days, the ox did the greater part of the work connected with farming. The almost universal use of the horse for domestic purposes is a modern innovation in this region. Twenty or twenty-five years ago it was a very common thing to see six or eight yoke of oxen with an empty wagon attached, coming to town. It looked a little extravagant, and a waste of power; but remember when men were breaking prairie then, there were no pastures to put cattle into, and if the plow needed repairs, the whole force had to go with it.

THE FIRST SOD PLOWED.

"The first sod that yielded to the plow share in this township was about where Green street is located, and commenced at the creek, and ran east to where

stand those cotton-wood trees in the road, north of S. G. Franks, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. There were no cotton-wood trees there then, those trees are of later growth. The Indian must have thought that the world was being turned upside down, as he witnessed the rolling over of the prairie sod. Little did his untutored mind contemplate the great process of civilization that was being begun. Little did he dream that that was the beginning of a process that in a short time would change the productions of the soil of this valley, from grass that was used only to kndle the prairie fire, to fields of golden grain for the use of man and beast, and help develop this western country, and give it that great name—The Granary of the world.

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE.

"The first schoolhouse in the township was built half a mile east of S. G. Frank's residence in 1844. The size was twelve by fourteen feet and was made of logs. Silas Garrison was the teacher, the number of scholars, seven, the price was eight dollars a month, the teacher boarding himself. The Indians were much delighted with the school and would often go in to visit it, and I suppose note its progress. They seemed to be superintendents of the institutions generally, and after becoming satisfied with its workings, would give the Indian grunt and leave.

THE FIRST STORE.

"The first store opened in the township was where Daniel Cooley (now Roy Cooley, his son,) lives or in a frame building standing in front of his present fine residence. The merchant was M. Q. Simpson, and I think he was once sheriff of the county. There was talk at first of laying out a town at that place; but like many such projects in the west, ended in talk.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

"That part of Jones county now embraced in the townships of Washington, Clay, Scotch Grove, Madison and Wyoming, was first organized under the name of Clay precinct, and the first election held at Abraham Hostetter's, on Farm Creek, north of Walter's Mills. I have been informed that at the third election, there were twenty-four votes polled from the territory now constituting the five townships before mentioned.

"Pierce township was organized April 3, 1854, at the house of William Stuart, now the residence of John Lamey, on the northwest quarter of section 23, owned by Nolan Brothers. I judge from the town records that the organization of a township was a very simple affair. The electors of what is now Wyoming township assembled at the house of Mr. Stuart, according to a previous notice. From what authority it emanated I know not; but it was called for the purpose of organizing a township, and holding one of the semi-annual elections. The meeting was called to order, and the venerable Nathan Potter, now eighty-five years old, but hale and hearty, was called to the chair. He

was and is a man of sterling integrity and genuine worth. He has recently gone west to grow up with the country. He moved into this township from Jackson county in 1853, was formerly from Ohio. He leaves within our borders one son, James Potter, and one daughter, the wife of E. M. Franks. The electors then proceeded to the election of judges of the election which resulted in the choice of Thomas Green, William Stuart and George Vaughn. Thomas Green, a native of New York, moved from Indiana into Jones county, and settled in the big woods beyond Olin, in 1840. He attended the first land sale held in the territory, at Dubuque. In 1852, Mr. Green moved into this township and bought William Knight's claim for the sum of one thousand, three hundred and forty dollars. This claim consisted of a log house, and the frame of a new house standing on the flat north of J. B. Wherry's (Fred Koch's) barn, with eighty acres of land fenced and twenty-five broken, and all the land that joined him. Mr. Green moved the frame of that house onto the side hill, completed it and lived in it nearly twenty years. In it he probably entertained as many persons with prodigal hospitality as any man in the township. That house is still doing service as the residence of H. H. Peck (now W. N. French), in Madison township. Mr. Green entered the land on which is located the town of Wyoming, in 1852. He soon became the most extensive farmer in Wyoming and brought into the township the first reaper. It was one of McCormick's best, a huge thing, painted blue. Its reels rolled around and looked like an ancient ponderous overshot wheel. It was vastly superior to the Armstrong reaper in use so long before. It took four horses to draw that machine; but in its track there was left the smooth stubble, and the well arranged gavel. Mr. Green is the only survivor of those three judges of that first election. He has recently gone west.

"George Vaughn, the father of Philander Vaughn, died the same year on the farm now owned by Elizabeth Aldrich (recently by W. G. Wherry). He came to this town in 1853, from Ohio. William Stuart, went to California several years since where he died. He came into this town from Ohio, in 1853. The clerks of that election were Hezekiah Moore and L. W. Stuart. The former was at one time engaged in the mercantile business in this town, and now lives in Canton. The latter is the proprietor of Keystone Mills, and has been honored by the people in Jackson county with a seat in both branches of the state legislature. After the election and qualification of these officers, the election was held for state superintendent of public instruction, county school fund commissioner, and township officers.

THE FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

"Nathan Potter was the first assessor, and Seaborn Moore and W. H. Holmes, justices of the peace; R. Durgin, A. J. Perrin and Samuel Conaly, were the first trustees; Hezekiah Moore was the first township clerk; Sedley C. Bill and Thomas Silsbee, constables. The number of votes polled was sixty-three. Of that number, two have gone east, fourteen have gone west, twenty are in the vicinity, and twenty-seven have joined that throng going to the pale realms of shade. The record of the subsequent elections tells its own story of the rapid

settlement of the township. In 1855, there were one hundred and nine, in 1856, there were one hundred and sixty-six, in 1857 there were one hundred and eighty-four, indicating an aggregate gain in three years of six hundred people in a single township. Elections were then held twice a year; they doubtless considered them a good thing, a sort of holiday; and it seemed a little strange that while they were enjoying this inherent right of an American citizen to such an extent they they did not extend that right to the females. This is the only evidence of selfishness on the part of the early settlers.

"I have not been able to discover any reasons why the township was called Pierce; but suppose it was from the fact that Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was at that time president of the United States, and a majority of the voters were democrats, and they desired to magnify his great name, and hence called the township Pierce. The position the president assumed in reference to the Missouri compromise line, and the Kansas-Nebraska act, alienated many of his former friends, and exasperated his former opponents; any may have been, in part the real reason why the name was changed, in order to blot his name from the future records of the township. In the winter of 1856-1857, a petition was circulated and numerously signed, to have the name of the township changed. The petition was sent to Judge Holmes, he being the representative from this county, who introduced the bill in the legislature, to have the name changed from Pierce to Wyoming. Notwithstanding this thrust at the name of President Pierce, he lived several years afterwards.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TOWN OF WYOMING.

"Compared with Wyoming, Maquoketa and Anamosa are quite ancient towns, and a distance of forty miles intervenes. There was an actual necessity for the location of a town between these places to accommodate the mechanical, manufacturing and commercial wants of a large section of country, that would soon resound with the activities of various industries. Land sharks and speculators had often looked upon the possessions of Thomas Green with covetous eyes, as a natural place to build a town. Being equi-distant from the towns mentioned, while north and south there was hardly a town between Dubuque and Davenport. Before the town of Wyoming was located, building had already commenced in anticipation of such an event. The main road, and in fact the only road in this vicinity as traveled, was from east to west, and was a continuation of the road from the top of the hill at Mr. Elwood's (now John Thomsen's) east across the north end of our cemetery, and north of J. B. Wherry's (Fred Koch's) orchard, and connected with the road running south of R. B. Hanna's (John Reimer's) farm. In 1854, on this road, near the corner of J. B. Wherry's orchard (north of Fred Koch's brick house), Wm. P. L. Russell, now of Chicago, built a small building in which he lived and kept a store. I don't suppose his stock of goods was equal to Stewart's of New York, or Field, Leiter & Company's of Chicago; but he did sell sixteen pounds of sugar for one dollar, and not very good sugar either. About one year previous to this, William H. Vaughn had built a blacksmith shop a little north of Russell's store on the southeast corner of Barton Loomis' farm. You will readily see that the two

first buildings erected in Wyoming, were not in Wyoming at all; you will also see that the first buildings were for business. This embryo town was called Marshfield, after one C. J. Marsh, who was represented to have great influence with a railroad company, then in its formative stage. A postoffice was established also called Marshfield, and Mr. Russell duly installed postmaster October 18, 1854. Thus with Mr. Green's house for a hotel, Mr. Russell's for a store and postoffice, and Vaughn's blacksmith shop, the town was a fixed fact, and almost a western city. Strange as it may seem, with all these evidences of a town, men would pass through this hatching city, just emerging from its prairie shell, and not see it or hear its business peep. John Tasker, living on his farm three miles north of here, accidentally heard of a town, not far away, having sprung up almost by magic. One day he thought he would go down to Marshfield and see the town, transact a little business, and become acquainted with the business men of the place, and if possible, learn how soon his farm would be engulphed in the growing city. So ornamenting his shoulders with a plow lay to be sharpened, and his pockets full of letters to be mailed, he started off across the prairie on foot. Wrapped in thought and lost in meditative mood, he passed along through the town without seeing hotel, postoffice, or store till he arrived at the residence of A. W. Pratt (John Thomsen's). Here he called and in Scotch accents, enquired the road to Marshfield. Mrs. Pratt, with a broad smile, told him he had just passed through the town. She little thought as that smile wore away, that she was laughing in the face of one of Wyoming's future statesmen.

"The public highway being north of Mr. Green's house and building beginning there with a subsequent laying out of the town where it is, explains why Mr. Green's (Fred Koch's) barns always seemed to be in the front yard of his old house. It was supposed then, that the town would be built on the ground occupied in the year 1877, for the fourth of July celebration (on the north slope).

"In 1854, the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company was organized with S. S. Jones, of Illinois as president. Starting from Sabula, on the Mississippi River, a line was looked up running to Maquoketa, thence to Anamosa, Marion and west to the Missouri River. Application was made to congress for assistance, by way of a land grant, which was obtained in the spring of 1856, and Lyons made the point from which to leave the Mississippi River. Everything now seemed to be on the high road to prosperity in the whole country that was to be tributary to the business of this contemplated road. Land advanced in price, and he who had a few forties was soon to be a millionaire, while he who had an eligible town site possessed a golden Mecca, where those who worshiped at Mammon's shrine, would congregate and fill his pockets with gold in exchange for land in parsimonious parcels. A corps of engineers had been over the line proposed and permanently located it, and the valley of the Big Bear Creek was considered the route.

"J. A. Bronson, from Wyoming county, New York, visited this section in June, 1854, and bought of Thomas Green, the present town site for fourteen dollars per acre, and with his brother, B. K. Bronson, and C. J. Marsh, laid out the town of Wyoming in the winter of 1855, intending to call it Marshfield. People abroad not knowing why it was called Marshfield, thought it must be a

wet marshy country, and the name on that account was a little obnoxious. Emigrants were pouring into the state by the thousands, all intent upon locating in the best town or on the best land. Bronson would go away from home and meet people looking for places to settle. He would, in glowing terms, represent to them, the advantages of this town, and the beautiful country round. It was wonderful to see the enthusiasm he would manifest in describing the beauty and fertility of his chosen spot. It was painful to see his disappointment and chagrin when they would timidly ask: "If the name of his town indicated the general condition of the country." The disappointed look soon changed to one of indignation as he almost fiercely replied: 'No, sir.' The poet said he may sing: 'What's in a name,' if he choose; but unless we change the name of our town, its prospects will be ruined. Wyoming, Waverly and Westfield, were suggested. Some said: 'call the town Bronson,' and James A. quickly replied: 'I am too modest for that.' Bronson favored Wyoming. He had lived in its fertile valley, and his childhood home was associated with it euphonious memories in the far east. It was familiar both in history and in song. In history, it is connected with one of the bloodiest massacres in the annals of American barbarity; while in song, it is commemorated in sweetest melodies. These were the reasons why the name of the town was changed, and Wyoming substituted for Marshfield; it was never recorded as Marshfield, but by common consent was to be called and known by that name.

"I was speaking of the old air line railroad, but digressed a little to speak of Wyoming and its name. In the summer of 1856, work was commenced along the whole line, from a few miles west of here to the Mississippi River. To do this work, there came quite an army of sturdy laborers with pick and shovel, with scraper and cart. They were ready to make the 'crooked, straight and the rough places, smooth,' upon which to lay the iron track for the hoofless steed, as with panting breath, he should obey the commands of commerce, and respond to the dictates of the hurried traveler. On Pleasant Ridge, there grew a mushroom town. There was a hotel, shop and store and many shanties too. Irishmen with wit and brogue, were as thick as fiddlers are said to be in Tophet's roar. The winter was terrible, the cold exceedingly severe. Horses died from exposure and were taken to the 'dump,' the engineer computing their value by the yard. Toes, fingers and noses were frozen and strong men cried as they were hurried to the cut and dump.

Money became scarce, the work was stopped;
Times were hard, our hopes to zero dropped;
The price of land and corner lots fell,
And envy said, 'That's Wyoming's knell.'

"We saw the laborers lay down the shovel and the hoe. We witnessed the departure of long lines of carts and shanties piled thereon, while something seemed to say:

'The Old Air Line is dead,
And Bronson's hopes have fled.

"The town on Pleasant Ridge was gone and of all that busy throng, who labored there, there are left but the Lamey's—Michael, Thomas and John. Of

those who labored in this valley, and made yonder grass covered road bed, there is left but one—John Gorman, one of Hale's wealthy and enterprising farmers.

"S. S. Jones, of Illinois, was the president of that railroad company, and his course in connection therewith was the subject of much animadversion, along the line of this contemplated road. He afterwards became a spiritualist, and it is said was shot a few months ago, in Chicago, by the husband of his alleged paramour. Whether his apparent duplicity was intentional, accidental or unavoidable, I am not prepared to say. But if he is guilty of one-half of the misdemeanors alleged, he is probably sojourning where an interview would be very uncomfortable.

"I said the town of Wyoming was laid out in the winter of 1855. In February of that year, A. G. Brown brought the first load of lumber into the town. It was for J. M. Smith & Chapin, who had made arrangements to build a cabinet shop, and for this purpose built a part of what is now the Valley House (where Mrs. Buckholtz now lives, lot 1, block 19). It was raised the 15th day of April, and Ogden's old store building on the corner opposite (lot 12, block 10), was raised the 17th of May. When completed, it was occupied by J. A. Bronson, as a store. Nial Brainard & Sons built the back part of what is now the Bissell House (where Miss Lydia Wherry now lives, lot 6, block 18), the same year. These were the three first buildings in town. Then Russell moved his store over. Many of you will recollect the building, when I state that it was the one occupied by the Rev. Peter Woodard (stood between Myers and Stephenson's), as a cooper shop in after years, and stood between D. E. Brainard's house (on lot 9, block 10), and Irving Green's old drug store. During this summer, Mr. Russell built a house that looked some like a grain car, a little west of George Milner's. A man by the name of Corliss, built a house on the lot now owned by C. A. Wildey (lot 4, block 10). Compared with its base its altitude was fearful. H. C. Gleason built part of the house of Mr. Shibley's (lot 10, block 6). The Hood mansion (southern part of lot 1, block 20), was built in the fall of the same year. It was built for a hotel and was kept by John Wright. It stood on Main street, opposite J. A. White's residence. A blacksmith shop was built on the vacant lot west of Mrs. Perkins (who lived on lot 3, block 18).

THE SCHOOLS.

"Early in the history of Wyoming, there was manifested a commendable interest in the education of the young. On the first Monday in May, 1855, the electors of School District No. 4, Pierce township, met for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year. The district then embraced a large extent of territory. The records show that A. G. Brown was elected the first president, Wm. P. L. Russell, secretary, and A. W. Pratt, treasurer. From this latter circumstance, I would judge that a part of Madison township was included in the school district. At that first meeting the electors resolved to build a schoolhouse. At an adjourned meeting it was resolved that said schoolhouse should be located between the west line of Pierce township and Bear Creek, and near the line dividing J. A. Bronson's and Thomas Green's, and should not cost to exceed five hundred dollars. On the 28th of August following, the contract for

building the schoolhouse was awarded to W. J. Brainard, he being the lowest bidder, for the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars. At a subsequent meeting of the electors of the district, this action was ratified and the schoolhouse was to be completed by the 1st of November. It was located on the corner, east of W. T. Fordham's residence (this residence was on lot 4, block 51) and was a very plain and barn-like structure. It served a two-fold purpose, viz: as an institution of learning and a house of worship. The first winter W. H. Alden taught the young idea how to shoot. The number of scholars was fifty-nine, and they came from the Wapsi's stormy banks, the Mineral prairies of the north, and from Madison's city on the west, then Wyoming's formidable rival. Here they were taught the mysteries of science by that Massachusetts' teacher. He has since turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and his broad acres of well tilled fields, commodious house, and capacious barns, tell of success in other departments than as an educator. Meetings were held in that house sometimes day and night. That winter there was a powerful revival. Stevenson was the Methodist minister in charge, and he called to his aid Gospel men of local notoriety in other parts of the township. The interest became so great that the school was suspended for a time, so that there might be held meetings during the day. The schoolhouse was the only house of worship for five or six years, and on Sunday it was kept warm from early morn till late at night, to give different persuasions time to preach the Gospel, ventilate their creeds and dwell upon their peculiar dogmas. There were represented two branches of the Presbyterian church, the Methodist, Baptist, and United Brethren, with an occasional discourse from one of some other denomination. They seemed to mix up quite harmoniously, and why should they not? They had in view one object, actuated by one hope, stimulated by one faith, they looked forward to one everlasting home. In matters of belief and church, they seemed to act upon the maxim, 'You compliment my dogma, and I will compliment yours,' and it was harmony. I recollect one sermon in particular that I heard in that old schoolhouse, the subject was 'Hades.' I give the preacher's own pronunciation, but I have heard scholars say that 'Ha-des' was correct. With classic lore, he told of the Greek derivation of the word, and in graphic phrase pictured death, the grave, and the invisible beyond. It made a wonderful impression on me, which was dispelled the next day when I accidentally discovered him borrowing a load of wood from a neighboring grove without liberty. Yet I think he ought not to be censured, for the winter was cold, and the brethren had neglected to furnish the necessary material to keep him and his helpless children warm. I mention this incident not as being a reproach upon the preacher; but to teach the brethren a useful moral lesson, viz: that ministers, though warmed by grace divine, need something more material with which to warm their shins and cook their dinner. In the spring of 1864 a small addition was made to the schoolhouse, and in the spring of 1867 it was burned to the ground, and all the people said amen. During that summer the present school building was erected at a cost of nearly nine thousand dollars, including the lots on which it stands. It is more useful than ornamental

"During the summer of 1856 there was built Mrs. McClure's house (lot 8, block 11), Irving Green's drug store (near Myers' meat market), Haines' old store building (near Jenkins' repair shop), Newcomb Williams' house (lot 4,

block 19), Chester Johnson's blacksmith shop, where Phil. Alberry lives (now occupied by Mrs. Alberry), Thomas Taylor built Swigart's house (where Presbyterian parsonage now stands), Roach built Miss Julia McClure's house (lot 6. block 51), Cook, the lower part of Mr. Close's house (now used as a barn on lot 1, block 51), Haines' house (now occupied by Wm. Wilker, lot 3, block 10), Lowell's blacksmith shop (stood west of German church, torn down in 1907), John White's house (lot 7, block 20), the house that stood in front of Spitzer's new residence (A. M. Loomis' present residence), and the house where Ned Luke (lot 8. block 13) recently lived, the two latter were built by the Rev. 'Filibuster' Walker. Rev. Horace Holmes built on the lot where Mr. Peck resides (lot 3, block 12), the old house having been moved, and is now owned by Mr. Wilkins (lot 1, block 26). My old house (occupied by Mrs. Parsons, lot 1, block 31) now owned by Frank Richards. The same summer Wm. P. L. Russell and J. A. Bronson commenced building the Bronson block, and nearly completed the walls before winter. The uncertain condition of the railroad prospects, and the hard times, were a serious blow to Wyoming. Bronson's block stood like an old haunted castle. People thought there must be a railroad, or there would be no town, and it was several years before prosperity seemed to perch upon our banner. The financial crisis of 1857 found our people struggling under an incubus of debt, incurred in time of prosperity. The stringency of the money market, the low prices of all kinds of agricultural products, put an embargo upon most contemplated improvements. The agricultural wealth of the country was being developed gradually. Slowly, silently, unconsciously, and unknowingly was the country preparing for that drain upon its agricultural resources soon to follow. Before the dark cloud of financial distress and embarrassment had risen from the horizon enough to admit the sunshine of prosperity, its darkness was intensified by the prospect of fratricidal strife. The tocsin of war sounded that unpleasant cry, 'To Arms.' Our people obeyed the summons with alacrity, and few townships in the state furnished a greater proportion of the arms bearing population than Wyoming.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

"The Methodists held their first meeting in Thomas Green's barn in June, 1855, and formed a class. It was then a part of the Mineral Circuit, and Joel B. Taylor was the preacher in charge, and J. G. Dimmit was the presiding elder. I think the latter was a sound man on theological points. I once heard him say in a sermon that 'a lazy man was one of God's nuisances,' and I consider that a point in theology that is too much neglected. The church has been very prosperous from its first organization and very harmonious since the completion of its church edifice. For ten years the meetings were held in the old schoolhouse. They would all agree quite pleasantly, would talk, sing, and pray with fervor, and wish for a house of worship. They were willing to give both time and money to procure a church edifice; but when location was talked, there was always trouble. On the hill, in numbers, they were the strongest. On the flat they felt the omnipotent power of money. That little stream, innocent in itself, to the brethren was a perfect terror. To these brethren on

the hill, that flat was worse than the slough of despond described by Bunyan; while to the brethren on the flat, that hill was worse than the hill of difficulty, described by the same author. I have seen men go down to Jordan's stormy river more complacent than these brethren would approach that little rivulet. In the early history of the town there was a great, but not always commendable, rivalry between the two sections. Where stands those brick blocks, the pride and ornament of our village, was considered way out of town, and yet they were hardly a stone's throw from what was then considered a wonderful place of business. In its business relations this rivalry entered the Methodist church, and for a long time prevented them from building a house of worship. Various expeditions were resorted to, to reconcile the inharmonious elements. At one time it was thought best to raise the subscription, and let that locate the church. But when the brethren on the hill saw Bronson open wide his plethoric pockets, they stood aghast, and said with one accord, 'O horror!' to think that the location of a church should be controlled by filthy lucre. Bishop Haven said that 'every town had some building or structure that denotes its folly.' This building (present Lutheran church) came near proving the rule true in reference to Wyoming. It had been built for a mill by a stock company. The war, and other circumstances not necessary to mention, caused the work on the mill to be stopped when the walls were up and the roof partly on. Here it stood with its windows open; but not as now—toward Jerusalem. Owls, doves, and bats found homes in its attic. Its basement was filled with cribs of corn; but no famine made a demand for it, and part of it at last was fed to swine in the cellar below. Tired of its dilapidated look, the stockholders with one or two exceptions, proffered to donate it to the Methodist society, if they would finish it for a church. The offer was accepted, the vestibule added, the church united; and as the result we have this comfortable, convenient and almost elegant church.

"It was dedicated by the Rev. A. J. Kynett, September 3, 1866. Who the first officers of the church were, the records do not tell. J. B. Taylor, Stevenson, A. Bronson, Frank Amos, H. Bradshaw, J. Scholes, J. H. Todd, H. Taylor, R. Hawn, L. Catlin, G. R. Manning, W. A. Allen, B. C. Barnes, L. Taylor, H. H. Green, W. E. McCormac and J. A. Kerr, have been the pastors. No minister has been called to settle his final account, while ministering to this church, since its organization. Two local preachers have died, who in the early history of the church did much to encourage and sustain it. They were the Rev. Ansel Brainard, and Rev. Thomas Bronson, both had been long identified with the church, were ripe in years and rich in faith. (The later history of this church is given on another page.—Ed.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"The Presbyterian was the first church edifice in the town, or in the township. The Rev. Geo. E. Delevan, then living at Maquoketa, having occasion to pass through Wyoming, was pleased with its location, and upon his representations, the Rev. James H. Spellman, a home missionary, came here to look up the interests of Zion, in connection with the organization of a Presbyterian church. On the 17th day of May, 1857, a society was organized as preliminary to the

organization of a church. A constitution was adopted, and Joseph Bryan, John Morse and Emmons Leonard elected trustees, A. W. Pratt, treasurer and A. M. Loomis, clerk. The Rev. Geo. E. Delevan became the pastor. Articles of incorporation were adopted April 8, 1859. The organization was effected at the house of A. W. Pratt. A. M. Loomis, A. W. Pratt, Jeremiah Gard, Thomas Haines, Sr., and A. B. Stiles, were the members who signed those Articles of Incorporation. The church as thus constituted, consisted of six members. Four of them had passed the meridian of life, and two were young and full of hope. All still alive, only two in our midst. In a few days Jeremiah Gard, the veteran of this band, will leave for a western home, and then Captain Loomis will be the only one left to tell the old story of the organization of that church by these half dozen men. (Mr. Loomis is yet with the church in November, 1909.) Later Mr. Loomis died December 5, 1909. How widely divergent have been their paths. Pratt in Massachusetts, Gard going west, Bryan gone west, Haines gone north, Stiles in Chicago. The longevity of these men is quite remarkable. Their average age is about 65 years, and all are hale and hearty, and I believe Mr. Gard is the only one that has been afflicted with serious sickness. In view of these facts, I have come to the conclusion that it is not a bad thing to be one of the organizers of a Presbyterian church. Perhaps the founders of other churches have been looked upon with equal favor by Him who holds in his hands the destinies and lives of men. My relations with this church, as an outside member, have enabled me to know more of the inside workings than of the others.

"During the summer of 1860 the old church edifice was erected. The Rev. Trowbridge, of Dubuque, laid the corner stone, with proper religious ceremonies. The stone is in the southeast corner. An excavation is made in that stone where the records of the church, a copy of *The Eureka* and several other articles are deposited in a sealed tin box.

"Mr. Delevan, the pastor, was untiring in his efforts to build that church. He wrote, begged, and worked, till his efforts were crowned with success. He witnessed the gradual rising of its walls with pride and pleasure, till the last brick was laid, and the last flourish given by the mason's trowel. With one blast from the breath of omnipotence, those walls were razed to the ground. The faithful gathered around to view the ruins, and with philosophic and pious mien, in solemn chorus said,

It was to be;
It's God's decree
From Time's beginning.

"Fondly cherished hopes were blasted. The numerical and financial feebleness of the church almost made the idea of rebuilding hopeless. Standing on one corner of those ruins, Mr. Delevan, with uplifted hand said, 'With God's assistance, these walls shall be rebuilt.' His untiring energy was again called into activity. He visited remote parts of the county, enlisted the sympathies of men and women abroad, and again had the satisfaction of seeing those walls rising in place. The season was so far advanced before these walls were completed that water was boiled to make the mortar.

"Mr. Delevan was the only minister that has died in Wyoming while sustaining pastoral relations to any of the churches, and he deserves very honorable mention in connection with the growth of Wyoming, and its religious and moral development. He was an active worker in the field for the benefit of his fellow men. The first winter after he came here, he organized a library association, and succeeded in gathering together quite a number of volumes of valuable books. He also caused to be read a paper. It was a semi-monthly publication, and was edited and read by a person appointed at each meeting, thus giving the editor two weeks to write his editorials. It was called *The Iris*. I hold in my hand a copy of that paper. This number was edited by Mr. Delevan and was read before the association March 3, 1858, twenty years ago last month. This paper and these articles remind us of early struggles in the past, and there are very few here tonight who heard them then.

"Sometime in the fall of 1860, Mr. Delevan was attacked with bleeding at the lungs, often a precursor of the fatal ravages of insidious disease. He continued his ministrations after he became so weak that he could not stand while he preached; but sitting in his chair and breathing with difficulty, he would proclaim the great truths of the Gospel. I recollect going in to see him one morning just after breakfast. He said to his wife, 'Get the Bible, and we will have our usual family worship.' She replied, 'that she was fearful he was too much prostrated.' Said he, 'I can acknowledge God.' Then sitting in his chair he devoutly implored the divine blessing upon his family and all mankind. March 18, 1861, he passed serenely from earth to receive the reward of the faithful, and his funeral was the first religious service held in the church he had labored to build. He was a man of marked ability, a thorough scholar, and in his intercourse with men, exhibited very many of those excellencies that should adorn and embellish Christian character.

"The ministers who followed Mr. Delevan as pastors were: Geo. R. Carroll, J. L. Janes, A. K. Baird, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Goodale. Mr. Janes, while temporarily preaching at Floyd, was attacked with cerebro spinal meningitis, and died suddenly. He was brought here for burial. His connections with the church as pastor had been so recent; his many acts of kindness and generosity; his faithful preaching; his social manners, and all his relations, whether as pastor, friend or neighbor, endeared him to the people both in and out of the church, and he was followed to the grave by a mourning community, who realized the great loss; but were consoled by the thought that it was his gain.

(For additional data in regard to this church see another page.—Ed.)

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"The United Presbyterian church was organized November 4, 1859, by the Rev. Jonathan Stewart, with twenty members. Samuel Coburn, Jesse Barrett, and J. W. Wherry were the first elders. Barrett and Coburn are gone, and Wherry, alone of the trio is left. (Mr. Wherry died June 11, 1908). Of this organization I have few incidents to relate, but in passing will simply state,

Their church was built without ostentation.
They sing the psalms of inspiration,
And mind their own business with admiration.

"The first preacher that I recollect connected with this denomination was John Anderson, a young man from Washington county, New York. He preached here before the church was organized. He was sent out as a supply, and was quite young, but his sermons were ripe with thought, and careful preparation. He preached noble sermons, full of beauty, pathos and power; one of which I well remember. His subject was 'The Judgment Day,' and from the storehouse of thought, and the elevated plains of imagination, with Gospel truth, and eloquent zeal, he portrayed the scenes of that awful day. He warned, admonished, entreated, and if any of those who heard him, receive the reward of the workers of iniquity, it will not be the fault of John Anderson. L. J. Crawford, J. U. McClenahan and Wm. Donaldson have been the installed pastors. (A more complete history of this church is given on another page.—Ed.)

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

"The Baptist church, which in the early history of Wyoming, had an existence here, was organized on Pleasant Ridge, at the house of Judge Holmes, by his father, Rev. Luther Holmes, in 1852. In 1856 it was transferred to this town. The same year, Rev. Horace Holmes became the pastor. The population of the county was sparse. The church was feeble, the removal of some, and the death of others, diminished their number, and after a struggle of nearly six years, the organization was abandoned. The pastors of all these churches I believe have been faithful servants, and I think it safe to say if the people had lived according to the precepts taught by these men, they would have been better than they are now.

SOME ORGANIZATIONS.

"I would be glad to mention various associations that had an existence in our early history, but space forbids. Wyoming had its prosperous Lyceum, flourishing Literary and Library Association, Horse Protection Society, often called Vigilance Committee, its object being stated in its constitution, 'to ferret out offenders and bring them to justice.' It was thought by some, that this gave to the opinions of men considerable latitude as to what constituted justice, and it was also thought that justice was sometimes reached by a very short road. It was not the ostensible object of the society to deal illegally with any one violating the property rights of men, and I believe this rule was never violated by the society. The organization of these societies in all new countries, is almost a necessity. They are a terror to evil doers, and the horse-thief and the blackleg flee from the 'wrath to come.'

"There was another organization, and it was almost co-eval with the existence of the town. Its growth has been spontaneous—I refer to the heavy setters. It is the only association that has grown with our growth, and strengthened without strength without effort, and has become a very formidable institution. It meets every day at divers places and manifests as much activity as the rules of the association will admit. It seldom engages in useful discussion; but dwells much upon the short-comings of better men. It takes great pleasure in rehearsing bits of scandal, and sometimes adds by way of emphasis, base fabrications. It

is a kind of wholesale dealer in tongue of venomed slander, and it would be well if there were none engaged in the trade at retail.

"The old Iowa Mutual Insurance Company was formed here, just how early I cannot tell; but should think about 1857. Milton Briggs was in the company, and there were a few men called directors. It was a good thing for Wyoming, and brought to our town many men and considerable money. It loaned money, and when its affairs were wound up there was no one to receive the indebtedness, or look after it, and that clever old statute of limitations paid it. It favored the education of the young, and for this purpose built a large schoolhouse in our town, and would have made it more ornamental, had it not been for short sighted school directors. It discharged its obligations with fidelity, and paid its losses promptly. It might have been doing business yet; but it was alleged that legislation was unfriendly and its affairs better be wound up.

"In the spring of 1856, Thomas Green and Mr. Bodenhofer built a steam mill in the north part of the township. It has been torn down and removed. It furnished lumber for most of the buildings that were being erected at that time and there is not a farm for miles around but what is fenced with lumber, more or less of it coming from that mill. It was a useful enterprise.

"In our early history all merchandise was brought in wagons from various points on the Mississippi River—afterwards Louden became the great shipping point. In wet seasons it was a severe task to get across the Wapsi valley and over some of the miry sloughs, both this side and beyond. Almost countless numbers of swine have been driven from this section to that point on the North-Western railroad. For years we looked and hoped for a railroad connection directly east. At length with aid to the amount of forty thousand dollars, the Davenport & St. Paul railroad was finished through our town in the year 1871. It has been finished to Fayette, and we confidently expect that it will be completed to Cresco in a year or two, thus giving us railroad communication with St. Paul. How soon it will be completed to the north pole, will probably depend something upon the success of Stanley in his polar explorations. In the Methodist historical record, I find this statement, 'Railroad came into town in December, and threw all protracted services off the track; so that there has been little revival interest, and no conversions.—B. C. Barnes, pastor.' It would appear from this that the advent of a railroad absorbed all thought in reference to the great unknown future. The Midland railroad was finished through the north part of the township the same year, and the thriving town of Onslow commenced. By the two railroads our citizens have access to all points north, east, south and west. It may not be inappropriate to remark here that our county is traversed by four railroads, with a strong probability of another in a short time. There are but five counties in the state that have more miles of railroad that Jones.

"The first doctor who lived on this town plot, was Dr. Edwards. He came in the spring of 1856. Of his antecedents I know nothing; of his skill I am entirely ignorant; but it was said that he bought a fine pacing horse from Nick Countryman. One day he paced out of town, and Nick's estate would be glad to know if he was pacing yet.

"Among the first merchants were J. A. Bronson, Irving Green, Gilbert & Kelley, Hendricks & King, B. K. Bronson, S. M. Bronson, A. G. Brown, A. Bron-

son, S. K. Tourtellot, J. B. Allen, Hezekiah Moore, Charles Gilbert & George Foote, Benj. Stiles, L. D. & D. E. Brainard. The first tinner's name was White, and his shop was in the back part of A. H. Person's house. The latter was the first artist in town, and his rooms were at the house of Mr. Thomas Green. R. S. Williams was the first successful brick maker, and to him Wyoming is greatly indebted for its brick blocks and dwellings. His stores, halls and galleries, and shops of various kinds speak of merited success. The first hotels were kept by Brainards, and in this business they got up a corner. Uncle Ansel and Daniel F. were cornered where the Valley House (where Mrs. Buckholtz now resides) stands, and Nial with his sons were cornered where the Bissell House (where Miss Lydia Wherry now lives) stands, and L. D. was cornered out on the prairie a mile east of town, but running a hotel.

"I have mentioned the earliest settlers or those who came in 1839 and 1840. It is a short list and I will repeat it: James Van Voltenburgh, with his sons, Joseph, Taylor, Peter and Dan, David Pence, Wm. Knight, Garrisons, Simpsons. E. M. Franks came into Jackson county in 1841, and some years afterwards moved into this township. His business relations in the township having been very intimate even before he became a citizen. He is the largest land holder in Wyoming, and to him Onslow is much indebted for its thrift and prosperity. His permanent and substantial improvements have had their effect in stimulating others. In 1842, John B. Nichols, the father of our druggist, moved on what is now called South Prairie, and located on the farm now owned by John Byerly. He was the first settler in that vicinity. He was temporarily living in Clay township and did some farming there. In the summer of 1842 he cut logs, and drew them out on the prairie for a house. His farming occupying his time for a few days, his track on the prairie was no longer visible, and he lost his logs. A second set of logs shared the same fate. When he drew the third set, he took occasion to mark the road so that he could find them. You can judge that there was pretty tall grass over there. It has been said that he killed seventeen rattle snakes one morning before breakfast, and it was not a very good morning for snakes either. In 1844, Joel B. Taylor and Seaborn Moore located where Peter Byerly lives. His father came a few years later. Seaborn Moore was formerly from Georgia; but had been living in Indiana and Illinois long enough to get himself and family thoroughly filled with the real genuine ague, and he left that country to find a spot where the ague was unknown. Those of you who know where he located will readily conclude that the ague would never find him. It was a very secluded spot in the north east corner of the township. There were two ways to get there. You could follow up a narrow, crooked, rocky ravine from towards Monmouth, or you could go over through the brush towards Canton. No matter which way you went you could always tell when you were near Esq. Moore's (this was near the northeast corner of section 12). When you had gone just about as far as you could get, you felt very certain that you were pretty near Mr. Moore's. There was no ague there. A spring of pure crystal water came up among those rocks. Lightning had a peculiar attachment for that place, and often manifested its power. Mr. Moore doubtless thought that it was better to be struck by light-

ning and killed at once than to be tortured long and finally killed by ague. There were in the family, father, mother, seven boys and two girls. Some of them, however, were married, and all of them became stout and robust. In after life, five of those boys enlisted to fight the battles of their country and against the oppression of the native heath of their father. Those five boys were as successful in dodging rebel bullets on battle fields as they had been heaven's artillery in the rocky ravine at home. Mr. Moore was the first justice of the peace in the township, having been elected first while Wyoming was a part of Clay precinct, and was continued in the same office during the existence of Pierce township, and until Wyoming's history was fairly begun. He was an interesting man in conversation; his memory was retentive; his language clear and easy. He went west several years ago and died. While living in Illinois he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and was a great admirer of that great man. He took much pleasure in relating ancedotes characteristic of the great statesman.

"John Tompkins came to Wyoming in 1846, and is one of the few who have retained their first location. Sarles Tompkins, the father of Stilwell Tompkins, came in 1848. He or Thomas Green built the first barn in the township, both were in 1853. Mr. Tompkins was killed while trying to load a hog onto a sled in 1862. John T. Lain, the father of Samuel, came into Wyoming in 1849, and located on the farm now owned by Roderick Spencer (Chris Bramer's farm at Steam Mill Corners). He sold the claim afterwards to Sweet & Lindsay, who claimed to be doctors; but it is said to be a question whether they were engaged in that laudable business or stealing horses. He died several years since. His widow is still in our midst, tottering under the infirmities of age.

"S. C. Bill, O. J. Bill, L. D. Brainard and G. W. Fawcett, came in 1851, and located on Pleasant Ridge, and chained their wagons to the trees to keep them from blowing away. They had heard of Iowa's balmy breezes and thought they would anchor their prairie schooners to some trees and thus secure a footing on terra firma. They were the first settlers on that Ridge (locally known as East Ridge), and came from Ohio; they had traveled from the Buckeye state in wagons, during one of the wettest seasons ever known, and when they got onto that ridge, they probably thought it was like Mt. Ararat, and they took possession of it. L. D. Brainard pitched his tent on the Stephen Hamilton farm (now owned by Mrs. Ab. Mallicoat); also entered some timber land in the east part of the township. This timber had been claimed by some one else from Jackson county, and the claim society from that county came up to notify L. D. that he must get off that land. He heard what they had to say and then in language almost profane said, 'By the long wars, we have got six rifles and plenty of ammunition. You undertake to drive me away from here, and we will show you that we know how to use them.' Those of us who knew L. D. in his palmy days can almost see him shrug his square shoulders and nod that curly head while those determined words were uttered. He never heard of that claim society again. In 1846, Brainard built a sawmill on Bear Creek, which was the first in this vicinity. He went west several years ago. W. H. Holmes and Amos Robbins came the same year. The latter shot himself a few years later. Mr. Holmes is still in our midst. At the first election in the township he was elected justice of the peace. He has since

been representative and senator, county judge, state treasurer, and is now our obliging postmaster. How long he will retain this position depends something on how sharp an eye he keeps on the non-intervention policy in politics according to Hayes' Civil Service Reform.

"Samuel Conaly, senior, and Benjamin Wilson came into this township in 1851. In the two families, there were nineteen persons, and they are all living except one. A remarkable case of longevity in two families. Thomas Conaly went to California and died, all the rest remained in Iowa and lived. Mr. Conaly lives on the land he then bought (east and south of South Mineral church). He is eighty-eight years old, and I believe he is the oldest person in the township, and is one of the few survivors of the war of 1812. Old Mr. Walsworth is now about 94, but does not now live in the township, he having moved into Scotch Grove a few years ago. He is another of the survivors of the conflict of 1812. Samuel Conaly, Jr., lives in the first frame house that was built in the township. It is the house where George Gilbert formerly lived, in which his children were born (on the north side of the road in the north end of north west quarter of the north east quarter of section 4).

"W. S. Johnson came in the spring of 1852, and Wm. Stuart in the fall of the same year. Mr. Johnson was at one time a representative in the Iowa legislature. He died a few years since in Connecticut, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He leaves three sons in Wyoming, and one—the doctor—in Connecticut, where he enjoys a lucrative practice. Mr. Stuart was the first postmaster in the township. The postoffice was at his house, and was called Pierce, it was established in 1853. As before mentioned Mr. Stuart went to California and died. Wm. Inglis came that year and located in the east part of the township. Walter Trimble and James Tabor came the same year. The former is dead. The latter lives in the south east corner of the township on a well improved farm and is said to have the largest orchard of any man in the state. John Russell and John Sim were among the immigrants that year. The former lives in Clay township; but the prominent offices he has held, and positions he has filled make him more familiar to us. (He was the first stone mason in Wyoming. —Ed.) He has been a member of the legislature several terms, and speaker of the house of representatives, and state auditor, and has now retired to his farm. His companion, John Sim, lives on the farm he bought from Uncle Sam, near Onslow, and is spending the decline of life in ease and retirement. He is one of the noblest works of God—an honest man. Trueman Eastman, the father of Joel, was among the arrivals that year, and located on the Ridge; he died several years ago. His widow still lives on the old homestead. Nathan Potter, Joseph and Hiram Wheeler, and Charles Gardner came in 1853. Mr. Stingley located the same year on S. G. Frank's farm, and widow Seals on land now owned by Chas. Johnson and W. J. Brainard. John Miller came that or the next year, and bought and improved the west part of R. B. Hanna's (John Reimer's) farm. The house has been removed.

"Benson Stunkard and S. J. Pence, also came the same year. The latter planted the first orchard in the township, and unlike many others, he stays to enjoy its fruits. E. B. Nims came that year, and located where his widow now lives.

Wm. Tasker was also one of the settlers who came in 1853. He lived on his farm a little east of Onslow (now the John Corbit farm) a lonely bachelor till he found Grace with Paul. His brother, John Tasker, came soon after and has been much interested in county politics, and has been a member of the house of representatives. Elijah Edwards, on Beer's Creek, was among the first settlers of the township. Old Mr. Paul, the father of all the other Pauls, and of both the Tasker's wives, came about the same time and located on what is now called South Prairie. He spent the decline of a well spent life, honored and respected, and surrounded by more children grown to mature years than often falls to the lot of man. He died at the house of his son John, several years since at the age of seventy-eight years. The evening before he died he sent for me to come and see him. When I sat down by his bedside he said with his native politeness, 'I do not wish to take any medicine. Excuse me; I sent for you to come and tell me how long you thought I would probably live?' The fluttering pulse told that life was fast ebbing; but his mind was clear and serene. No tremor shook his frame as he thought of death's cold embrace. He had laid his treasures 'where moth and rust doth not corrupt.' Before the morning sun had shed his rays on the beauties of earth, the spirit of Henry Paul had gone to the realm of Everlasting Life. I have thus sketched some of the early settlers, up to the organization of the township in 1854. The rapid increase of the population after that prevents further details, and is left for the subject of another lecture.

"I said nine-tenths of the fourth decade was gone. With the completion of this decade, the first quarter of a century of the organized existence of this township will have passed, and its records transferred to the archives of eternity. The deeds of the past are beyond our reach. If we have acted well our part, been faithful to duty, and true to the responsibilities resting upon us, we glance back with pleasure, now and then stopping to drop a tear when death has broken friendship's fretted thread. When we review the acts we called good, we find them less in number than we thought. Such reviews teach great and noble lessons, and aid us in mapping out for the future greater and nobler works. One-tenth of the fourth decade remains. Let me ask you to crowd it with noble devotion to principle; fill it with elevating thought, and give to the fifth decade an impetus that shall enable it to 'distance' the progress of the past, and make it a fit confrere of any in all the coming future. How many of us will be permitted to take part in the great campaign to follow, prophecy alone can tell.

"Most of us ere we reach the half century stake in Wyoming's progress, will have finished our course. A few of those in middle age will be permitted to linger on the threshhold of the second half century of our history, among the increased beauties, enjoy the more exalted privileges and appreciate better the early sacrifices of those who were pioneers in moulding, fostering and directing the early career and institutions of the township of Wyoming."

The above chapter by Dr. Calkins covers the subject of the early settlement and the early settlers quite fully, and needs no further comment. The record is given of the organization of the several churches down to the date when the history was written by Dr. Calkins, in 1878, and since that date we give herewith the church history down to the present time.

THE CHURCHES.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

So far as the records show, the first preaching in Wyoming by a United Presbyterian minister occurred in the year 1859, by Rev. R. S. Campbell. Preaching continued by supplies for the next two years, and among the names of these supplies were Revs. Campbell, Stewart, Allen, Anderson, Miller and Baird. On August 25, 1859, a petition for an organization was sent to Le Claire Presbytery, then in session at Washington, Iowa. The Presbytery granted the petition and appointed Rev. J. Stewart to preach at Wyoming, to preside in the organization of a congregation and dispense the Lord's Supper.

In obedience to the action of the Presbytery, Rev. J. Stewart called a meeting of those desiring the organization of a United Presbyterian congregation in this place, in the old schoolhouse, Friday, November 4, 1859. After the sermon, the organization was effected, and the following members were received into membership by letter from other congregations: Samuel Coburn, and Mary A., his wife; Jesse Barrett and Mary A., his wife; J. W. Wherry and Mary, his wife; David Wherry and Mary A., his wife; William Bratton and Martha, his wife; J. B. Wherry, Nancy J. Moore, Mary A. Bucher, Sarah E. Bohler, Mary E. Wherry, Hannah J. Wherry, John Brady. On profession of faith, Joseph T. Wherry and Hannah his wife. Of these charter members of the congregation, five yet survive, namely: J. B. Wherry, Joseph T. Wherry and Hannah, his wife; Jesse Barrett, Mary Wherry, wife of J. W. Wherry. The latter Mary Wherry is the only resident member surviving.

The election of elders followed which resulted in the following being elected: Samuel Coburn, Jesse Barrett and J. W. Wherry all of whom are now deceased, the latter, J. W. Wherry, having passed away June 11, 1908.

Saturday, November 5, 1859, after the regular services, the elders were ordained and duly installed thus completing the organization.

On Sabbath, November 6th, the following children received the ordinance of baptism: Calvin C. Wherry, Mary M. Bratton, Joseph H. Coburn, Tolbert H. Wherry, Stewart A. Barrett, Harriet A. Bohler, Sarah L. Bohler, Leverton L. Bohler, Mary C. Bohler, Nancy M. Bohler and Tolbert H. Bohler. This was followed by the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, for the first time in the new congregation. It must certainly have been a pleasure to these faithful ones to once more remember and observe the Master's request, "This do in remembrance of me."

Revs. J. Stewart, A. J. Allen and S. M. Kizer, supplied the congregation with preaching until May 15, 1861, when A. J. Allen was appointed as a stated supply.

On October 27, 1861, the following members were added to the church, namely: Henry Dockstader and Elizabeth, his wife; John Bratton, Margaret Bratton, Fredora B. Bucher, Sarah Wherry, Ebenezer Wherry and William W. Wherry.

September 24, 1862, L. I. Crawford a licenciate under the inspection of the Presbytery of Mercer, Pennsylvania, preached to the congregation. On

March 14, 1863, a call was moderated for his pastoral services. He took charge of the congregation as its pastor on November 8, 1863, giving one-fourth of his time to the congregation of Clarence. He was ordained and duly installed pastor by Presbytery, January 16, 1864.

In 1865, the present church building was erected at a cost of two thousand, two hundred dollars. The record here is incomplete, so the exact date is hard to determine, but we know that the congregation was worshiping in the new building, April 1, 1866, when a committee of Presbytery assisted in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper and gave the following report to the Presbytery:

"We found the congregation in a prosperous condition and worshiping in their new and commodious house. So far as we are able to judge the pastor, Rev. L. I. Crawford is faithful in the discharge of his duties and in good report in the community. The elders are faithful and efficient in the work. As a congregation, they are attentive to the word preached. They have a prayer-meeting with a good attendance. Two Sabbath-schools are within the bounds of the congregation in which a good degree of interest is taken. Family worship is attended by the families of the congregation with a few exceptions."

December 5, 1867, Joseph Henry and Abraham Bennett were elected to the eldership of the congregation. They were ordained and installed January 4, 1868.

The first break came in the work when on February 25, 1868, the pastor Rev. L. I. Crawford, thought it best that the pastoral relations existing between himself and this congregation should be dissolved. He accordingly offered his resignation. The congregation did not acquiesce in this request, but the Presbytery thought it best to grant the request, so the first pastorate came to a close with the end of the Home Mission year, July 1, 1868.

The congregation was not discouraged, but with a mind to work sought another undershepherd and found him in J. U. McClenahan, a licenciate of the Presbytery of Rock Island. His call was moderated March 8, 1869. He began his work in the field, May 1st, but was not installed by Presbytery, until September 9, 1869.

It is quite probable that death entered the congregation first in 1868, when Maggie I. Lindsay was summoned into the other world. The first death to occur in the session, was that of Abraham Bennett, September 17, 1870. The first funeral in the church was that of Mr. Irving Green.

Rev. J. U. McClenahan closed his work here, October 16, 1872. The congregation carried on the work some four years through supplies. January 27, 1877, Rev. William Donaldson, a member of Caledonia Presbytery (New York), preached and held communion. March 27, 1877, a call was presented to the Presbytery for the pastoral services of Rev. William Donaldson for one-half time, the other half of his time being desired by the congregation of Cascade. He began his work June 1st, and was installed as pastor by the commission of Presbytery, September 4, 1877.

July 7, 1877, James B. Mitchell was elected a ruling elder in this congregation, having been ordained ere he came to this congregation.

June 31, 1880, William Atherton and J. T. Paul were elected to the eldership. The ordination and installation, taking place February 14th.

At the meeting of Presbytery, February 9, 1886, Rev. Wm. Donaldson presented his resignation of the charges of Wyoming and Cascade, giving as his reason for this action "that the hardships connected with the work of the present field, are telling on my health and strength." Wyoming through the delegate, J. W. Wherry, reported that a movement had been instituted looking toward calling Rev. Donaldson for full time. The matter was laid on the table until a special meeting to be held March 2, also pending action of the home board regarding aid for full time preaching at Wyoming. The clerk failing to hear from the home mission board, by that time, the request was granted much to the reluctance of the Wyoming congregation, so the Wyoming pulpit became vacant. Here began the life and death struggle. The little band of faithful workers for nine years survived on supplies. In the summer of 1894, S. M. McConnell, a student of the second year in the Xenia Seminary, supplied the congregation as stated supply. This resulted in a call for his pastoral services which was presented to Presbytery, May 7, 1895.

In 1896, new pews, new carpet, a furnace and some other repairs to the church, to the amount of eight hundred dollars, were made.

March 17, 1897, J. L. Richardson and Julian A. Day, were elected elders. The date of ordination and installation, June 20th.

The year 1898 sees the congregation coming into possession of the property which constitutes the present parsonage. As many of you will remember it had to be entirely refitted to make it the comfortable building it is today.

S. M. McConnell closed his work, May 31, 1903. He is now pastor of the church at Garner, Iowa.

The present pastor preached his sermon in this place December 20, 1903, taking charge of the congregation on January 24, 1904. In the fifty years, the congregation has called but one, Rev. Wm. Donaldson, who had been a settled pastor previous to coming to this field.

The Sabbath-school has been in continual operation since and before the date of organization.

The mission spirit has always burned brightly in this congregation. The first record of definite work is that of the "Mite" society, which flourished prior to 1885, at which time we find that Mrs. E. B. Wherry was the efficient president.

The present Missionary society was organized in July, 1886, with five charter members: Mrs. Mary Wherry, Mrs. J. B. Wherry, Mrs. E. M. Brush, Mrs. J. T. Paul and Miss Lyda Wherry, all but Mrs. J. B. Wherry are still active members. Mrs. E. M. Brush was the first president and succeeded herself until 1907, when at her urgent request, because of failing health, and thus her inability to do justice to the great work, she was permitted to allow her mantle to fall upon another. The last Thank offering was the largest in the history of the congregation.

In looking over the roll of the congregation, we discover that some two hundred and seventy-five different names have appeared. We pause a moment, and we find that these are scattered far and near. Only eternity will reveal the work that has been wrought in the cause of Jesus Christ. Christ Himself, declared that one soul was of more value than all the world; "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the

Son and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this church was observed Sunday evening, November 7, 1909, by an appropriate sermon by the pastor, Rev. C. F. Hoffman, the above historical sketch being read in connection with the service.

The present organization of the church is as follows:

Pastor, Rev. C. F. Hoffman; elders: J. L. Richardson, John T. Paul, Julian A. Day; trustees: W. J. Beckwith, W. G. Wherry, L. F. Pealer; chairman, Julian A. Day; secretary, Mrs. W. G. Wherry; treasurer, Mrs. J. R. Stevenson; organist, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman.

Women's Missionary Society: President, Mrs. W. G. Wherry; vice-president, Mrs. J. L. Richardson; secretary, Mrs. E. N. Wilcox; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Beckwith.

Sabbath School: Superintendent, Rev. C. F. Hoffman; assistant superintendent, L. F. Pealer; secretary, Miss Elsie Bender; treasurer, E. N. Wilcox. The membership of the church at the present time, numbers fifty-three.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The record of this religious organization heretofore given on another page, gives the names of the pastors from the date of the organization down to 1878, as follows: J. B. Taylor, ——— Stevenson, A. Bronson, Frank Amos, H. Bradshaw, John Scholes, J. H. Todd, H. Taylor, R. Hawn, L. Catlin, G. R. Manning, W. A. Allen, B. C. Barnes, L. Taylor, H. H. Green, W. E. McCormack and J. A. Kerr. Since that date the pastors have been: J. G. Van Ness, E. W. Jeffries, R. W. Coates, 1883-86; W. B. Davis, 1886-1890; G. R. Manning, 1890-1891; J. A. Souders, 1891-1892; E. G. Waite, 1892-1895; R. N. Earhart, 1895-1897; A. W. Smith, 1897-1899; L. L. Lockard, 1899-1901; A. W. Smith, 1901-1903; A. D. Stevens, 1903-1905; A. M. McIntosh, 1905-1907; H. E. Wilcox, 1907, the present pastor.

The Methodist Society continued to worship in their original building until 1891, when after a season of activity and general enthusiasm, a new building was erected as at present located, and dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D. L. L. D., the dedication services continuing four days, viz: March 5, 6, 7, 8, 1891. The building committee of the society were: S. W. Johnson, Jas. Mallicoat, J. R. Graft and W. J. Brainard. The contract for the erection of the building was let to R. S. Williams and a writer at the time in referring to this matter said: "The contract for the building was let to R. S. Williams, one of Wyoming's staunchest and most public-spirited citizens and a member of the Presbyterian church. The committee undoubtedly took the right view of the matter in letting the contract to this Presbyterian brother, knowing that if the foundations were laid in the eternal decrees, they would never be moved." The building was completed at a total cost of eight thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars, and twenty cents. The sum of nine hundred and ten dollars had been paid for the lots on which the church now stands, but this price included a residence building which

was sold and moved off. The old church building was later sold to the German Lutheran church, and is now in use by them for worship. The new Methodist church building is a modern building and the largest and most up-to-date church edifice in the town.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and eighty-eight. The business affairs of the organization are in a healthy condition, and everything is prospering among the brethren.

The present organization of the church is as follows:

Pastor, H. E. Wilcox, superannuated preacher, Rev. E. G. Waite; local preacher, Rev. Nathan Shaffer.

Stewards: Harriet Alden, G. W. Bottomstone, Mrs. Ida Pealer, Mrs. W. B. Brown, A. N. Reade (district), A. A. Vaughn, Mrs. A. A. Vaughn, John W. Waite (recording).

Trustees: President, L. W. Butler; J. A. Blakely, W. J. Brainard, C. W. Iosty, E. E. Myers, A. N. Reade, T. G. Richardson, A. A. Vaughn; secretary and treasurer, John W. Waite.

Class Leaders: Harriet Alden, Geo. W. Bottomstone, T. G. Richardson.

Sabbath School: Superintendent, A. A. Vaughn; assistant superintendent, T. G. Richardson; secretary and librarian, Miss Jessie Guthrie; treasurer, A. A. Vaughn.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society: President, Mrs. H. E. Wilcox; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Alden; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet Alden.

Women's Home Missionary Society: President, Mrs. Ida Pealer; secretary, Miss Harriet Alden.

Aid Society: President, Mrs. A. A. Vaughn; secretary, Miss Edith Alden; treasurer, Mrs. W. O. Shaffer.

Epworth League: President, Miss Edith Alden; first vice-president, Miss Anna Lakar; second vice-president, Miss Harriet Alden; third vice-president, Miss Jessie Guthrie; fourth vice-president, Miss Berdale Shaffer; secretary, Clifford Iosty; treasurer, Miss Iva Mader.

A Boys' Club has been organized among the young men and boys of the church, the object being the mental and physical improvement and also the moral development of its members.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The ministers who have served this church since its organization, have been: Revs. Geo. E. Delevan, George R. Carroll, J. L. Janes, A. K. Baird, A. B. De Long, G. M. Lodge, A. B. Goodale, Henry Cullen, Geo. R. Carroll, (second time), A. W. McConnell, D. C. McIntosh, A. P. Cooper and W. H. Ilsley, the latter's resignation taking effect October 1, 1909. There is no pastor at present. The pulpit is being supplied very satisfactorily by Mr. S. Nickless, a bright and able student of Lenox College, Hopkinton.

The elders of the church have been: Joseph Bryan, Jerry Gard, Thomas Haines, A. M. Loomis, S. K. Tourtellot, J. R. Stillman, B. K. Bronson, W. T. Fordham, A. G. McGrew, R. S. Williams, E. B. Champlin, Robert R. Barber,

L. J. Richards, W. P. Hallett, Joseph French, Isaac DeWitt, J. D. Harrington, Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick, R. Fishwild, Robert Inglis, H. N. Fordham, M. H. Morse and W. S. Garrison.

The early organization of this church has been treated on another page in Dr. Calkins' history. The names of the first members of this church which was organized May 17, 1857, were: Joseph Bryan and wife; A. M. Loomis and wife; Jerry Gard, E. G. Fairchild and A. W. Pratt and wife. Of these first members, A. M. Loomis is the sole survivor, and is yet actively in the harness.

(Mr. Loomis died December 5, 1909, after a few days' illness.)

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church was appropriately observed June 16-17, 1907, with devotional, historical and social exercises, bristling with interest and enthusiasm. The semi-centennial exercises were largely attended, a number of the former members and pastors being present and aided in the enjoyment of the exercises. Rev. Henry Cullen delivered the principal address on Sunday morning, June 16th. The exercises in the afternoon were purely historical in their character. H. N. Fordham read a paper giving the first twenty-five years of the church history. A. M. Loomis spoke of the second twenty-five years of the record. A most interesting and historical address was given by Mrs. H. N. (Maggie Baird) Fordham on the women's work in the church in which a glowing tribute was paid to the struggles of the pioneer women of the congregation. In the evening, Dr. Henry Cullen gave an address on the "Benediction of the Old Member," and Rev. A. W. McConnell spoke on the "Responsibilities of the Church of Today."

The program on Monday, June 17th, was more informal. A grand picnic dinner was the first event, and with the preparation and serving of this feast, the names have been mentioned of Mrs. R. Fishwild, Mrs. C. S. Ames, Mrs. A. M. Loomis, Mrs. H. V. Haddock, Mrs. A. W. Anderson, Mrs. William Wilker, Mrs. Aileen Corbit, Mrs. J. A. Griswold, Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Mrs. Jas. Inglis, Mrs. H. N. Fordham, Mrs. C. B. Gridley, Mrs. H. W. Kettlesen. Following the dinner, came a more formal program with R. M. Corbit acting as toastmaster. Mrs. Ella T. Haines of West Union, spoke on "Our Pioneers." Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs of St. Paul, treated the subject, "The Women of the Church," in a masterful address bristling with personal references. Dr. M. H. Calkins in his interesting style read a paper on "The Brothers-in-law of the Church." The subject, "Our Neighbor Churches," was the appropriate theme of Rev. C. F. Hoffman of the United Presbyterian church, and A. M. McIntosh of the Methodist Episcopal church. W. I. Chamberlain in a pointed and able speech reviewed the relationships of "The Press and the Pulpit." In the closing exercises of the anniversary in the evening, reminiscences of church history were given. Miss Jennie Tourtellot read a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. A. W. Pratt. A paper by C. A. Wildey was read by T. E. Booth of Anamosa. A letter from Newton Delevan, son of the first pastor, was read by Miss Gertrude Green. Mrs. Helen Madison read extracts from letters sent by former members, among them being from Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Chatterton, Josie Haines, A. B. DeLong, Mrs. Nettie Gridley Wherry, Carrie Goodale Pierce, Jessie Green Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hoyer, Moore Briggs, Mrs. Lutie DeWitt, J. R. McGlade and W. P. Hallett.

Mrs. Clem Kimball and H. P. Johnson spoke of early experiences in the church work.

The music for the semi-centennial celebration was furnished by Mrs. Frank Henderson, Mrs. J. W. Morse, Mrs. H. N. Fordham, Miss Ada Ames, Miss Olive Haddock, Miss Marguerite Wilker, Miss Esther Griswold, Miss Edith Ilsley, A. M. Loomis, Geo. W. Feld, Jr., Rev. W. H. Ilsley, Fred Vaughn and R. M. Corbit, Miss Maimie Fordham, organist.

The present church organization is as follows:

Elders: A. M. Loomis, W. S. Garrison, R. Fishwild, M. H. Morse, Robert Inglis (Mr. Inglis died October 26, 1909), H. N. Fordham (absent).

Trustees: H. P. Johnson, Chas. Saxon, Jas. M. French, E. L. Barber, C. S. Ames, W. S. Garrison, R. M. Corbit, James Inglis, M. H. Morse; clerk, R. Fishwild; treasurer, E. N. Stoffel.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society: President, Mrs. A. M. Loomis; vice-president, Mrs. H. P. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Helen Madison; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. H. Tourtellot.

Women's Home Missionary Society: President, Mrs. A. W. Brown; vice president, Mrs. W. H. Ilsley; secretary, Mrs. R. Fishwild; treasurer, Mrs. J. S. Robertson; secretary of literature, Mrs. Mabel Kirkpatrick.

Industrial Society: President, Mrs. James Inglis; vice-president, Mrs. R. Fishwild; secretary, Mrs. E. L. Barber; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Spence.

Church organist, Miss Marguerite Wilker; assistant, Miss Alice Kirkpatrick, chorister, Geo. W. Feld, Jr.

Y. P. S. C. E.: President, Miss Dora Thomsen; vice-president, Miss Elva Alden; recording and corresponding secretary, Miss Olive Haddock; general and missionary treasurer, Robert Alden.

Sabbath-school: Superintendent, A. M. Loomis (Mr. Loomis has been in this position continuously for fifty-two years); assistant superintendent, E. L. Barber; secretary and treasurer, Miss Margaret Robertson; organist, Miss Marguerite Wilker; assistant organist, Miss Alice Kirkpatrick.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized April 18, 1891, with the following official board: Deacons: Fred Buckholtz and Chas. Westphal; secretary, Fred Koch; treasurer, Henry Lage, Sr.; trustees: Charles Behnke, Fred Reuhs and John Schmidt. The same year they purchased the old Methodist Episcopal church edifice. The first pastor was Rev. Mohl, then Rev. W. H. Bunge, then Rev. Paul Clemen, who remained until the summer of 1909, when he resigned. There is no regular pastor at present. (Rev. Carl Streigh became pastor December 1, 1909.) This church and the German Lutheran church of Olin, unite in the support of the same pastor who resides at Olin.

In 1903, the society remodeled the church, which had its main auditorium on the second floor, and class room and Sunday-school room on the first floor. The Lutheran society took out the second floor, closed up the upper windows and put in a new arch ceiling, with gallery, new windows, and a platform and pulpit, all in accordance with the interior of other Lutheran churches. This

with new furniture and fixtures, and the repainting of the exterior of the building, cost one thousand, seven hundred and eighty dollars. In rebuilding, they added very much to the interior and exterior and improved its appearance greatly.

The present officers of the church are: Trustees: John Buckholtz, Carl Behnke; deacons: Louis Buckholtz, Christ W. Bramer; secretary, Geo. Feidler; treasurer, Fred Koch.

SOUTH MINERAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was originally one of the early institutions of Clay township, and was erected as early as 1854 or 1855, under the ministerial supervision of Joel B. Taylor, the building having been erected on the south side of the road east of the present residence of W. S. Orr in Clay township. The record of the organization of the class has gone too deep into the archives of the past to be recovered. As early as 1864, the church appears on the record as a part of the Mineral Circuit. The building was erected as a Union church, and remains so to the present time, although it is used almost exclusively as a house of worship by the Methodist Episcopal church. The building was moved to its present location in the '70s, now being located on the northeast quarter of section 5, of Wyoming township. The church is now a part of Center Junction Circuit, the pastor residing at Center Junction, and holding services in the church in the afternoon of every second Sunday. Through all the years of its organization, the church has done its work faithfully and without ostentation. It has been the center of religious activity for many years, and its members are among the best citizens in the community. The social features of the church work has added much to the enjoyment of the rural population, and has had a strong influence for the general betterment of the people in the vicinity. The class at present has twenty-five members. The stewards are: J. B. Hutton, Mrs. Frank Allen, Mrs. Jas. Warren; J. B. Hutton is class leader. A Sunday school is maintained with about fifty members, Mrs. Rachel Huffman being superintendent, Miss Alka Warren, secretary and J. B. Hutton, treasurer.

A CURIOSITY.

One of the curious freaks of nature exhibited in the township, is what is familiarly known as the "Devil's Candlestick," which may be found along Bear Creek, about the middle of section 27. This object is in the shape of a candle stick, composed of rock, which standing some forty or more feet in height, slender in form and separate and alone, causes the observer to wonder at its peculiar position. Looking at it from a distance, and from a certain view point, its crest slightly resembles a bear sitting on its haunches, and tradition says that Bear Creek has been named after this object.

STEAM MILL CORNERS.

In the earlier days of the township history, this name indicated a place which was the center of considerable industrial activity. The observer today would

pass by the spot without once being led to believe that historic ground was being passed over. It is merely four corners, much like any other cross roads in the country, and is located in section 3, of the township. The early resident might yet recognize a few land-marks of ye olden time, and around which fond memories might cluster and out of which interesting reminiscences might be related.

What was described as the east part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 84, range 1, was laid out into town lots and platted under the name of Spencer by Benejah Moore in August, 1857. In an early day John B. Nichols kept a small stock of merchandise in a small building which stood about eighty rods east of the corners; this building burned a number of years ago. In a later day a man named Crandall kept a small store about eighty rods west of the corners. This was about fifteen years ago. No postoffice ever graced the embryo village. However, the home of Roderick Spencer was often used as a mail distributing point by the mutual consent of the parties living in the neighborhood. A party from the neighborhood when in Wyoming, would carry all the mail for the people in the vicinity and leave it at Mr. Spencer's.

The steam mill, after which the place derived its name, was built about 1856 or 1857, by Jacob Bodenhofer and Thos. Green. It was later rented to Miles Norton, and subsequently it was bought by a man named Noregan and about 1865, was moved to Emeline, in Jackson county. Benejah Moore was also connected with the mill. This mill stood in the hollow a few rods southwest of the intersection of the four corners. It was a busy place, and part of the time, was in operation day and night. Many hands found employment. The pile of logs was large and the lumber sawed would run into the hundred thousands of feet.

OFFICIAL ROSTER—WYOMING TOWNSHIP.

The early records having been lost through fire, there is no record from which the early officers of the township could be obtained. Very few men in the county have held the same office for a longer term of years than has Jerry Woodyard, who was elected and reelected assessor for a period of about thirty years. This faithful official surrendered the office when he moved to town. Mr. Woodyard died April 5, 1908. He was a man of a large heart and a happy and an agreeable disposition and the entire people had an affectionate regard for him.

1878—Trustees: J. B. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard, Wm. Ward; clerk, H. S. Rising.

1879—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, Wm. Ward, J. B. Wherry; clerk, H. S. Rising; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1880—Trustees: J. B. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard, Wm. Ward; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, John Paul.

1881—Trustees: M. H. Morse, J. B. Wherry and F. T. Woodyard; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1882—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, J. B. Wherry and M. H. Morse; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1883—Trustees: M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard, C. H. Johnson; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1884—Trustees: M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard, J. B. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1885—Trustees: M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard, J. B. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1886—Trustees: A. J. Blakely, M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1887—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, M. H. Morse, A. J. Blakely; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1888—Trustees: M. H. Morse, A. J. Blakely and F. T. Woodyard; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1889—Trustees: J. W. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard and M. H. Morse; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1890—Trustees: L. M. Tasker, J. W. Wherry and F. T. Woodyard; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1891—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry and L. M. Tasker; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1892—Trustees: L. M. Tasker, F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1893—Trustees: M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Jerry Woodyard; road supervisors; Ira Propst, John W. McBurney, Peter Schmalfeldt, W. C. Paul, D. G. Tebo, Peter Kedley, W. Robbins, John O'Hara, Fred Luckstead.

1894—Trustees, M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1895—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry; clerk, T. K. Paul; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1896—Trustees: J. W. Wherry, M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard; clerk, T. K. Paul; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1897—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry, M. H. Morse; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1898—Trustees: M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry and F. T. Woodyard; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1899—Trustees: J. W. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard, M. H. Morse; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, E. S. Overholt.

1900—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, W. H. Mallicoat.

1901—Trustees: M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, W. H. Mallicoat.

1902—Trustees: F. L. Hodgeman, F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, W. H. Mallicoat.

1903—Trustees: John Allen, F. L. Hodgeman, J. W. Wherry; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1904—Trustees: F. L. Hodgeman, John Allen, Frank Allen; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1905—Trustees: S. A. First, John Allen, Frank Allen; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1906—Trustees: John Allen, Frank Allen, S. A. First; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1907—Trustees: W. G. Wherry, Frank Allen, S. A. First; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1908—Trustees: S. A. First, Frank Allen, W. G. Wherry; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1909—Trustees: W. G. Wherry, S. A. First, Frank Allen; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, Wm. Wilcox; justices, J. S. Brownell and T. H. Lightfoot; constables: W. N. Morse and John Millsap.

THE TOWN OF WYOMING INCORPORATED.

The town of Wyoming was incorporated in 1873. It is unfortunate that the early records of the town have been destroyed. Outside of the minutes of the recorder, we find the first action on the part of the town council was the passing of ordinances, the first three ordinances bearing date of December 13, 1873, the first relating to the officers of the town, and their duties; the second, in relation to money received by officials in behalf of the town; and the third was a regulation of licenses.

On April 10, 1874, the town council passed an ordinance prohibiting saloons from operating within the incorporated limits of the town, and it can be said to the credit of Wyoming, that from that date down to the present time, no saloon has been permitted to open its doors in the town.

ITS GROWTH.

During the entire existence of the town, either as a village or as an incorporated town, its growth has been steady, and the high standard of intelligence and morality established by the sturdy pioneers of the place, has been faithfully maintained. The officers of the town, without exception, have been men of business ability and of unquestioned integrity.

THE MAYOR.

With due regard to the faithful performance by prior officials, of the duties devolving upon them, the present Mayor, J. S. Brownell, has without question devoted more energy, more time, and more faithful service in looking after every detail of the welfare of the municipality, than any man who has occupied the chair of the chief executive of the town. Some may have possessed more native ability, had the benefit of more education and larger experience, but none could have been more nergetic, more persevering and more watchful of the interests of the municipality, than Mr. Brownell. Taking office when the finances of the town were in a shattered condition, the indebtedness deep, and the business affairs in a disordered state, he took up the burden manfully, and with perseverance, he continued his labors until system and knowledge prevailed, and the people soon knew upon what foundation the municipality was standing. Mr. Brownell is conceded to be the best all-around mayor the town has ever had. The members of the

town council have stood by the mayor, and have rendered faithful service, in behalf of the town of Wyoming. Strange to say, the mayor and the members of the town council, have never received a cent for their services as officials of the town.

THE INDEBTEDNESS.

The bonded indebtedness of the town at the present time is five thousand, one hundred dollars. Of this sum, two thousand, seven hundred dollars is water works indebtedness, and two thousand, four hundred dollars, is yet unpaid on the opera house bonds. This indebtedness is rapidly being reduced. The town has no source of income, other than by direct taxation. An exception may be made of the water works. This system is now about self-sustaining.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The opera house was built by the town and is yet under the control of the municipality. It is not a paying investment financially, though the convenience of the place is unquestioned. The opera house was built soon after the disastrous fire of 1890, which destroyed the old opera hall, in the same location. The stage was fitted up with new scenery in 1907. The hall is lighted by electricity. The opera house is under the direct management of the town council, C. J. Ingwersen being the opera house committee for 1909.

THE TOWN PLATTED.

The first plat of the town of Wyoming was executed by J. A. Bronson, B. K. Bronson and C. J. Marsh, June 21, 1856, and on June 27th, of the same year, the plat was approved by G. C. Mudgett, county judge. Bronson's addition became a part of the town in May, 1857. Green's Addition was platted in May, 1870, and in September of the same year, Janes' Addition. The last addition to the platted portion of the town was in April, 1878, when Wherry's Addition was added.

SOME FIRST THINGS IN WYOMING.

The first land was settled by William Knight, forty acres, afterward sold to Thomas Green.

The first load of lumber was brought to town by A. G. Brown.

The first hotel was conducted by Nial Brainard & Son.

The first general store was by Jas. A. Bronson.

The first blacksmith, Wm. Vaughn.

The first postmaster, Wm. P. L. Russell.

First stage route—from Maquoketa to Anamosa, by W. J. and John Brainard.

The first hardware was by Gilbert & Kelly.

The first lawyer, D. L. Blakeslee.

The first baker was an uncle of John H. Smith.

The first millers, on site now owned by A. N. Reade, were Wilson Brothers.

The first stone mason, was John Russell, afterwards state auditor and a resident of Clay township.

The first brickyard kept by J. A. Bronson.

The first brick moulder, Henry Seegar.

The first schoolhouse was on the site of the present residence of E. N. Wilcox.

The first carpenter, W. J. Brainard.

The first teacher, Wm. H. Alden.

The first woman teacher, Rachel Huckle.

The first preacher, Rev. Joel B. Taylor.

The first donation party was held at Brainard's hotel for Rev. Horace Holmes.

The first creamery was by John R. Graft, 1878.

The first representative in the general assembly from Wyoming, was Hon. W. H. Holmes.

The first music teacher, Mrs. B. K. Bronson.

The first musical instrument was a melodeon, the property of Mrs. M. H. Calkins, who rendered the first selection ever given on a musical instrument in Wyoming. This melodeon is yet in her possession and was used during the Golden Jubilee in 1905.

The first man to buy, dress and ship poultry in carload lots, was J. R. Graft.

The first lodge was the Good Templars organized by Chester Johnson.

The first burial in the present cemetery, was Chas. L. Brainard, son of Daniel E. and Angeline Brainard, who donated the first acre for that purpose. The child died March 16, 1858, when about one year of age and was buried on what was later the R. B. Hanna farm, now owned by John Reimers, and the body was later moved to its final resting place in the cemetery.

The first marriage in the township was Johnson Knight and Ann Simpson, January 3, 1846. The first marriage in town was Wm. Newton and Jane Lewis.

The first birth is said to have been a child of Wm. Newton and wife, though the date is not at hand. Wm. Conley was born February 22, 1852, and, in the absence of a more authentic record, is entitled to this distinction in the township. He was born in a house that stood south of the present site of South Mineral church. Mr. Conley is now a resident of Onslow.

The first milliner, Miss Lucy Brainard.

The first dentist, was A. L. Hodge, who made periodical visits, while living at Maquoketa.

The first drug store was by Ervin Green.

The first plasterer was David Douglas.

The first section boss was a man named Saunders, the father of C. G. Saunders, of Council Bluffs.

THE POSTOFFICE.

As stated in Dr. Calkins' history, the first postmaster was Wm. P. L. Russell, who was appointed October 18, 1854. The office was at first located in the northwest part of town, and was called Marshfield. On August 21,

1855, when James A. Bronson was appointed postmaster, the name was changed to Wyoming. Since that date the postmasters and the dates of their appointment, have been: Daniel E. Brainard, September 16, 1856; Daniel L. Blakeslee, October 11, 1858; Valentine C. Williston, April 4, 1859; Daniel L. Blakeslee, April 22, 1859; James A. Bronson, April 20, 1861; Moore Briggs, June 29, 1869; Samuel Coburn, April 21, 1870; Lewis J. Richards, June 23, 1871; Ashael Bronson, July 13, 1871; W. H. Holmes, August 27, 1872; W. H. McClure, May 7, 1883; Horace P. Johnson, September 2, 1885; John W. Waite, May 10, 1889; Horace P. Johnson, June 29, 1893; Wm. S. Garrison, July 20, 1897; Aaron M. Loomis, March 7, 1904. Mr. Loomis, the present incumbent was reappointed February 27, 1908. During the time Mr. Garrison was postmaster, the office was raised to the presidential class. The present salary of the postmaster is one thousand, three hundred dollars. Miss Zella Biglow is the assistant postmaster. Three rural mail routes have been established. Route number one, was established in 1902, with Harry Cook as carrier. A few years later, Robert H. White became the carrier, and now holds that position. About 1905, routes two and three were established with George Atkins and L. A. Leek as carriers respectively, and this position they yet hold.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs.

(The following excellent history of the Wyoming schools was prepared by Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs on the occasion of the semi-centennial celebration in Wyoming, August 6, 7, 8, 1905, and was read by her at that time. We are fortunate in having this important and interesting history at our disposal. The name of Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs should have appeared in the history as the first assistant principal of our public schools, but as the writer of the school history was too modest, we take the liberty of stating this fact of importance in our school history—Editor).

"The sons and daughters of Wyoming pioneers present their program on historic ground. For fifty years, hardly a man, woman or child has claimed this village as his home, who has not been, in some way, interested in our public schools; and for thirty-eight years a well worn path has stretched from this campus to nearly every Wyoming home.

"Early in its history, our town began its efforts along educational lines; nor was this to be wondered at. Seventeen college graduates were, at one time, numbered among the pioneers, and before the completion of these exercises, we will have learned enough concerning our first settlers to know that the founding of the home would soon be followed by the planting of the school.

"On the first Monday in May, 1855, the electors of Pierce township number four, held an election of officers. The district then embraced a much larger territory than now. At the first meeting, it was resolved to build a schoolhouse, and the location later agreed upon was the corner east of H. N. Fordham's home.* On the 28th day of August, the contract was awarded for five

Note: *Mr. Fordham's home is on Lots 3 and 4 of Block 51, Wyoming

hundred and eighty dollars, the building to be completed November 1st. The pencil of Milton Lowell, a Wyoming boy who played in the light of bonfires kindled in its shadow, and the pen of his son Orson, whom the world, even, calls famous, have today made us familiar with the necessarily plain architecture of this first schoolhouse. Though fashioned on simple lines, it had an artistic setting. In close proximity stood the oak from under whose branches Wyoming soldier boys marched to distant battlefields. In the background were trees which promised, if left undisturbed, some day to become giants, while underneath and before stretched this valley destined soon, the pioneers hoped, to teem with the business of a metropolis.

"Then the town was without a hall, and the schoolhouse served more than its original purpose. In it were held Christmas festivities and exhibitions attended by an audience which came on foot, in lumber wagons or sleds, drawn often by oxen. Its walls echoed not alone to lessons learned from McGuffey, but they heard voices proclaim all manner of creeds from those of Calvin to Wesley. They heard politicians here proclaim the doctrine of their faith and listened to differences settled according to different interpretations of Blackstone. As a result of these varied meetings, a little extra janitor work sometimes became necessary, and then the pioneer woman appeared. For nine years the building remained without alteration, but the onward march of education ordained that an addition be built, the new room being known as 'the kitchen.'

"In this first schoolhouse, in the winter of 1855 and 1856, there assembled, from this and all adjoining townships, an historic company of fifty-nine boys and girls, pupils of the first Wyoming school. Of this number, there are present today, Albert Brown, Andy Fairchild, Bradley Brainard of Oklahoma; Jeff Close, Mrs. Emma Miller Green, Mrs. Rebecca Green Keddick of Mt. Vernon and Mrs. Jane Miller Lindsey. At the desk sat Wyoming's first teacher, William H. Alden. He had come from Massachusetts, the home of the first normal. In genealogy, he could boast of a short and direct line of descent from John Alden of Puritan fame. He was a good teacher; shared in the sports of his pupils at recess, and at night went to his boarding place at Thomas Green's or John Miller's to dream, perhaps, of the wealth which afterwards became his as a farmer.

"For twelve years, the school building performed its office of schoolhouse, church and courtroom, and then, one night in the spring of 1867, fire of unknown origin, ended its existence. More than twenty teachers had taught in it. Horace Holmes followed William Alden in 1857. Then came Moore Briggs*, now a resident of San Jose, California. J. R. Stillman, a teacher in 1860, died not long since in Harvey, Illinois. W. S. Slocum had as assistant Mrs. Martha Cady Brainard. Samuel Green and Sallie Brainard were the next faculty. Then followed Mrs. Helen Fuller, who died in Omaha; Rachel Huckle of Pennsylvania, Miss Turner, Mary Sartwell, Charlotte Walker Dunbar of Maquoketa, Hattie Guyer, Nettie Blakeslee, Susan Gould Garwood of Boulder, Colorado; Louise Persons Perry and Mrs. Mary Aldrich Freeman of Spencer, Ohio, recently state president of the Woman's Relief Corps. Of this group of pioneer educators, there are here today, Mrs. Augusta Brainard Bronson, Wyoming's first

*Mr. Briggs died in California, March 19, 1909.

primary teacher; Mrs. Martha Cady Brainard of Oakdale, Nebraska; and Mrs. Huldah Gleason Niles of Anamosa.

"The select school was, at times, in evidence, and among its teachers were Mrs. Lowell, Mrs. James Todd, S. M. Bronson, Mrs. Emma Miller Green and Miss Julia McClure.

"Following the burning of the old schoolhouse, immediate steps were taken toward the erection of a new one. A loan of nine thousand dollars was secured from the Iowa Mutual Insurance Company. Shortly afterward, the company ceased to do business and the district was never called upon to pay its indebtedness.

"In choosing a location for the building near which we meet today, rare forethought was exercised. It was easy of access from all points; and then too—just back of it grew a row of luxuriant willows, whose disappearance can best be explained by some of the boys and girls who have today 'wandered back again.' I well remember the just manipulation of at least one twig in the hands of Mrs. Tillie Herrick Jamison of Cedar Rapids. The tower and two north rooms were added in 1881. The members of the building committee at this time were: Dr. A. G. McGrew, of Geneva, Nebraska†, and S. W. Johnson of Enid, Oklahoma, who bought a ticket for this reunion as soon as he heard of it.

"The first principal of the new school was S. J. Tuttle, now an attorney of Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Kate Lillis of Monmouth, and Miss Hendricks completed the faculty. The next corps of teachers came, with but one exception, from Ohio. They were headed by E. B. Champlin, who has left his editorial sactum in Faulkton, South Dakota, to be present on this occasion. He was accompanied from Ohio by Mrs. Champlin, one of our best instructors, also by O. M. Stafford, now a wealthy banker of Cleveland, and Mrs. Lucy Witter Chamberlain, whose popularity all her pupils remember. Mrs. Josie Humphrey Richards, now living in Missouri, was the remaining member of the faculty. Many of Mr. Champlin's boys are today filling positions of trust, maintained perhaps, because they adopted as their life motto the line of that poem which they were so often by way of punishment, obliged to memorize: 'Stand! the ground's your own, my brave!' Other principals of earlier days were Robert McCready, Dr. C. S. Shepard, of Omaha, W. H. Fort, a life long teacher, Dr. Ely, C. C. Moore, U. D. Runkel, J. W. Kelsey of Manchester, D. D. Priaulx*, Dr. F. E. Brown, of Primghar, J. J. Billingsley, Rev. McGlade, of Portland, Oregon, and L. Buchanan.

"A number of years ago, when living in Chicago, we unexpectedly found ourselves next door neighbors of Mrs. Maria Sykes Nichols. Her form, though slighter, retained its queenly bearing and she used often to relate ludicrous incidents which her pupils had no idea she appreciated. Mrs. Nichols died recently in Chicago. She was the only lady who has sustained the relation of principal to the Wyoming school, and her term of service was longest.

"Before me, is a nearly complete list of teachers but its reading must be the duty of the historian with more time at his disposal. Among the many, are the names of Miss Keeney, late missionary to India, Mrs. Amy V. Rhodes, Miss Eva Holmes and Mrs. Alice Cool Bates, for years primary teachers, Mrs. Alice Patti-

† Dr. McGrew died February 10, 1909.

* Mr. Priaulx died August 3, 1909, at Maquoketa.

son Wherry, Mrs. Mary Pixley Smith and Mrs. Alicia Breish, assistant principals, while Mrs. Vene Craighead Niles, Mrs. Rena Kimball Sanford and N. W. Hutchins appeared as grammar grade instructors. Sons and daughters of pioneers helped swell the list and we recall A. B. Holmes, of Los Angeles, his sister Lucia. of Cedar Rapids, Laura Cady Rumery, of Litchfield, Nebraska, Hattie Brainard Garrison, Sadie Frank Rhodes, Dr. Fred McGrew, of Laporte, Indiana, and Anna Wherry, who represented one of the largest and best Wyoming pioneer families.

"The Wyoming public school building is not a thing of beauty, yet to many of us who, for years, passed through its doorway, it is an object of veneration. There is not an inch of these grounds with which we are not familiar. Within, the black walnut desks, which bore marks of inattention to study, have been replaced by more modern furniture; our schoolmates are there no longer; the old time teacher is gone, yet the friendships formed within those walls, will survive all the 'blightings of change.' When the old settler of the future advocates a new schoolhouse, we appreciate something of the feeling of the poet when he said:

'Woodman spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now.'

"In that tower hangs the first bell brought to Wyoming. For almost fifty years, this guardian of punctuality has sent out its message to nearly every home. Suppose it should ring today and summon all who have been, in any way, connected with our schools—what a company would gather here! There would come all the tax payers of the last fifty years, our fathers and mothers and members of the different school boards. One hundred and twenty-four alumni would join the procession, their tickets bearing the stamp of eleven different states. Ninety-two would come from points in Iowa, fourteen from the Pacific slope and two from Colorado. They would be joined by two from Wyoming, one from Montana and three from Nebraska. Six would journey from Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma, nor would the number be complete until Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota had contributed five graduates who would tell you of six of the brightest at work in the post-graduate school of the Master. Let the bell ring until it welcomed here the army of boys and girls who once came as pupils. How widely divergent their paths! To answer the summons of that historic bell, Hattie Garrison would hasten from Oregon, Henry Rising from Spokane, Jesse Odgen from Winnipeg, Dr. Arthur Hamilton from Minneapolis, Susie Fordham from Cleveland, Dillon Bronson from Boston, Elden DeWitt would come from New York, Etta Clapp from Virginia, Corinne Williams from Atlanta, Clifford Muhs from Panama, Glen Swigart from Los Angeles, Nora Wherry from the Phillipines and Jerry Brickle, the one colored boy from—who knows where? From within the circumference of this circle, would come followers of all the professions, trades, arts and sciences; among them graduates of more than fifty colleges, in many of which the Wyoming boys and girls have taken honors. The instructors of fifty years are next to appear and the pioneer teachers are saying, 'Here we are, a company numbering thousands, including old time pupils. We, their teachers know nothing of mud and toothpicks as aids to education. We were ignorant of fads. Some of us were disciples of Sir William Curtis who, before a London school board gave

utterance to that oft quoted alliteration 'reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic.' Some of us never even heard of Froebel, Pestalozzi or Spencer, and yet these pupils of ours are everywhere filling position of prominence. Can you, with all your advanced ideas of education, do better in the next fifty years?' The bell continues ringing for Rev. G. E. Delevan who secured money for its purchase; for R. S. Williams who built the new schoolhouse; for A. G. Brown, the first secretary; for A. W. Pratt, the first treasurer; for Whitney Brainard, who first began agitating the question of a school, circulated the subscription paper and built the first schoolhouse. Last of all, it rings for that tall man, who fostered all of Wyoming's early interests; contributed with generous hand, to all her needs; presented her with a park, and who deserves the title 'Father of Wyoming,' Thomas Green, who donated the land on which the first schoolhouse stood.

"The group is complete, promoters and products of the Wyoming public school, during its fifty years history. Does not this assembly, composed of tax payers, generous in their motives, school boards, conscious of their duty, teachers, representing an accumulation of culture and ability, and these thousands of men and women, pupils, performing well their part in states remote and near—does not this assembly furnish an answer to the question of 'Billy' Knight, who, when approached by Mr. Brainard for a subscription, accompanied his refusal with the query, 'What do we need of a school?'"

COURSE OF STUDY, 1909.

The following is the present course of study of the Wyoming high school:

First Year—Fall Term: Arithmetic, Ancient History, Civics, Grammar. Winter: Algebra, Ancient History, Civics, Physical Geography, Grammar Spring: Algebra, Ancient History, Physical Geography, Grammar.

Second Year—Fall Term: Latin, Algebra, Rhetoric, U. S. History. Winter: Latin, Algebra, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping. Spring: Latin, Algebra, Botany, Bookkeeping.

Third Year—Fall Term: Latin, German, Geometry, English and American Literature. Winter: Latin, German, Geometry, Classics. Spring: Latin, German, Geometry, Classics.

Fourth Year—Fall Term: Latin, Physics, Political Economy, German. Winter: Latin, Physics, Review Arithmetic, German. Spring: Latin, Physics, Review Arithmetic, German.

GRADUATES OF THE WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL.

The first class to graduate from the Wyoming high school was in the year 1878, when a class of seven were declared to have finished the course of study prescribed at that time. There was then an intermission of seven years before another class graduated. The names of all the graduates are herewith given, a star preceding a name indicates that such party is deceased.

Class of 1878. Isaac Chamberlain, *Belle Ash, Belle Lillie Johnson, Ida Collins Muhs, *Arthur Bronson, Lucy Rising Roche, Thomas Murray.

Class of 1885. Carroll Williams Kimball, Fred A. McGrew, Henry Rising

Class of 1886. Arthur Wherry, Josephine Chamberlain Riley, Park A. Lillie, *Minnie Field, Ella Lamerton Horton, Lura McGrew Chapin.

Class of 1887. George Barber, *Anna Seaton Bowlin, Zella Biglow, Mabel Loomis Kirkpatrick, Gertrude Green, *Jennie Peck Dobson, George W. Field. Kate Johnson Tasker, Ella McNamara, Lutie DeWitt DeWitt, Fannie Frank.

Class of 1888. John Chamberlain, *Thomas Breheny, Frank Wherry, LeAnna Wherry, Maud Fuller Miller.

Class of 1889. Hattie Fordham Williams.

Class of 1890. Park W. Tourtellot, Julia Halsey Johnson, Alecia Breish McConnell, Mary McNamara, Florence DeWitt Bell, Bertha Halsey Hitchcock.

Class of 1891. No class this year.

Class of 1892. Park Chamberlain, Teresa McNamara Hart, Myrtle Phelps Maxson, Kate Halsey Richardson, John L. Frank.

Class of 1893. No class this year.

Class of 1894. Maud McKean Merritt, Libbie Bennett Dewitt, Ida Frank Waite, Lutie Holmes Helmer, Daisy Bottomstone Lyon.

Class of 1895. Mamie Fordham, W. W. Chamberlain, Clifford B. Paul, W. W. Bronson, Bessie McNamara Leresche, Louis J. Tourtellot.

Class of 1896. Roy C. Paul, Hattie Brainard Garrison, Altha Curry Grant, Elva Rhodes Frank, Blanche Elwood Worl, Bertha Wright Eye, Beulah Markham Wright, Elsie Haynor Reyner.

Class of 1897. Ben H. Chamberlain, Bert Thomas, Carrie Mallicoat Brainard, Frank Johnston, Ammie eBnnett, Olive James, Frank Grindrod, Blanche Johnson Tourtellot, Kate Frank Bronson, Emory Smith, Amanda Dellit Primrose, Grace Walston Wright.

Class of 1898. Earl Norton, Ann McNamara, Florence Richardson Thomas, Eugene Bruntlett, Etta Fishwild Fordham, Nellie French, Lena Paul Shimerda, Josie Frank Noyes, Iva Tompkins Chamberlain, Hugh McKean, George McCready.

Class of 1899. Wellington Fordham, Lillie French, Grace Duncanson Hanna, Reuben Green, Fannie Green Hicks, Minnie Vaughn, Henry Reade, Mae Brainard Richards, Pearl Giddings Kruse, Roy Conmey, Erma Babcock Pringle, Mary Paul, Mildred Bates.

Class of 1900. No class this year.

Class of 1901. Henrietta Franks, Wilber Niblo, Olive Sturdevant Paul, Ray Markland, *Grace Reade Morse, Kate McNamara, Winifred Wherry, Millie Paul, Grace Preston.

Class of 1902. No class this year on account of course of study being extended.

Class of 1903. Henry Fishwild, Ethel Richardson Pealer, Minnie Loudermilch, Velma Cohoon Smith, Nettie Day.

Class of 1904. Isabel Bennett Day, Guy Thornton, Meinhart Thomsen, Leota Wherry, Don Wherry, Maud Horton, Fred Day, Ida Fishwild.

Class of 1905. Clara Thomsen, Anna Lakar, Hazel Waite Reade, Harold Paul, Janie Inglis, Pixley Smith.

Class of 1906. Ila Schaefer Harrington, Mary Pealer, Laura Walston Schaefer, Ira Johnson, Elsie Garrison, Iva Mader, Grace Schamel, Herbert Alden, May Brownell, Edward Holub, Margaret Robertson McMaster, Nona Brainard Kirkner, Elva Smith.

Class of 1907. Minna Rohwedder, Harold Wherry, Elsie Bender, Leslie Fishwild, Grace Day, Laura Eichhorn, George Fishwild, Dale Paul, Mabel Conley Morse, Edith Ilsley.

Class of 1908. Bessie Reade, Lillian Urban, Jennie Robertson, Beth Wherry, Flossie Lyon, Anna Ballard, Elsie Holub.

Class of 1909. May Statler, Ruth Alden, Sudah Cohoon, Irene Brownell, John Holub, Herman Erickson, Dillon Franks, Jennie Thomsen, Louie Koch, Marie Wherry, Nial Hogeboom, Olive Haddock, Marguerite Wilker, Ada Ames, Paul Levson, Peter Jansen.

The school records were destroyed by fire in 1897, so that an accurate record of these citizens who served as directors cannot be given. Since that date the following persons have been members of the board of education, viz: E. M. Babcock, A. F. Dellit, J. W. Wherry, Geo. Bronson, A. A. Vaughn, H. N. Fordham, W. S. Garrison, J. H. Schamel, J. W. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Waite, John Thomsen, S. F. Schaefer, W. J. Beckwith, B. H. Chamberlain, Amelia Bates Shaffer, Alice Pattison Wherry. The members of the present board of education are: W. J. Beckwith, president; John Thomsen, S. F. Schaefer, Alice Pattison Wherry, Amelia Bates Shaffer. D. A. White, secretary; R. Fishwild, treasurer.

The teachers and principals in the early history of the Wyoming schools, are referred to by Mrs. Briggs in her history of the school, and no further mention need be made in relation to the early period. We give herewith the list of principals during the past twenty years. D. D. Priaulx, September 1884 to June 1887; J. R. McGlade, September 1887 to June 1888; U. D. Runkle, September 1888 to February 1889; F. E. Brown, February 1889 to June 1890; J. J. Billingsly, September 1890 to June 1892; H. C. Coe, September 1892 to June 1893; L. Buchanan, September 1893 to June 1898; C. E. Stinson, September 1898 to June 1900; C. C. Gray, September 1900 to April 1903; Byron J. Read, April 1903 to June 1905; A. W. Graham, September 1905 to June 1908; J. R. Jenison, September 1908 to June 1909; F. R. Ketchum, September 1909.

The teachers in the Wyoming public schools, September, 1909: principal, F. R. Ketchum; 1st assistant, Mattie J. Arns; 2nd assistant, Mabel E. Gabrielson; grammar, Cora Lorenz; intermediate, Anna Lakar; 2nd primary, Jennie Streeper; 1st primary, Ilene Thorpe.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni Association of the Wyoming high school was organized March 26, 1886, under the principalship of D. D. Priaulx, who died at Maquoketa in 1909. The inspiration of this splendid instructor is yet the subject of remark by those who were under his guidance in the school room. The association has maintained its organization, though the records of its early meetings have passed beyond recovery. The present officers of the Alumni Association are: Mrs. Mabel Kirkpatrick, president; Miss Clara Thomsen, vice-president; Miss Henrietta

Franks, secretary and treasurer. The annual banquets of the association held about commencement time, are a source of great pleasure to all the members..

THE DEPOT.

One of the busiest places and one largely frequented at regular intervals, is the depot. The old structure erected sixty rods or more south of the present station, was a land mark for nearly thirty-five years. It was built about the time the railroad entered Wyoming, in 1872, and was erected on what was thought would be the right of way of the Midland railroad, which the friends of the latter hoped would run through Wyoming instead of through Onslow from Maquoketa to Anamosa. It was thought the grading which had been prepared for the old Central Air Line railroad in the '50s would be used. T. R. Marshall was the agent for twenty-nine years. He was followed in turn by Geo. Putnam, L. W. Graham, B. E. McConaughy, and the present agent, J. N. Swordes, the latter beginning his duties October 5, 1904.

Through the agitations of the Wyoming Civic League, and the demands of the agent and the traveling public, the railroad company were persuaded to erect a new depot and locate it more convenient for the needs of the people. The demand of the people was granted, and the new depot was opened for business in October, 1906.

The volume of business transacted at the depot is an index to the commercial interests of the town. For the year ending June 1, 1909, depot receipts have been as follows:

Freight received	$14,755.94
Freight forwarded	11,882.21
Tickets, local	4,175.21
Tickets, coupon	1,028.01
Total receipts for year	$31,841.37

HISTORY OF BANKS IN WYOMING.

The first banking institution in Wyoming, without dispute, was established by Fred A. Butterick and Edward F. Schultz, under the firm name of Butterick & Schultz. This institution was established some time during the year 1870, and was in operation something over a year. The bank disposed of its holdings in the latter part of the year 1871, and its history closed.

The next banking institution was established by W. T. Fordham, A. G. McGrew and O. L. Thompson, under the firm name of A. G. McGrew & Co., of which W. T. Fordham was president and A. G. McGrew was cashier. This bank was estabished about the year 1871 and continued in business until about 1875. For a time the banking office was in the rear of John Nichols place of business. the building being the one now used by E. M. Babcock as a drug store.

The third bank established was the First National Bank, which was organized January 26, 1872, with the following directors: Stephen Hamilton, Thomas Green, William H. Holmes, Whitney J. Brainard, Hiram Smith, John K. Pixley

and Josiah W. Sloan. Hiram Smith was president, W. T. Foote, vice-president, and John K. Pixley, cashier. Mr. Pixley continued as cashier for about thirty years, and upon his retirement from this active position he was elected president of the bank, which office he held for two or three years when his health required him to withdraw from the active duties of the bank. Mr. Pixley died April 18, 1908. This bank has prospered and flourished, and is yet one of the sound banking institutions of the county, being the oldest national bank doing business in the county at the present time. Its capital is fifty thousand dollars, the same as when organized. A. A. Vaughn is cashier, and J. S. Robertson, assistant cashier.

The next bank organized after the national bank was a private banking house conducted by Robert Somerby, and established in 1882. This institution continued in business until about 1890, when its career ended rather abruptly. Mr. Somerby conducted the business personally, assisted by his adopted daughter, Stella.

On October 25, 1894, The Citizens Bank opened its doors for business with a cash capital of twenty thousand dollars. C. J. Ingwersen was president and P. S. Jansen, cashier. This institution has steadily grown in favor and patronage, and is now one of the soundest private banks in the county. A few years ago the institution found it necessary to enlarge its quarters, and with new bank fixtures and the interior remodeled, the Citizens Bank enjoys a comfortable home. During the past thirteen years, the Citizens bank has received the money for four thousand, two hundred and twelve cars of stock, namely, two thousand, two hundred and forty-nine cars cattle and one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three cars hogs, the total amount of money for which was in the aggregate four million, four hundred and fifty nine thousand, three hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-two cents.

The Citizens Bank continues as one of the two banking houses in Wyoming at the present time. Hans Jansen is president, P. S. Jansen, cashier, and Chris J. Ingwersen, assistant cashier.

For a more particular statement of the financial condition of The First National bank, and The Citizens Bank, see the chapter on "Banks and Banking" on another page of this volume.

THE FIRST MEMORIAL DAY IN WYOMING.

The first Memorial Day exercises held in Wyoming were on Friday, May 27, 1883. From printed reports of the occasion, the day was a model one for the gathering of the people in commemoration of the national defenders, and the strewing of garlands over the graves of the country's departed soldiers. The records of the Ben Paul Post, G. A. R., show that C. B. Hopkins and Hiram Arnold were the committee on martial music; A. M. Loomis, committee on vocal music; committee on marking graves, M. J. Mullet and J. F. Parks; floral committee, N. B. Noyes, H. F. Paul, M. H. Morse, Will Hopkins, R. S. Williams, C. B. Hopkins, S. R. Mackrill.

Early in the forenoon people from far and near filled the town and at one o'clock Main street was filled with a surging multitude of people. Promptly at half past one o'clock, Commander A. M. Loomis formed the procession as follows: First—The drum corps. Second—Ben Paul Post, G. A. R., of Wyoming,

and H. Robinson Post, of Oxford Junction; these posts formed a line of over one hundred veterans, all in uniform. Third—The Madison cornet band. Fourth —The floral galaxy, led by N. B. Noyes, and consisting of some forty daughters of veterans, dressed in white bearing many garlands of beautiful flowers to be offered as a tribute of love to the memory of the departed soldiers. Fifth—Post No. 5, Sons of Veterans, of Wyoming, some thirty strong, in uniform and commanded by A. D. Williams. Sixth—People in carriages and on foot, a vast throng that reached from Main and Washington streets to the cemetery.

The line of march was west on Main street to State street, north on State to Green street, then west to the majestic memorable oak, under whose venerable and wide-spreading branches the veterans formed a square, and were addressed by Hon. M. H. Calkins, president of the day.

At the conclusion of this address, the procession moved forward to the cemetery where the veterans formed a square around the grave of Uncle Nial Brainard, a veteran of the war of 1812. The president of the day, Hon. M. H. Calkins, delivered a short address. The same speaker also delivered a short address at "The Unknown Grave."

Then the floral galaxy paid their tribute, and the soldiers fired a volley over the mound in honor of those who gave up their lives for their country. Garlands were strewn over other soldier's graves, the president giving a short biographical sketch of each departed soldier.

The veterans and people then marched east into the grove where a stand had been erected for speakers, around which abundant seats had been provided for the assembled people. After some martial music, a prayer was offered by Rev. A. Bronson, chaplain of the day. Then followed a national air by the band, after which the president introduced H. W. Hazen, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois, the orator of the day. At the close of the address of the day, the people, led by Capt. Loomis, sang "America." It was a grand chorus of several hundred voices, and the music echoed grandly through the grove as this national anthem was offered up by a grateful and patriotic people.

Hon. W. P. Wolf, of Tipton, closed the exercises with a short address of great power and eloquence, after which the veterans marched back to the post headquarters where they disbanded. The observance of the day was complete.

HISTORY OF DAIRY INTERESTS.

Poets have sung of milk maids and prose writers have sought to fix for themselves a place in literary history in their endeavor to characterize in appreciative terms the good old family cow and the maid who attended her. The long established milk pan and the familiar barrel churn have been pictured to us in home scenes, and truly they have been the twin counterpart with the good old cow in producing wealth and the physical comforts of the appetite.

The first departure from the primitive methods in Wyoming, was about the year 1869, when Chas. Gilbert and S. L. Gilbert, erected and operated a cheese factory within the present corporate limits of the town of Wyoming. Here milk was received and manufactured into cheese of the best varieties. This cheese factory was located near where the barn now stands, opposite the present resi-

dence of R. M. Heasty. In the spring of 1871, this cheese factory was removed to its location near Onslow.

In the spring of 1878, J. R. Graft started the first creamery in Wyoming. He operated it two years and then sold a one-half interest in the business to Thomas Lee, and for several years the business was conducted by the firm of Graft & Lee. In the year 1880, the same firm erected and operated a creamery near what is known as the McBurney place about three miles northeast of town.

About twenty years ago, the Diamond Creamery began doing business in Wyoming, having purchased the old stand formerly occupied by Graft & Lee. This was continued until the year 1908, when in the evolution of the dairy methods, the expense of operating the creamery became too burdensome for profit.

Formerly milk routes had been established, and men employed to haul the milk to the creamery and haul the skimmed milk back to the farmers. It was not long until the cream separator, a most wonderful machine, was installed in the creamery, and then the milk hauler, with his load of fresh warm milk "waited" while the separator extracted the pure, rich cream running it into one vat, and the skimmed milk into another from which the hauler filled his cans and returned the same to the several farmers along his route, warm, sweet and fresh for the waiting and hungry pigs and calves. Later, the farmers began installing hand cream separators by which they extracted the cream at home without hauling both milk and cream to the creamery, and the cream alone was hauled to the central churning station. Cream routes instead of milk routes became the feature of the dairy industry and this is the method under which the dairy business is conducted today.

The Diamond Creamery Company closed their plant in Wyoming in the spring of 1908. The cream which was gathered in by the cream haulers, was shipped to Monticello to be manufactured into butter and shipped out to the eastern markets in carload lots where its superiority was long ago recognized and has always commanded the highest market price.

This is the present status of the dairy business in Wyoming, and in fact, in a large part of Jones county. At the present time, there is no creamery in operation in either the town or the township of Wyoming. The Farmers Co-operative Creamery has formed an important part in the dairy industry in this part of the county and its history is herewith given.

WYOMING COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The Wyoming Cooperative Creamery Association was an organization of farmers interested in the dairy business on the mutual or cooperative plan. The first meeting of the farmers was held informally in the town council room in Wyoming, September 24, 1894. Considerable interest was manifest. The general complaint was that they were not getting a sufficient price for their milk. The articles of incorporation were formally adopted at the meetings held October 8, and October 20, 1894. The by-laws were adopted November 3, 1894. The object of the organization was stated in the articles of incorporation to be

the "manufacture of butter, cheese or other dairy products, and the grinding of feed or grain, including the purchase of milk and the sale of the manufactured product."

The incorporators were: Robt. Conwell, J. S. Brownell, Robt. McKean, Newton French, T. M. Burch, Ab Elwood, John Day, Will James and G. W. James. These men were also the first directors. The first officers were: President, J. S. Brownell; vice-president, Robt. Conwell; secretary, J. H. Schamel; treasurer, A. A. Vaughn. Mr. Vaughn was the treasurer of the association during its entire existence.

The creamery building was erected in the fall and winter of 1894, south and west of the stock yards, and on February 7, 1895, the first milk was received. The milk of prosperity flowed freely at first and this continued for a number of years; but the new era in the dairy industry had begun to dawn, the hand cream separator was no longer an experiment and the hauling of cream began to supplant the hauling of milk. The maintenance of milk routes was too expensive for profit. The plant was leased for two years. On May 9, 1908, by order of the stockholders and directors, the creamery property was sold at public auction. After the payment of indebtedness, the stockholders realized eight and one-quarter cents on the dollar on the stock invested. The officers of the association at the time of dissolution, were: President, J. F. Tasker; secretary, J. S. Robertson; treasurer, A. A. Vaughn; directors: J. S. Brownell, Sol Anderson, Fred Koch, S. G. Hutton, John Thomsen, P. C. Levsen, J. F. Tasker. On October 26, 1908, the association was formally dissolved by vote of the stockholders.

WYOMING CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The inhabitants of the early period of our history made provisions for a spot to be hallowed in memory as the resting place of the loved ones, who were called to their mansions beyond the skies. Daniel E. Brainard, since deceased, donated one acre for a cemetery on the hill on the west side of the town, then a grove covered with second growth timber and brush, a place in appearance wholly unlike the present beautiful grounds.

On March 10, 1860, the Wyoming Cemetery Association was duly organized under the name and title of the Cemetery Association of Wyoming and vicinity. The original incorporators signing and acknowledging the incorporation papers before James A. Bronson, notary public, were: Thomas Green, A. G. Brown, G. E. Delevan, G. A. Ogden, Russell Gilbert, D. L. Blakeslee, J. DeWitt, R. P. Stiles, William Milner, Thomas Haines, Jr., John B. Loomis, A. Persons, Milton Briggs. The first trustees were: Thomas Green, Geo. E. Delevan, John T. Miller, Milton Briggs, Nial Brainard, L. D. Brainard, E. A. Ogden, E. Green and Philo Norton, all of whom have since passed to their final rest. The officers elected were: President, Thomas Green; vice-president, J. T. Miller; secretary and treasurer, Philo Norton.

About thirteen years later another acre was added to the cemetery grounds through the generosity of Rev. J. L. Janes' estate, and about fifteen years ago a tract of about seven acres more were added to the grounds which were then

surveyed and laid out in lots and platted. Several hundred evergreens were set out and which now give the grounds the picture of evergreen.

The grounds are kept neat and clean, the expense of maintaining the grounds being met by voluntary contributions, gifts and bequests and by the establishment of a permanent fund. A special effort is now being made to secure a permanent fund of at least ten thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used for the perpetual care of the grounds. Of this sum over two thousand dollars has now been raised. The cemetery always presents the appearance of a well kept lawn, and it is a place where those who have loved ones resting beneath the green folds of this sacred spot can rest assured that the graves and lots are cared for and kept beautiful.

The present officers are: President, A. M. Loomis; vice-president, R. A. Norton; secretary, R. M. Corbit; treasurer, A. A. Vaughn; sexton and manager, H. P. Johnson. Directors: H. P. Johnson, R. M. Corbit, A. M. Loomis, R. A. Norton, S. G. Franks and P. C. Levsen.

THE SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

On the southeast corner of the Wyoming cemetery grounds twelve lots were set apart in 1906 for a soldiers' monument. Soon after, the movement was started for the erection of such a monument. The natural source for its origin would be the G. A. R. Post and it was not long until a committee was appointed from among the old soldiers to take in charge the soliciting of funds for, and the erection of a suitable monument in commemoration of the soldiers who so gallantly gave of their life blood for the preservation of the union. The committee appointed were: Chairman, J. L. Richardson; secretary, G. W. Evans; treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Robertson; A. M. Loomis and M. H. Morse. The people in general responded cheerfully in the request for funds, the subscription list numbering several hundred names. The monument is a beautiful one, the figure or statue proper represents a soldier in full uniform standing "at parade rest." The figure is mounted on a granite base, and the height complete is fifteen feet. The total cost was approximately nine hundred dollars, all of which was fully paid at the time of the dedication and unveiling, Memorial Day, May 31, 1909. (May 30th being Sunday.) The dedication and unveiling were attended with appropriate exercises by the school children, the members of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. and the citizens generally, W. W. Bronson, son of J. W. Bronson, delivering the address of the occasion.

BEN PAUL POST NO. 130, G. A. R.

This organization of soldiers of the civil war was organized February 15, 1883, the meeting being held on the second floor of what was then the general store of A. M. Loomis and now occupied by Wm. Wilker on the first floor as a hardware store, the second floor being occupied as a telephone office. The charter members numbered fifty-one and were: A. M. Loomis, J. L. Richardson, N. B. Noyes, C. B. Gridley, H. F. Paul, John Curttright, A. R. Hoskins, J. F. Parks, Michael Carter, Joshua Grindrod, T. R. Marshall, L. V. Brainard, J. W. Bron-

son, W. H. Davis, J. A. LeMaster, G. W. Evans, M. J. Mullett, M. H. Morse, A. A. Hart, A. W. Hepler, P. R. Bradshaw, Wm. Hogeboom, Walter James, G A. Hanna, J. A. Hanna, W. T. Cameron, C. B. Hopkins, S. R. Mackrill, Geo. W. Bottomstone, Joseph Loudermilch, J. J. Bender, Orrin Tompkins, Rufus Tompkins, Oliver Shibley, W. H. Peck, Isaac Brubacher, Frank Hawley, D. L. McMillan, Riley Calkins, John Bodenhofer, S. R. Parshall, E. A. Fuller, R. S. Williams, Frank Williams, I. Pelkey, Jerry Woodyard, C. H. Johnson, Hiram Arnold, O. McDaniels, Hiram Himebaugh, R. A. Jenkins.

The first officers of the organization were: A. M. Loomis, commander; N. B. Noyes, S. V. C.; J. L. Richardson, J. V. C.; Jerry Woodyard, quartermaster; L. V. Brainard, adjutant.

During its history, this organization was one of the best equipped and best drilled posts in the state. When at its best, there were about eighty members and all uniformed, and at several state encampments, the company attracted favorable and well merited attention. But in the lapse of time, by mere force of necessity, the ranks are growing thinner as the years go by, the silent reaper mustering in the brave boys in blue, one at a time for Gabriel's bugle call must be obeyed. The G. A. R. have a pleasant and commodious hall over the hardware store on the north side of Main street where they meet once a month for business and pleasure. The post is small in numbers, and each year, in observing Memorial Day, the school children and civic societies, gather with the members of the post and assist in the exercises.

The present membership is twenty as follows: Henry Aldrich, A. E. Allen, E. E. Brown, W. T. Cameron, George Chase, D. A. Clay, G. W. Evans, W. S. Garrison, C. B. Gridley, C. B. Hopkins, Jos. Hanna, W. H. Ilsley, A. M. Loomis, M. H. Morse, O. McDaniel, N. B. Noyes, H. F. Paul, J. L. Richardson, Jos. Shedeck and D. G. Tebo.

The present officers are: W. H. Ilsley, commander; E. E. Brown, S. V. C.; A. E. Allen, J. V. C.; G. W. Evans, adjutant; A. M. Loomis, quartermaster; M. H. Morse, surgeon; H. F. Paul, chaplain; C. B. Gridley, O. D.; J. L. Richardson, O. G.

The names of the charter members and the present members are given in full in this history that the same may be preserved for the coming generations, for ere another generation shall have arisen, this organization, being composed of those who were in active service in the civil struggle of '61-'65, will all have passed away, and their names are well worthy of being written on the tablets of time.

BEN PAUL POST W. R. C. NO. 4.

This organization of patriotic ladies was organized December 7, 1883, and was one of the first to receive a charter in the state. Captain A. M. Loomis performed the duties of instituting officer with precision and soldierly grace. The charter members were: Lula Fuller, Jennie C. Williams, Hannah Gilbert, Elizabeth Crawford, Harriet Williams, Sarah Woodyard, Nancy Paul, Mary A. Hannan, Mrs. Riley Calkins, Miss Lulu Bender, Viola Hopkins, Hattie E. Marshall, Martha Noyes, Augusta Bronson, Cynthia E. McDaniel, Ann E. Bender, L. B.

Paul, Alice Loomis, Eliza Morse, Lena L. Parshall, Lavina Pealer, Lida Ellison, D. Clay, J. Clay, Amelia L. Champlin.

Those who first performed the duties as officers, were: President, Hattie E. Marshall; S. V., Cynthia E. McDaniel; J. V., Lena Parshall; secretary, Martha J. Noyes; treasurer, Elizabeth Bender; chaplain, Alice Loomis; conductor, Lavina Pealer; guard, Augusta Bronson.

A history of the W. R. C. would not be complete without a personal mention of Hattie E. Marshall who has been a large part of the life of the local organization and who has been prominent in the W. R. C. circles of the state. She was a most estimable woman in domestic and social life as well as an active and efficient worker for the relief of the soldiers. Hattie E. Woodard was born in New Hampshire, came west in 1854, and was married to T. R. Marshall in 1866. During the war she received a government commission as army nurse, but being too frail to serve on the field hospital corps, she knit stockings and made lint and bandages for the soldiers. In 1872, she came to Iowa settling at Wyoming where she resided until her death, January 12, 1908. Mrs. Marshall organized Corps No. 4 in December, 1883, and helped organize the state department July 8, 1884, at which meeting she was elected delegate to represent the state of Iowa at the second national convention held at Minneapolis, July 23, 1884. At the second annual department convention at Davenport, April, 1885, Mrs. Marshall was elected president. During her administration she instituted five corps, instructed fifteen and visited twenty-seven. She wrote six hundred and forty-three letters, fifty-four postal cards and traveled three thousand, four hundred and eighty-three miles with an expense to the department of only thirty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents. She presided at the third annual department convention held in Sioux City, Iowa, April, 1886, and in June of the same year attended the national convention at Portland, Maine. In all she attended fourteen department conventions. Springing from patriotic ancestors, her great grandfather, and her grandfather serving in the French and Revolutionary wars, her father a surgeon in the war of 1812, her husband a soldier of the Civil war, it is little wonder that her patriotism was an inherent virtue, and that the cause of the soldier was so dear to her heart. The W. R. C. of Wyoming may learn to get along without her efficient help and kindly ministrations, but we believe it does not possess the disposition to forget what her life has meant to the welfare of the organization.

The present membership in good standing is forty-three. The ladies meet once each month and in the true sense are a "relief" corps in looking after the welfare of the soldiers.

The officers for 1909: President, Janet Robertson; S. V., Eliza Morse; J. V., Mary Gridley; secretary, Edith Marshall; treasurer, Nettie Wherry; chaplain, Helen Ilsly; pat. inst.; Elizabeth Inglis; pres. cor., Maud Stoffel; conductor, Minnie Tasker; guard, Sarah McRoberts; ass't. con., Sarah First; ass't. guard, Hattie Tebo; C. B. No. 1, Minnie Anderson; C. B. No. 2, Stella Lindsey; C. B. No. 3, Celista Mallicoat; C. B. No. 4, Daisy Overley; musician, Frances Vaughn.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The earliest fire company of the town was similar to the early organizations of other towns, namely, the bucket brigade. These do valiant service considering

the means at hand. Later, however, when a well was sunk in the center of the intersection of Main and Washington streets and another half a block west on the south side of Main street, heavy force pumps were put in with handles for six men, their power was greatly increased. This proved effective during a conflagration which visited the town and gutted the wooden buildings of the business district. Later a chemical engine was purchased at a cost of five hundred and forty dollars and with this and the use of the force pumps, the last fire in the opera house was confined to that block alone.

It was on December 6, 1899, that the present fire department was duly organized with thirty-two members. E. M. Babcock was elected chief, and A. W. Peck, secretary. The fire laddies have by their own efforts bought and paid for a hook and ladder truck, over two hundred feet of hose, an elegant up-to-date hose cart, and put in a hydrant near the pumping station. Since the establishment of our water works system in the fall of 1898, the town has suffered very little by reason of fire. There have been several fires but by the prompt and tireless efforts of the fire laddies the fire has been kept confined to narrow limits. The present equipment for fighting fire is: A chemical engine, a hook and ladder truck, two hose carts, one thousand feet of good regulation hose, a hose house and engine room and an organized department.

The officers for 1909: chief, Henry W. Behnke; first assistant, S. H. Brainard; second assistant, Harry Cook; third assistant, John Pealer; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Peck.

WYOMING TELEPHONE COMPANY.

In the year 1901 the Wyoming Telephone Company was organized with Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick, president and members of the company as follows: E. M. Babcock, P. S. Jansen, W. S. Garrison and J. W. Waite. Later E. M. Babcock and P. S. Jansen purchased the interests of the other members and managed the enterprise quite successfully. In August, 1908, the Wyoming Telephone Company changed hands, the new proprietor being Otto Wettstein, Jr. Up until this time the central station was in the rear of E. M. Babcock's drug store. At first the switch board was a simple affair, and each year the demands grew for telephones until now a modern switch board is in operation, connecting with about three hundred and eighty telephones direct and connecting with all the lines with other towns and the surrounding country. In the fall of 1908, the central station was moved to the second floor of Wilker's hardware store where it is now nicely located and with comfortable quarters. Miss Hattie Eichhorn has been the central operator for the past six years, and her faithfulness and supply of good nature and reserve power in emergencies has made her a general favorite and has done much to popularize this telephone service with its numerous patrons. Miss Maggie Womancha is the present assistant; Clayton Fields being the night operator.

In April, 1909, this telephone company was incorporated under the name of The Wyoming Telephone Company, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, Otto Wettstein, Jr., president and J. H. Lunemann, secretary. Orla Newell is local manager and lineman.

BEAR CREEK VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This mutual company was organized in 1904 by farmers west of town and had its central in A. W. Peck's grocery store where it yet remains. A. W. Peck has been the central since the organization of the company. About seventy-five telephones ring direct to central at the present time and new lines are being constructed. This company has a line to Anamosa, a direct line to Olin, and connects with all the farmer lines in Jones and adjoining counties. And besides, the central connects with the Iowa Telephone Company so that the patrons of the farmer lines have direct connection with the long distance lines. The business affairs are conducted economically, the shareholders being charged with only the actual expense of operation. O. H. Peck is president; A. W. Peck, secretary; L. L. Ireland, treasurer; directors: A. G. Bender, L. J. Bender, W. N. French.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRES.

The first of the severe losses sustained by fire in Wyoming occurred on Sunday afternoon, September 30, 1877, when fourteen wooden buildings, and including half the business buildings of Main street were fully and completely devoured by the fiery element. Strong men were forced to weep as they saw the earnings of half a life-time destroyed in less than one hour. Twenty thousand dollars worth of property were destroyed, and only four thousand, six hundred dollars insurance. The peace and quiet of a calm Sabbath day was turned into a scene of wild excitement, frenzy and despair.

The fire started in a stall of the livery barn of Lansing Hoyer, occupied by Hoyer & (J. W.) Bronson. When first discovered the blaze was small, and in spite of heroic efforts to extinguish it, the strong southwest wind fanned the flames into an irrepressible power of destruction. This livery barn stood near where the Siler & Cave livery barn stands today. The flames continued to spread and devour building after building until fourteen had been completely destroyed.

Besides the buildings destroyed, the stores and dwellings in the vicinity were endangered, and the goods carried out of these were more or less damaged.

The principal losses, so far as the record can be obtained, were as follows: Hoyer & Bronson's livery, one thousand dollars. Lansing Hoyer, livery building, two thousand dollars. Mrs. S. McClure, millinery store, one thousand, two hundred dollars. Mrs. Wyatt, over millinery store, household goods, three hundred and twenty-five dollars. G. W. Milner, harness shop, five hundred dollars. J. B. McGrew, drug store, and A. G. McGrew's building, one thousand, five hundred dollars. John Waite, agricultural implements, and warehouse, two thousand dollars. Mrs. Helen Madison, two-story building, two thousand, five hundred dollars. W. L. Foote, Foote Hotel, two thousand, five hundred dollars. G. W. Fields, billiard hall, two thousand dollars. Other sufferers were: Eastman & Brainard; Joe. Holmes, John Graft, Misses Duncan and Ferguson, D. L. McMillan, Shibley & Peck, Emil Stoll, Chas. Hassler, W. H. Hamilton, R. S. Williams, Horton & Wherry, Waite & Son, R. Somerby, A. E. Spitzer, A. M Loomis, Gilbert & Fordham, Mike Kennedy. Buildings on both sides of the street were burned. The present substantial brick buildings which stand in the

same location as the district which was burned in the fire, shows the progressive spirit which prevailed after the fire.

The next important fire was on Sunday evening, January 19, 1890, when the fiery flames destroyed the buildings where the opera house now stands, the losses aggregating close to twenty thousand dollars, with about five thousand dollars insurance. The buildings destroyed included The First National Bank, loss, four thousand dollars; Diamond Creamery Company, storage and office, four thousand dollars; T. J. Farlan, millinery and household goods, three thousand dollars; Opera Hall, four thousand dollars; E. M. Babcock, R. S. Williams, E. S. Saunders, the Odd Fellows, and J. A. Bronson, also suffered losses on goods damaged. Miss Anna Simmons, Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick and D. A. White also suffered losses on goods. The fire occurred on an intensely cold night, and with the high wind, and limited fire protection, it was fortunate that no further losses occurred.

WATER WORKS.

The town of Wyoming owns and operates its own water works system. A special election was held July 1, 1896, when the people were given an opportunity to vote on the proposition of having water works. The record states that one hundred and fifty-three votes were cast, of which ninety-three were in favor of water works and fifty against. Because of a stringency in the money market, which occurred before the bonds could be disposed of, the matter of issuing bonds was put off, and it was in the fall of 1898 before active preparations were made to put in the system. Bonds in the sum of two thousand, seven hundred dollars were issued bearing date of November 15, 1898, and drawing five per cent interest.

The bid of J. L. White for four thousand and six hundred dollars for compressed air reservoir, pumping plant and pipe lines, was accepted at the meeting of the town council September 13, 1898. The council had previously decided to use the spiral riveted pipe manufactured by a Brooklyn, New York, firm. The plant was put in by the contractor, this make of water mains being used, but the council refused to accept the work, declaring that it was not according to contract.

The spiral riveted mains lasted for about three or four years and then began to fail. The leaks became almost a daily occurrence. The town had been placed considerably in debt in putting in the water works system, and now were face to face with the proposition of replacing the mains with cast iron pipe. With commendable spirit, the citizens and organizations generally, responded to the appeal of Mayor J. S. Brownell, and a car load of cast iron mains were paid for by private subscription and without a cent of expense to the town treasury. Other pipe was afterward secured at the expense of the town, and the entire system relaid. This experience cost the town several thousand dollars.

A new gasoline engine, twenty-two horse power, was purchased in 1900 at a cost of one thousand, and seventy-five dollars, and this engine is yet used for pumping purposes. A steel reservoir of about five hundred barrels capacity is located at the pumping station on Main street, the water being pump-

ed from a deep well at the station. A large reservoir on the hill in the northwest part of town with a capacity of about three thousand and five hundred barrels, was built in 1902 at a cost of seven hundred and sixty dollars. Water is pumped from the town well and forced up to the latter reservoir. A windmill at the reservoir on the hill also pumps water from a deep well. The water supply is adequate for all needs. On analysis, the water has been found to be of good quality.

About eight thousand feet of water mains distribute the water over the various parts of town. Twenty water hydrants are distributed at intervals for the purpose of fire protection. This, in connection with the fire department, furnishes ample protection against fires, without any appreciable expense to the tax payers.

The water works system is now self sustaining. The last annual report of the town treasurer showed the receipts for water rentals for the year ending March 31, 1909, to be seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents, and the running expenses paid out for the same period, five hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

WYOMING ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

In the early days of Wyoming, its inhabitants groped around on the streets of the village with no light but the moonlight and starlight of the heavens. Lanterns were carried to guide the traveler through the darkness safely on his mission. In this primitive way, the inhabitants, being unused to better methods of lighting, did not feel so deeply the need of a better and more modern street lighting system.

Street lamps for a time shed their rays of light over the dark streets, and were considered a vast improvement over prior conditions. To have the streets and public buildings lighted by electricity was almost too citified and too far in advance of existing methods, to be thought of as a reality in Wyoming.

The organization of the Oxford Junction Electric Light and Power Company about 1900, brought the people of Wyoming face to face with a proposition to have their streets and their public buildings and residences lighted by electricity, the current to be transmitted from Oxford Mills.

In the spring of 1900 the question came before the town council for discussion, and on June 18, 1900, this legislative body passed a resolution to submit to the voters of Wyoming at a special election to be held July 23, 1900, the question of granting J. R. Zinn & Son a franchise "to erect and maintain poles and wires, upon and over the streets and alleys of the town of Wyoming, Iowa, for the purpose of conducting and maintaining a system of electric lighting in the town, and the right to furnish lights to people and town as they may contract with said parties or town, said franchise to be for a period of twenty years."

At the special election held on July 23, 1900, there were one hundred and two votes cast, of which ninety votes were cast for the adoption of said measure, and six votes were cast against the measure.

On September 3, 1900, the town council passed ordinance No. 57, granting a franchise to J. R. Zinn & Son and their succecsors and assigns, to erect, construct,

maintain and operate an electric light and power plant in Wyoming. The contract between the town and J. R. Zinn & Son was entered into February 1, 1901, under which the streets were to be lighted by electricity, and beginning about this date, the lights were turned on, and the streets and public buildings, were made to shine with a new luster.

There are now twenty-nine thirty-two candle power incandescent street lights. The council room, pumping station and hose house, and the opera house, and other public buildings were wired at once for lighting by electricity. The band stand at the intersection of Main and Washington streets, erected in 1905, has also been wired and is lighted by electricity. Many of the business houses and a number of residences are patrons of the electric light service, and find it a convenient and serviceable light.

THE BAY VIEW HISTORICAL CLUB.

The Bay View Historical Club was organized in 1900. The object of the club was primarily for study, and during the intervening years, the members of the club have maintained the reputation early established. The Bay View Reading Course has been followed quite closely in each succeeding year, and the members have frequently been granted diplomas of graduation for having completed the reading course, with a satisfactory grade.

The several presidents of the local club, in their order have been: Mrs. Margaret Fordham, Mrs. Mary Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth Wherry, Mrs. Cora Beckwith, Mrs. Helen Ilsley, and the present president, Mrs. Tabitha Fishwild.

The former members of the club are: Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Miss Mary Bates, Miss Blanche Clark, Mrs. Lucy Chamberlain, Mrs. Nettie Cooper, Miss Ida Fishwild, Mrs. Margaret Fordham, Mrs. Margaret Larkey, Mrs. Alicia McConnell, Mrs. Cynthia McDaniel, Mrs. Jennie Niblo, Mrs. Mattie Reed, Mrs. Isabelle Reymore, Mrs. Jennie Schaefer, Mrs. Mary Smith and Mrs. Minnie Wilker.

The membership of the club is limited to fifteen members. The following named ladies constitute the membership for the fall of 1909: Mrs. Mary Ames, Mrs. Cora Beckwith, Mrs. Mary Bennett, Dr. Aileen Corbit, Mrs. Jennie Day, Mrs. Bertha Eye, Mrs. Tabitha Fishwild, Mrs. Helen Ilsley, Mrs. Alice Loomis, Mrs. Helen Madison, Mrs. Hattie Myers, Mrs. Eva Spence, Mrs. Clara Stephenson, Mrs. Mildred Vaughn, Mrs. Elizabeth Wherry.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Tabitha Fishwild; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Day; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Myers; program committee: Mrs. Hattie Myers, Mrs. Mildred Vaughn, Dr. Aileen Corbit.

The club meets regularly each alternate Tuesday evening at the homes of the several members. The club colors are red, white and blue. Several times during the year, the club gives socials to which the members invite a limited number of guests. The social feature in this club has been secondary to its study and literary programs.

THE HAWTHORNE CLUB.

This is the largest of the social and literary ladies' clubs in town. The Hawthorne Club was organized in 1899, and has always taken a leading part in the

social and literary development of the town. Some of its socials have gone beyond the ordinary limits of a purely social function. Its old folks' meetings, its domestic science lectures, and similar features, has broadened the scope of its work.

The several presidents of the club in the order of their service, have been: Mary Calkins Chassell, Amelia Bates Shaffer, Mrs. Frances Sykes Vaughn, Miss Emma Alden, Mrs. Eugenia Hepler, Mrs. Frances Sykes Vaughn, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Alice Pattison Wherry, Mrs. Katherine Halsey Richardson.

The Hawthorne Club was admitted to the State Federation of Women's clubs in 1899, and in 1908, it was admitted as a member of the national federation. One of its members has been honored with an office in the state federation, namely, Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell, as corresponding secretary, which office she filled very acceptably.

The charter members of the organization were: Miss Martha Herrick, Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell, Mrs. Mabel L. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Eugenia H. Hepler, Mrs. Frances S. Vaughn, Mrs. Margaret Schamel, Mrs. Alicia McConnell, Mrs. Ida Kettlesen, Miss Emma Alden, Miss Edith Alden, Mrs. Della Smith, Miss Ruth Brown (deceased), Miss Harriet B. Shaffer, Mrs. Amelia Bates Shaffer, Miss Lynn Anderson, Miss Harriet Alden, Mrs. Elizabeth Inglis, Mrs. Harriet Johnson, Mrs. Jennie Niblo, Mrs. Elva Franks, Mrs. Elizabeth Wherry, Mrs. Lucy Tourtellot, Miss Ella O'Hara.

During the summer of 1907, the ladies of the club seeing the demand for literary entertainments for the winter evenings, very nobly undertook the labor and responsibility of securing a lecture course for the winter season of 1907-1908. This venture proved a success beyond the hopes of the club. The following year, 1908-1909, another lecture course was secured with satisfactory results. For the winter of 1909-1910, a lecture course of pronounced excellence has been undertaken, and to show their faith in the judgment of the lecture course committee, the people have purchased tickets and supported the course without personal solicitation. The lecture course committee for the season of 1909-1910, is composed of the following ladies: Miss Frances Franks, Miss Zella Biglow, Mrs. Katherine Richardson, Miss Edith Alden.

The membership in the club is limited to thirty, the present members being as follows: Miss Harriet Alden, Mrs. Elizabeth Alden, Miss Edith Alden, Miss Emma Alden, Miss Zella Biglow, Mrs. Cora Butler, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell, Mrs. Aileen B. Corbit, M. D., Mrs Ivah Chamberlain, Miss Frances Franks, Mrs. Edith Lamerton Hanson, Miss Elsie Haynor, Mrs. Ida Kettlesen, Mrs. Mattie J. Arns, Mrs. Stella Mallicoat, Mrs. Isabelle Paul, Mrs. Ida Pealer, Mrs. Katherine Richardson, Miss Harriet Shaffer, Mrs. Maud Stoffel, Miss Dora Thomsen, Miss Jennie Tourtellot, Mrs. Lucy Tourtellot, Mrs. Frances Vaughn, Mrs. Ida Waite, Mrs. Nettie Wherry, Mrs. Alice Wherry, Mrs. Elizabeth Wherry, Mrs. Lena Wilcox.

The club officers for 1909-1910, are: President, Mrs. Katherine Richardson; first vice-president, Mrs. Stella Mallicoat; second vice-president, Miss Harriet Alden; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida Pealer; corresponding secretary, Miss Frances Franks; treasurer, Miss Emma Alden; historian, Mrs. Alice Wherry;

librarian, Miss Jennie Tourtellot; social committee: Dr. Aileen B. Corbit, chairman, Miss Jennie Tourtellot, Mrs. Iva Chamberlain, Miss Dora Thomsen, Miss Elsie Haynor; program committee: Mrs. Ida Kettlesen, Miss Harriet Alden, Mrs. Maud Stoffel.

The club meets on alternate Wednesday evenings, beginning in October and closing in May. The study for the present winter season includes Shakespeare and Domestic Science. The club colors are blue and yellow; the flower, carnation.

THE WYOMING CORNET BAND.

A cornet band, either in a state of efficiency or in a formative condition, has existed in Wyoming since its early history. Of these earliest organizations, no record has been kept. Along about 1877, Wyoming had a very large band with bright uniforms and a band wagon of great proportions and gorgeous coloring. These bands have always had a membership from among our finest youths and young men and their music has always been enjoyed by our people.

About 1885, the Ben Paul Post, G. A. R., became interested in the matter of a cornet band, the membership to be composed of sons of veterans. The result was the formation of a band that did good service for a number of years, and the most of the horns and equipments belonged to the band as an organization, and as one member might drop out, a new member would be obtained, and the result was that Wyoming had the benefit of splendid band music for a number of years following 1885.

Those who were present at the semi-contennial celebration in Wyoming in 1905, will recall the stirring and spirited music furnished by the Wyoming Band during that historic period. The membership of that splendid organization was as follows: Tuba, Glen Bottomstone; baritone, S. C. Brainard; first trombone, Ross Stephenson; fourth alto, Lee Paul; third alto, Dr. W. W. Bronson; second alto, Meinhardt Thomsen; first alto, Fred Day; leader and B flat cornet, John Smith; first clarinet, W. E. Hernon; tenor drum, Clarence Reade; bass drum, George Atkins. With the removal of members, and other causes, this band, like the ones preceding it, was soon out of practice, and the band became disorganized.

Wyoming now has another cornet band organization which has already reached a state of efficiency seldom acquired by a young band in so short a time. The band was organized December 1, 1908. The present members are: Cornet (leader) Harold Wilcox; cornet, Frank Preston; cornet, Louie Koch; cornet, Kenneth Babcock; cornet, Ernest Anderson; clarinet, Peter C. Jansen; clarinet, Earl Sherman; alto, Fred Day; alto, Marshall Field; alto, Allison Fishwild; alto, Eugene McMurrin; alto, Myron Smith; tenor, Herman Erickson; trombone, August Wolf; baritone, Eddie Holub; tuba, Clayton Fields; tenor drum, Fred Hopkins; bass drum, George Atkins.

The officers are: President, Eddie Holub; secretary and treasurer, Peter C. Jansen. The boys have bright new uniforms, and on several public occasions have made the day enjoyable with their lively music. The band stand erected at the intersection of Main and Washington streets in 1905, at the time of the semi-centennial celebration, has been found a very convenient and useful locacation for Saturday evening concerts during the summer.

THE WYOMING CIVIC LEAGUE.

For some time prior to its organization, the business men of Wyoming had felt the need of an organized effort in behalf of the civic improvement and development of the town, and this feeling continued to increase until its culmination in the call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Wyoming and others interested in the welfare of the town, in the town council room on March 8, 1905. Mayor J. S. Brownell was chosen chairman of the meeting, and H. N. Fordham, secretary. After a discussion favorable to organization had been concluded, a committee consisting of R. Fishwild, H. W. Kettlesen and H. N. Fordham, was appointed to draft articles of organization and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held March 14, 1905. At this meeting the constitution and by-laws were presented, and the constitution adopted. The object of the association as stated in the constitution was: The cultivation of the social and material interests centering in Wyoming; first, by encouraging a high state of moral character in private and in business life; second, by the employment of all legitimate means to build up and sustain the industrial and commercial prestige of the community.

The first officers of the association were: President, J. S. Brownell; first vice-president, J. W. Waite; second vice-president, H. N. Fordham; recording secretary, R. M. Corbit; corresponding secretary, G. W. Evans; treasurer, H. W. Kettlesen.

The present officers of the league are: President, J. S. Brownell; first vice-president, E. M. Babcock; second vice-president, J. C. Kettlesen; recording and corresponding secretary, R. M. Corbit; treasurer, W. W. Bronson. Committees: Finance, W. G. Krouse; press, W. I. Chamberlain; civic improvement, A. M. Loomis; commerce and industrial promotion, W. S. Garrison.

The civic league has undertaken a number of very substantial improvements and also inaugurated a number of events which has added to the pleasure and historic renown of Wyoming. The first event, and which is treated more at length on another page, was the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of Wyoming. In the minutes of the secretary's record of the meeting of March 22, 1905, the motion of R. M. Corbit, that "It is the sense of this organization that the fiftieth anniversary of Wyoming be celebrated this year," was carried, and from that date until the final consummation of the event, frequent meetings were held, and the celebration will go down in the history of the county as the most successful event of the kind ever attempted. There were other achievements of the league, but this one event alone is sufficient to mention as making it worthy of having been organized.

The league is doing good work, and is in readiness to attempt what is most needed at any time.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SETTLEMENT.

The fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Wyoming, was very appropriately observed by the citizens of Wyoming, and their friends on August 6, 7, and 8, 1905. It is an established fact attested by the many hun-

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dreds who were in attendance, that this celebration was the most pleasant, the most successful, and the largest attended of any similar event ever attempted in Jones county. From that date in the fall or winter of 1904, when such an event was suggested by Rev. J. Dillon Bronson, the illustrious son of the founder of the town, and from the time when Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell, about the same time, and in harmony with Dr. Bronson's suggestion, advocated the carrying out of the idea, and from that historic date of March 22, 1905, when the civic league took the first official action for the celebration of this anniversary, the event was foreshadowed to be one of historic interest and genuine pleasure. This date in August was selected arbitrarily on account of the favorable weather conditions likely to exist, and as an after-harvest feature. The celebration was under the auspices of the Wyoming Civic League, as an organization of business men and citizens. Committees were appointed and the magnitude of the event soon became manifest.

The civic league appointed the following committee for the celebration:

Executive: J. S. Brownell, W. W. Bronson, E. M. Babcock, L. M. Barrett.

Old Settlers: W. S. Garrison, W. J. Brainard, M. H. Calkins, A. G. Brown.

Sons and Daughters of Pioneers: Miss Mary Calkins, H. N. Fordham, Mrs. Mae Johnson Peck.

First Day's Program: W. H. Ilsley, C. F. Hoffman, A. D. Stevens.

Second Day's Program: Committee of Old Settlers and of Sons and Daughters of Pioneers.

Third Day's Program: E. M. Babcock, H. W. Kettlesen, H. N. Fordham, R. M. Corbit.

Music: A. A. Vaughn, W. J. Beckwith, Mrs. B. Tourtellot, Miss Mary Calkins.

Reception: W. O. Shaffer, Mrs. B. H. Chamberlain, Miss Elsie Dellit, W. N. Morse.

Invitations: G. W. Evans, B. H. Chamberlain, Miss Mary Calkins.

Transportation: Chairman, G. W. Evans.

Entertainment: Chairman, A. M. Loomis.

Advertising: D. A. White, John Kettlesen, Frank Pealer.

Finance: S. H. Brainard, E. N. Wilcox, W. N. Morse.

Grounds and Decorations: Chairman, H. W. Kettlesen.

Tent for Exercises: Chairman, J. N. Swordes.

Amusements: Chairman, A. W. Hepler.

Speakers: E. M. Babcock, H. N. Fordham, J. S. Brownell, W. H. Ilsley.

With much perseverance and labor, the names of as many as possible of the former residents of Wyoming, were secured and suitable invitations were mailed urging all to be present during the celebration.

When August 6, 1905, had arrived, the town was in readiness to receive her visitors, and in the language of Mayor J. S. Brownell, in his address of welcome, the town was the guest of her visitors.

A commodious and comfortable tent was erected on the east side of the school grounds, and provided with platform and seats for the occasion. Electric lights were also provided in the tent.

Nearly every mansion and dwelling was decorated in harmony with the event. The Main street of the town presented an appearance long to be remembered. Under the excellent leadership of H. W. Kettlesen, the decorations were a scene of beauty and a joy forever. Streamers in bright colors, bunting and flags of the red, while and blue, were strung and hung with a pleasing suggestion of design. Photographs of the scene are today highly prized. The decorations for the evenings were especially beautiful. From the large sign which spelled "W—E—L—C—O—M—E" suspended across the street, each letter being illuminated with electric lights with a sparkling brilliancy, a string of electric lights strung in uniform distances, was suspended from each corner, and with the "Welcome" in the center and these strings of lights leading obliquely to the sides of the streets, and the same view repeated further west on Main street—these and other decorations made the old familiar street shine with a beauty never to be forgotten. The service of the Zinn Electric Light Company, of Oxford Mills, on this occasion was excellent.

The first exercises of the grand celebration were on Sunday morning, August 6th. Each church held regular services with some former pastor as speaker. In the Presbyterian church. Rev. A. P. Cooper; in the United Presbyterian church, Rev. S. M. McConnell; and in the Methodist church, Rev. Dillon Bronson, delivered the address.

The Sunday evening services were held under the tent, all the congregations uniting in the service. The program was as follows: Invocation, Rev. C. F. Hoffman; scripture reading, Rev. W. H. Ilsley; prayer, Rev. L. L. Lockard, Anamosa; male quartette: A. A. Vaughn, John Smith, W. J. Beckwith, R. M. Corbit; address, "The Relation of the Church to the Public Schools," Rev. W. B. Davis; address, "The Relation of the Church to Public Morals," Rev. J. M. Acheson; male quartette; address, "The Relation of the Church to Public Improvements," Rev. A. K. Baird.

On Monday forenoon, the old settlers program was given in the tent as follows: Chairman, W. J. Brainard; music, Cornet Band; music, Glee Club; address of welcome, Mayor J. S. Brownell; reading of Wyoming's "Fiftieth Anniversary Poem," by Mrs. Ella T. Haines; addresses and remarks by E. E. Brown, M. O. Felton, T. H. Milner, W. I. Chamberlain, Dr. M. H. Calkins, Captain A. M. Loomis, W. E. Holmes and others.

On Monday afternoon, the program of the sons and daughters of pioneers was given as follows: Chairman, Rev. Dillon Bronson; vocal solo, Mrs. Minta Tasker Henderson, with accompaniment by Miss Jennie Tourtellot on the first musical instrument that came to the town, property of Mrs. M. H. Calkins; address of welcome, H. N. Fordham; response, Mrs. Sadie Franks Rhodes; extracts from letters received, Miss Gertrude Green; "Miss Julia McClure—A Tribute," Mrs. Mabel Loomis Kirkpatrick; "Our Public Schools," by Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs; "Pioneer Women," by Mrs. Katherine Halsey Richardson; "Wyoming and the Medical Profession," by Dr. J. A. White; "Wyoming and the Merchant," by Dr. B. H. Chamberlain; "Wyoming and the Ministry," by Miss Erma Babcock; "Wyoming and Banking," by Earll W. Norton; "Wyoming and the Legal Profession," by Park W. Tourtellot; "Wyoming and the Press,"

by W. E. Holmes; "Old Days and Old Ways," by C. F. McGrew; "Martial Music," East Ridge Band.

At the conclusion of this most interesting of all the programs, the people repaired to the site of the Historic Oak, beneath which, "in August, 1862, a company of brave men had taken a solemn oath to support the constitution of the United States and obey commands that led them to the cannon's mouth." On this spot, Dr. M. H. Calkins gave an address, followed by addresses by Lieutenant A. M. Loomis, Sergeant Jerry Woodyard and Musician Hiram Arnold. These addresses appear elsewhere in this history.

The program in the cemetery was next in order and here under the shadow where the greater number of those who had borne the burden and heat of the pioneer days were sleeping their last sleep, one of the most touching programs of the celebration, was carried out. The program at this place was as follows: Invocation, Rev. Dillon Bronson; memorial address, "Wyoming's Founder, Jas. A. Bronson," by Rev. L. L. Lockard; Roll of Dead Pioneers, by Miss Edith Alden; Memorial Address, by Rev Perkins Slocum; music, Wyoming Cornet Band; crowning of graves by the grandsons and granddaughters of Wyoming pioneers.

On Monday evening, the ladies clubs of Wyoming held a reception for the old settlers and their sons and daughters in the tent. A large company was present and entered into the informal festivities of the hour. This reception will be long remembered by all for its cordiality. Light refreshments were served. The illuminations and fire works on Main street, made the evening a pleasant one for all.

On Tuesday morning, August 8th, the program at the tent was as follows: Chairman, Rev. W. H. Ilsley; music, Wyoming Cornet Band; music, Glee Club; Invocation, Rev. S. M. McConnell; music, Band; address, Rev. Dillon Bronson; music, Glee Club; address, Tom H. Milner; chorus by the audience.

On Tuesday afternoon, there were sports and amusements of all kinds, followed by a fire drill by the Wyoming Fire Company and fireworks in abundance in the evening. The display of fireworks was the finest ever witnessed in Wyoming. At the close of the fireworks, at about half past nine o'clock, the bands ceased their playing; only the electric illuminations remained to charm and please the multitude, when without announcement, the tap of a bass drum was heard, a snare drum or two fell into line, and down the street came a company of business men bearing brooms. Up and down the street, this company marched and counter marched. Mayor Brownell, carried on the shoulders of the crowd, was called upon for a speech, others following, and then upon the scene came a company of ladies, a real broom brigade, headed by a band, and after more marching, a circle was formed and everybody sang "Home, Home, Sweet Home," making a finale to the Semi-Centennial Celebration sufficiently grand and soul stirring, never to be forgotten. Standing in the bright glare of the brilliant illumination, all hearts filled with the magnitude of the event just closed, and with gratitude for the exalted privileges and pleasures enjoyed, the feeling expressed in song, went deeper than sentiment, for it expressed the glad and joyful reality.

WYOMING AND THE PRESS.

The following history of The Press of Wyoming, was read by W. E. Holmes, a former Wyoming boy, and now city editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette, at the Semi-Centennial Celebration in Wyoming, August 5, 1905, and gives in a concise and readable form, the history of the Press in Wyoming. To this history should be added that W. I. Chamberlain is yet the editor and publisher of The Journal; and that D. A. White continues faithfully and with diligence to look after the welfare of the composing room, the quarter of a century mark of almost continuous service in this capacity, during which time he had never missed personal supervision of a single copy of The Journal, was passed on October 13, 1909. Such faithfulness and perseverance is entitled to historic reward. Since the above was written Mr. Chamberlain has passed away, after about two weeks' illness, December 10, 1909.

WYOMING AND THE PRESS.

By W. E. Holmes.

Any paper on the subject of "Wyoming and the Press" must necessarily treat first of the history of the Journal, than which no community in Iowa has had a more faithful chronicler of local news. Far more than we unfortunate editors of city news, the publisher of a paper like the Journal must personally share the sorrows as well as the successes of a community like this, and if you who have never tried to write a half dozen columns of local news every week of the year in a place the size of Wyoming, will just trade places with Brother Will Chamberlain for one week you will be ready to vote him a Carnegie medal.

The first paper in Wyoming was established in 1870, by A. L. Smith, who ran it until 1872, when he removed the plant to Anamosa and established the Anamosa Journal. A few weeks later, Rev. Elias Skinner purchased the material and machinery for and founded the Wyoming Journal. It was no get-rich-quick proposition in those days, and Mr. Skinner was probably glad to sell it to N. W. Woodford, who published it for one year, with the result that the property reverted to Mr. Skinner, publication being suspended for some months. Mr. Skinner asserted that he had lost several thousand dollars in the enterprise, and inasmuch as Mr. Woodford, Sunday-school superintendent though he was, disappeared between suns, leaving a large number of mourning creditors, it is to be presumed that he did not find the newspaper business any Eldorado.

Then the late "Gib" Hunt, who recently died a pathetic death in Sioux City, at which time he was proprietor and editor of the Salix Siftings, purchased the Journal plant, in partnership with a man named Howard, whose interest he soon acquired, and changed the name to the Wyoming Times. Hunt closed out the business after one year. In 1875, P. D. Swigart "Phil," who with his sons is now doing a thriving business in newspaper supplies in Chicago, purchased the outfit and reestablished the Journal. In 1880 W. I. Chamberlain and Professor Ely (the latter then being principal of the public schools), succeeded Mr. Swigart. Professor Ely soon sold his interest to Mr. Chamberlain, but those of us

who remember those days will agree that Professor Ely kept things stirred up while he was contributing to the paper.

From the Journal office have graduated such successful newspaper men as W. H. McClure, John Loudermilch and a host of others, whose names many of you will remember better than I do. But in the gallery of those who have been identified with the Journal, no one is deserving of more credit than D. A. White, who for twenty-one long years has been the mechanical head of that now prosperous institution.

None of the young people sent out from Wyoming have become Horace Greeleys or Henry Wattersons, but several of them are either publishers of or are associated with prosperous and influential publications. Of all the list, none has attained the fame so fairly won and richly deserved as Orson Lowell, whose illustrations have delighted the millions of readers of the leading magazines and periodicals of the country.

Of the generation older than myself are John Loudermilch, editor of the Stromburg, Nebraska News, and Will McClure, editor of the Fontanelle Observer.

Of those more nearly my own age are Henry Rising, one of the brightest pupils who ever attended the Wyoming schools, now manager of the Spokane Daily Chronicle; Chas. O'Hara, manager of the Bloomfield, Nebraska, Herald; Scott McClure, editor of the Glenwood Opinion; Clifford Paul, editor of the Jones County Teacher.

Among the present and former Wyomingites who have attained more or less literary fame are Charles Eugene Banks, the well known poet and author; Rev. E. G. Waite, whose two fine poems "Moses" and "Elijah" are classics; Rev. Landon Taylor, one of the early Methodist ministers here, who published "The Battlefield Review," and a history of his own life as connected with Methodism; Rev. Geo. R. Carroll, author of "Pioneer History of Cedar Rapids" and other works; Mamie Pixley Smith, whose magazine contributions are well known and who is certain of real literary fame if she will persevere in that field.

A number of Wyoming young people have also been prominently identified with college publications. Robert Corbit and Clifford Paul were both editors of "The Nutshell," Lenox, Hopkinton; Erma Babcock was editor of "The Annual," at Monmouth college; Mamie Pixley was one of the editors of "The Cornellian" at Mt. Vernon; Mary Paul, was one of the editors of "The Cosmos," at Coe college, Cedar Rapids; Dr. Ben Chamberlain of the "Middletonian," at S. U. I.; and Ted Marshal and Park Chamberlain made a meritorious and pretentious venture in "The Philatelist."

The youngest editor Wyoming has ever produced, so far as I can learn, was Will Garrison, who at the age of ten years, published "The Era."

E. A. Spitzer, a well remembered Wyomingite, is now proprietor of a press clipping bureau at Chicago.

To Professor Kelsey, who will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be students under him, I am indebted for my ambition to enter newspaper life. For some dereliction, I have now forgotten what (they were so common in those days), he compelled me to write an essay a day for a somewhat extended period. I selected as my subject the history of printing and be-

came greatly interested in it, writing my "essays" in daily chapters. He was kind enough not only to shorten my sentence, but to commend my efforts, and although my people insisted upon my taking up the study of law a few years later, I always felt that I would eventually enter the newspaper field, and fate was kind enough to so order ten years ago.

THE HISTORIC OAK.

The mustering in of the soldiers in Wyoming under the shade of the historic oak tree, which stood nearly opposite the site of the old schoolhouse on the hill, and on the south side of the street immediately west of the present site of the United Presbyterian church, and the administering of the oath to the brave boys by Dr. M. H. Calkins, was a historic event in Wyoming. During the Semi-Centennial Celebration in Wyoming, in August, 1905, Dr. M. H. Calkins, made a short address on the spot where once stood this oak with its sheltering branches, and this address we have the privilege of giving herewith:

In August, 1862, on this spot beneath the shade of what was then a sturdy oak, there was gathered a company of brave men, who, with uplifted hands, took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States and obey commands that led them across grey battlefields to the cannon's mouth. It became my duty to administer that oath and it was one of the saddest duties of my life. In that rank of noble men were my friends and neighbors. There were beardless boys and stalwart men whose brows were sprinkled with the grey hairs of age who were beyond conscription's iron grasp. There was one man (Thomas Green) standing over six feet in height, with his little son perched upon his shoulder. In the background were wives, children and sweethearts, sad with the thought that all these brave men might never return—thoughts which, alas, proved too true.

While the roar of the battle raged on southern fields, heaven's artillery was aimed at the tree which stood here and shattered its branches. The dead portions of the tree were removed. The branches grew in strength but could not defy the storm.

Before these men had gone others had enlisted. E. A. Crockett was the first, John Green, Ensign, Brainard, Grindrod, Gleason, White, Bronson, Randall and others followed soon after.

But under the tree that stood on this spot was organized a full company with J. D. Williams, captain; first lieutenant, Thos. Green; second lieutenant, A. M. Loomis; James Hall, Jerry Woodyard, Farnsworth Cobb, M. D. Johnson and James D. Sloan were elected sergeants. The corporals were: Leonard Gee, Geo. Gilbert, Chas. Johnson, Wm. Walters, Samuel Mackrill, David Craig and Geo. W. Sones. Henry G. Bill and Hiram Arnold, were the musicians. Mathew T. Diamond was wagoner. Captain Williams and Lieutenant Green resigned; Lieutenant Loomis was at home sick and Benjamin G. Paul was appointed captain. Paul was shot and killed the thirtieth day after being mustered in lieutenant Loomis became captain and continued in command until the close of the war. R. S. Williams became first lieutenant.

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HISTORIC OAK AND SCHOOLHOUSE
Wyoming, Iowa, 1857

The company received twenty-one recruits, and participated in the following battles: Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Carrion Crow Bayou, Mansfield, Cane River, Middle Bayou, Meadsville, Winchester and Cedar Creek. It is a little remarkable that only two of these men were killed in battle. Captain Paul was shot by the enemy in ambush. Two died from the effects of wounds received in battle. Twenty-one died from the effects of disease. One was drowned, two resigned and seventeen were discharged on account of poor health. Few of that number of men are in the immediate vicinity.

Only five (Loomis, Woodyard, Arnold, Gould and Hanna) are present today. You will thus see why the ashes of the old oak are like the ashes of the dead—held sacred. Gratitude is the fairest flower that blossoms in the human heart. On this spot we tarry to drop the grief laden tear, hear from those who are filled with patriotic devotion to country, and then with solemn tread march on to the silent city of the dead. And permit me to remark that I was in the first procession that followed the remains of the first one interred in this cemetery.

A REMINISCENCE.

At the close of Dr. Calkins' address, Hiram Arnold, a member and musician of that company which had been mustered into the service, gave the following reminiscence:

My Friends and Neigbors. Listening to Dr. Calkins and Captain Loomis, brings to my memory happy events of my childhood days when I attended school in the old schoolhouse on the hill, taught by Wm. Alden and others. I well remember the good times we had sliding down the hill back of the old schoolhouse. In this old schoolhouse on the evening of the 28th of July, 1862, I put my name to the muster rolls and took the oath of allegiance to my country, although a mere "kid" weighing little more than one hundred pounds. Well I remember what my dear old mother said when I told her I had enlisted and was going to the war. It was this: "Hiram, you can never make a soldier; you're too chicken-hearted." I said to her, "We shall see." In August, 1862, we were mustered into the state service by Dr. M. H. Calkins. Our lines were formed under the old historic oak, which at that time stood in front and just across the road from the schoolhouse, but has since been cut down and taken away. We soon commenced drilling and getting ready to go to the front.

A little matter comes to my mind that I will briefly relate. There was a dear little boy enlisted when I did, who should have stayed with his mother for at least two or three years more. Horace Kelley was his name; you will remember him. Horace and I soon became fast friends, as we were much alike in many ways, especially in size and age. We used to pass much of our leisure time by ourselves and talk over what we were going to do to put down the rebellion. Horace said he would string his bayonet full of rebels and spin them around until they were dead. I don't recall now just how I was going to manage them, but presume it was on about the same line.

In September, we went to Camp Strong, just below Muscatine, and there we were mustered into the service of the United States. By this time we had commenced to realize something of the unpleasant side of a soldier's life. The

quartermaster had not issued to us any pie or cake, or furnished us cream for our coffee, or butter for our bread all this time. For our bed we had the soft side of a board and our boots for a pillow. All this made Horace sad and he longed for home and mother. When they put the measure on him he had shrunk, and did not fill the required measurements and was sent home. I was not quite so fortunate but passed muster by raising myself a little on my toes, and remained with the boys until the close of the war.

While at Camp Strong, myself with some eighteen or twenty others, had the measles. Father happened to be there at the time and cared for me until I had got nearly well, and then returned home. This brings to my mind a circumstance perhaps the saddest of my life. I received word from home that father was very sick with the measles and bloody flux, and could live but a few days, and if I ever saw him alive I must come at once. I went to an officer and related to him the news I had received from home, with flowing tears and heart filled with sadness. I plead with him for a short furlough that I might go to the bedside of my dying father. Never shall I forget the answer I received. It was this: Hiram, if your father, your mother and all your relatives were dead you could not go home. Perhaps you can imagine my feelings at that time. I will not attempt to describe them.

Soon after this we were ordered to the front. I went with the rest, a sad, broken-hearted and discouraged boy. For several weeks, I waited impatiently for some word from home, and finally it came, and it was cheerful news—father was past danger and the rest of the family well.

I never recovered fully from the effect of the measles but through the kindness of our dear and beloved officers, Captain A. M. Loomis and Lieutenant R. S. Williams, I was able to stay at the front and remain with the boys until the close of the war. They took me in to mess with them and cared for me as though I was their own son. Their kindness will never be forgotten.

This visit to my old home town has been the happiest event of my life. The meeting with so many dear old friends, the friendly greeting and hearty hand-shaking with many whom I had not seen for many years has been one continuous round of pleasure since I arrived in Wyoming. I am proud of our old home town. I am especially proud of our cemetery where lie so many of my relatives and friends. It is one of the best kept and most beautiful cemeteries I know of. I am proud of the score of young men who were born and raised in our little city and educated in our schools, and who have gone out in the world and made such splendid records. We are all justly proud of them.

ROLL OF COMPANY K.

At the conclusion of the reminiscence by Musician Hiram Arnold, Sergeant Jerry Woodyard remarked that he happened to eat a little too much butter at dinner and his speech had slipped out of his mind. He, however, read the roll of Company K as follows: Captain, J. D. Williams; first lieutenant, Tom Green; second lieutenant, A. M. Loomis; C. Archer, G. McAtkinson, A. Allen, C. Bill, H. Bill, J. A. Brainard, E. Babcock, J. F. Brock, J. W. Bronson, R. Barnhill, C. Bryan, W. M. Crandall, C. Carpenter, Wm. Crone, K. J. Calkins, H. Cady,

Z. Crandall, D. Craig, Farnsworth Cobb, Riley Calkins, T. Donaldson, H. Dockstader, M. Diamond, L. K. Dubois, D. Eversole, J. Ellis, W. Ellis, J. E. Fisher, E. Fairchild, C. Fuller, E. Foote, C. M. Gifford, L. Gee, W. Gee, J. E. Gilmore, Geo. Gilbert, C. W. Gould, Joseph Hanna, A. Hamilton, D. Herron, J. L. Hall, C. Horton, C. Ingraham, J. R. Johnson, V. Jewett, A. Jewett, G. W James, Jas. Johnson, M. D. Johnson, Chas. Johnson, A. Kinney, J. M. Kimball, Tom Lain, M. M. Lain, L. Mudge, D. Moore, H. Moore, S. Moore, D. McDaniels, M. Murray, A. McCormick, S. R. Mackrill, H. Milner, C. Milner, G. E. Osborne, S. Powers, N. Pulsifer, Joseph Parks, Joseph Ruley, F. Reynolds, J. Spencer, G. W. Sones, F. Sinkey, J. W. Sloan, Jas. Sloan, B. M. Shattuck, E. Sawyer, T. Sennett, D. Tebo, R. Wilkinson, Wm. White, A. Woodruff, C. D. Williams, Jerry Woodyard, John Vasser.

PIONEER WOMEN.

The following excellent tribute to the pioneer women of Wyoming, was read by Mrs. Kate Halsey Richardson, herself a daughter of pioneers, at the Wyoming Semi-Centennial Celebration, August 7, 1905.

Each year when the earth and air are warm, and the mosquitoes are at the height of their existence, it is the pleasure of many to take to the woods and lead the simple life—sleep in a tent, eat in the open, fish, hunt, and as nearly as possibly get next to nature. Fifty years ago most people in this part of the country were living such a life from necessity and not from choice. Setting forth from comfortable homes and loving friends, riding in lumber wagons drawn by oxen, whose most rapid gait was ten miles an hour, leaving behind civilization, pushing forward toward the mysterious unknown, what must have been the thoughts locked within the breasts of those pioneer women, who so bravely followed their lords into the wilderness? Rumors of rich lands to be had for almost nothing were the cords that drew men westward in those days, their minds doubtless filled with golden dreams of future success, of which a few have been realized. But the women, mothers of children, who left behind church, schools, friends, to come to a land where neighbors were a rarity, religious and educational advantages a decided scarcity, only the rudest of shelter from chilling blast in winter and rain, sun and wind in summer. There was courage for you, and sacrifice; the relinquishing of dreams of future greatness for their children, for how could the most hopeful mother expect her son to find his way to the president's chair through such a labyrinth of forest and prairie?

In the year 1839 there came across the trackless prairie to the site of this old town, the family of Van Voltenberghs. In the History of Jones county, we read that they pitched their tent on the spot where now stands the home of Mr. Isaac DeWitt. They were the first white people known to have penetrated these wilds, and we read that they hitched a log behind their wagon to make a path through the tall grass by which they might, if need be, retrace their steps. There were fourteen in the party, including, I believe, three women—the pioneer women of this vicinity. That they were worthy thus to act as the vanguard in the march of civilization to our beloved town, is proven by the history before

referred to, wherein it chronicles the fact that those three women walked fifteen miles and back again for the sake of attending divine worship. Imagine a Wyoming woman of today doing such a stunt as that to hear a sermon! Fifteen blocks would be an insurmountable obstacle in the path of most of us.

In enumerating early pioneer women, one might mention Mrs. Miller, the mother of Mrs. Green and Mrs. Lindsey, who came in the early fifties. Mrs. Wherry, the mother of Mrs. Babcock and Mrs. Paul, with their brothers, all at sometime worthy citizens here. Mrs. W. T. Fordham, the beloved friend of my mother's pioneer days. Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Brainard, Mrs. Cady, Mrs. Thomas Green, the fame of whose generous hospitality lives after her. Mrs. Holmes, who has given to the world worthy children of worthy parents. Mrs. Barton Loomis, whose children still possess the land acquired so long ago. Mrs. Helen Fuller, remembered for her beauty of character and talents as a writer. Mrs. Benton, whose husband preached the first sermon in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Rising, Mrs. Wildey, Mrs. A. G. Brown, Mrs. Pratt, to whose good works for town and church whole pages might be devoted, and who, after years of activity, sits quietly in her chair waiting for the summons home. Mrs. Becker, the mother of Milton Lowell of whom Wyoming is justly proud. Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Blakeslee, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Calkins, Mrs. Bills, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Tourtellot. Many more might be named, but the list is long and time is short. Many who came exchanged homes of comparative luxury for the log cabin of the west, and I have heard my mother, who came in 1859, tell how the women would pass the time when visiting each other, as they used to do in those old-fashioned days, showing the fine clothes they had brought with them from the east, and laugh together over the absurdity of silken gowns and velvet cloaks in the wild and wooley west. Many of those wives would have gladly exchanged the fine clothes for other things more useful and necessary with their rapidly increasing families—for children had not then gone out of fashion. Money was a scarce commodity and I have heard one pioneer wife tell how, one Sabbath, she and her husband rode many miles to church, carrying for safety the family purse, which contained a five dollar gold piece and a penny. When the hat was passed the husband dropped into it as he supposed, the penny. Imagine his consternation when later he discovered that he had given the gold piece by mistake. That five dollars represented his entire wealth. Humiliating as it was, he went to the one who had taken up the collection, told of his mistake, and recovered his gold piece. Men were honest then. Such a story now-a-days would excite the suspicions of the brethren.

I wonder what the wives of our young M. D's, or in fact, the M. D's themselves, would think could they be transported backward nearly fifty years and be ushered into the apartment that afforded a bridal home for the girl wife of him whom we affectionately call "The Doctor." Picture to yourselves a hotel of four rooms, two sleeping rooms above, kitchen and dining room below, one end of the dining room curtained off and containing a bed with a melodeon at the head, a trunk at the foot, and a narrow strip of carpet in front. Well, surely from small beginnings come great endings, and we are all heartily glad that Providence led Dr. Calkins and his wife to settle in this quiet spot—somewhat

against her will, to be sure, if we may believe the doctor, who declares that the stream which drains East Ridge had its source from the copious tears shed by Mrs. Calkins when she discovered to what a primitive spot she was being led. The doctor says that creek might have been there before, but he never saw it till then.

The first Christmas tree in Wyoming was of course gotten up by a woman—Mrs. Becker, then Mrs. Lowell, and was held in the second story of the store building that stood where Mrs. Blakslee now lives. Those who attended were mostly grown folks, for the only children in the town were mere babes in arms. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. Calkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, and my father and mother. Mr. Fuller hung a butcher knife on the tree for my father. Of those who attended that Christmas night so long ago, only three survive: Dr. and Mrs. Calkins and Mrs. Becker.

Little things often turn the course of large events. The cackling of geese saved Rome, the hand of a child kept back the floods from Holland, and the escape of oxen and cows on the 3d of July, 1854, stayed the steps of E. W. Cady, who had started from his Illinois home for Black Hawk county, where it was his purpose to settle. They had passed through East Ridge, bidding farewell to friends who had settled there, had left the present site of Wyoming behind, and camped for the night a few miles west of here, turning the cows and oxen loose to graze, doubtless thinking them too weary to wander far. But in the morning, the glorious fourth, the cattle were gone. Without their oxen as means of locomotion the party were helpless, so there the lonely pioneer woman waited with her children, while the husband and father accompanied by Mr. Pratt, near whose home they were camped, retraced his steps to seek his straying possessions. Back they went through East Ridge where the patriotic pioneers were holding a Fourth of July picnic, finally overtaking the cattle a few miles to the northeast. On returning, tired no doubt, discouraged over the delay, and thinking too of the waiting wife and children with none too much at hand to eat, Mr. Cady was persuaded by his East Ridge friends to bring his family back the few miles they had gone, and buy land there. I think that pioneer woman must have rejoiced when she found that her wanderings were over, and she had come home. This change in Mr. Cady's plans was the means of giving Wyoming some noble and enterprising pioneer women. One of the daughters two years later, became the wife of Mr. Whitney J. Brainard, and was one of the first brides brought to the embryo town. Their residence here has been continuous from then till now and as a town we have reason to rejoice that these cattle wandered away that summer night so long ago, leaving with us—the friend and neighbor whom to know is to love.

We the women of today, the descendants of those pioneer wives, looking back at what they achieved, what obstacles they overcame, what hardships they endured for posterity's sake, may well wonder and be glad at the spirit they showed forth. I can find no more fitting tribute to their memory than in the words of Solomon: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She worketh willingly with her hands. She looketh well to the

ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed."

MISS JULIA M'CLURE—A TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Kirkpatrick read the following tribute to the memory of Miss Julia McClure, at the Semi-Centennial Celebration on August 7, 1905. Miss McClure was a pioneer of Wyoming, and her memory is cherished by all who ever came in contact with this true Godly woman.

Among the names of Wyomings' old settlers, there is one which stands out distinct from all others; a name cherished by many, and long to be remembered —the name of Miss McClure.

She was a quiet person, and a great reader. When a very little girl, I used often go to her house, and as I look back upon those times, I always think of her sitting, reading by a big round table, on which were books and magizines.

Some one else said to me the other day that in childhood memory, they saw her always with her Bible. She was a leader in the Woman's Missionary societies, and she was especially adapted to this work. But first of all, was her work with the children. Aunt Julia she was to them, and always will be though they are now men and women.

Being heartily interested in missions, she organized and led a mission band among the children. She helped them to make things which they sold, and put the proceeds into the mission treasury. At one time, she taught a day school for little folks (now it would be called a kindergarten) in the old brick house recently made over into the United Presbyterian parsonage. It is needless to say that Aunt Julia loved the children. Her greatest work for them was in the Sabbath-school. Every Sunday year after year for many long years, she was unfailingly present at the Sabbath-school and patiently and untiringly sought to impress Bible truths upon the hearts of a class of restless little children. It was a sorrow to her when because of the loss of hearing she was obliged to give up her class. It was a long procession of children which the advancing years passed under her instruction, while she stood faithful at her post. Hundreds of them have gone out from under her care to lead lives of usefulness.

Dr. McKean, now a medical missionary in Siam, says that it was from Aunt Julia that he received his first religious impressions.

We cannot estimate the influence of such a life. Only God can measure her work. We hope to meet her in the glad reunion above, of which this reunion is but a type.

SOME WYOMING DOINGS OF 1874.

From a copy of "The Wyoming News," a newspaper published in Wyoming by Hunt & Howard under the date of February 25, 1874, being called Volume 1, No. 15, we glean a few items which can well be called historical. The "News" was published every Wednesday on the second floor of the Williams brick block on Main street. Terms: Two dollars a year, in advance.

The business roster at that time as shown by the columns of "The News" was as follows: Physicians: M. H. Calkins, G. O. Johnson, J. N. Perry Attorneys: B. H. White, W. I. Chamberlain. Dentist: P. R. Bradshaw. Life insurance agent: L. F. Hartson. Bankers: A. G. McGrew & Co.; First National Bank: president, F. D. Hodgeman; vice-president, Wallace T. Foote; cashier, John K. Pixley. Wilds & McGrew, successors to T. M. Wilds, agricultural implements. Brainard & Holmes, dry goods, groceries, clothing and shoes. T. E. Patterson, stoves. Robert Somerby, drug store. Grace & Banks, groceries and crockery ware. S. Baldwin & Son, furniture and carpets. G. W. Haines, furniture. C. Daggett & Co., restaurant and eating house. R. Waite, practical jeweler. J. B. McGrew, drugs and medicines. Postmaster, W. H. Holmes; also justice of the peace, conveyancing, collections. Gilbert & Hodgeman, hardware and stoves. Horton & McDaniel, shelf and heavy hardware Loomis & Spitzer, dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes. R. S. Williams, contractor and builder; brick for sale. Shibley & Wallace, city butchers. Samuel Lain, city dray. Geo. W. Milner, auctioneer. H. H. Bissell, proprietor Ensign House. I. O. O. F.: N. G., Wm. McClure; R. S., L. F. Hartson. Rev. A. K. Baird, pastor Presbyterian church; Rev. H. H. Green, pastor Methodist Episcopal church. Mayor, M. H. Calkins. Recorder, T. E. Patterson.

Alfred S. Burwell gives notice that he will not pay any debts contracted by his wife, who has left his bed and board without cause.

Dr. Geo. Johnson, the county superintendent, is a walking interrogation point, so the teachers say, and is a pleasant, gentlemanly man.

Contractor R. S. Williams gives the information that next summer's work in the way of building promises to be lively.

The cause of the burning of the depot at Oxford Junction is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

The grangers of the vicinity to the number of about one hundred and fifty, had a regular jollification at their hall last Friday night. Speeches and toasts, hilarity and fun followed a huge supper, and about midnight the grangers departed homeward.

The revival meetings at the Methodist Episcopal church will close this week. A donation will be held at the church for the benefit of the pastor next Thursday evening.

The Center Junction people have nearly secured the required number of names to their county seat petition upon which the board will act in April.

Dr. M. H. Calkins, Mayor and T. E. Patterson, Recorder, give notice of the Municipal election, March 2, 1874, to fill the office of mayor, recorder, five trustees, treasurer, assessor, marshal and street commissioner.

Railroad Time Table: North bound: Freight, 12:13 P. M.; Mail, 11:37 A M.; Going south: Freight, 1:40 P. M.; Mail, 12:13 P. M.

Local market: Wheat, $1; Barley, $1 to $1.25; Rye, 50c; Corn, 40 to 45c; Oats, 35 to 37c; Hogs, live, $5.00 to $6.00.

HARTSON BUCKLE ATTACHMENT COMPANY.

It has been difficult to ascertain the exact date when this organization was formed, but a number of the older residents believe it was started about 1875.

L. F. Hartson was the inventor of a harness buckle of considerable practical value. A large number were manufactured, but for some reason, the company had difficulty in getting their product on the market.

An advertisement in the Anamosa Eureka in April, 1885, reads as follows: "When you are buying a new harness, see that you get one with Hartson's Patent Metallic Buckle Attachment. They cost no more, are much neater and better. The buckles can never tear out, or the loops rip off or crush down, so that the straps will not go under them."

The company ceased doing business about 1891. The last of these buckles were sold for old iron a few years ago.

POTTER CANNING COMPANY.

This company was organized about 1885, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. A number of the business men were stockholders in this concern. A. L. Potter was engaged as manager at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. For a number of years a large business was conducted. A canning factory was erected and during the canning season, employment was given to quite a number of hands. After enjoying several successful and profitable seasons, some disagreements arose among the stockholders in regard to the management of the business, and as a result the business of the company was discontinued about 1892.

Shortly after this canning organization ceased doing business, the Sleepy Hollow Canning Company was organized with A. L. Potter, proprietor and manager. This business has continued down to the present time. Each summer, during the canning season, thousands of cans of corn, beans, pumpkins and other products have been canned for the custom trade. This has been a good industry and has been largely patronized.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

Keystone Lodge No. 206, A. F. & A. M.—Keystone Lodge was granted a dispensation February 2, 1867, by Campbell K. Peck, Master of Iowa, issued to Rev. O. E. Aldrich, W. M., R. S. McCune, S. W., and Dr. A. G. McGrew, together with their copetitioners, J. B. Richards, M. C. Walters, John A. White, Jr., Peter Abrams, D. L. Blakeslee, R. W. Milner and Russel Gilbert On February 14, 1867, Worshipful Master O. E. Aldrich assembled the brethren together in the third story of the Bronson block when the above named officers were elected for the first term, and also the following officers to complete the lodge working force: Secretary, J. B. Richards; S. D., John A. White, Jr.; J. D., John Paul; S. S., D. L. Blakeslee; J. S., M. C. Walters; Tyler, Peter Abrams. This lodge at the present time has a membership of one hundred and six in good standing. O. E. Aldrich was Worshipful Master for twelve terms, and E. M. Babcock for eleven terms. These are the longest terms. The present officers are: W. M., B. H. Chamberlain; S. W., C. C. Overley; J. W., W. L. Brown; Treasurer, J. S. Brownell; Secretary, Robert Overley; S. D., E. N. Stoffel; J. D., Orla Newell; Tyler, I. Pelkey.

WYOMING LODGE No. 147, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted January 11, 1867, in Bronson block, Richard McDaniel, Instituting Officer. The charter members were: W. T. Fordham, R. B. Hanna, J. B. Aldrich, C. C. Horton and A. H. Persons, and by card, W. L. Foote, John Ensign, Wm. McClure, Park Chamberlain and John G. Smith; and by initiation, A. M. Loomis, V. A. Hannah, L. J. Richards, Granvil Ensign, John W. Todd, J. C. Eastman, V. D. Vaughn, Milton Briggs. The first officers were: N. G., W. T. Fordham; V. G., R. B. Hanna; Secretary, C. C. Horton; Treasurer, A. H. Persons. The lodge has a membership of forty-seven at present in good standing and occupies its own hall furnished with beautiful draperies and providing a hospitable resting place for the visiting and resident brethren. The order is in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise. The present officers are: N. G., W. G. Dawes; V. G., Chas. Dawes; Recording Secretary, D. A. White; Financial Secretary, G. W. Evans; Treasurer, B. H. Chamberlain; Warden, O. S. Newell; Conductor, B. H. Chamberlain; Chaplain, A. A. Vaughn; R. S. S., E. N. Stoffel; L. S. S., D. A. White; R. S. N. G., A. N. Reade; L. S. N. G., H. G. Manuel; R. S. V. G., Chris. Anderson; L. S. V. G., J. A. Day; I. G., George Nowacheck; O. G., J. R. Jenkins.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD, LODGE No. 210.—This lodge was organized August 10, 1899, with the following officers: Prefect, Cyrus M. Clapp; Monitor, Park Chamberlain; Secretary, D. A. White (who has been secretary down to present time); Banker, F. H. Thomas; Marshal, Milo M. Garrison; Sentinel, John R. Jenkins; Outside Guard, Jacob Curry; Managers, R. J. Mallicoat, Chas. E. Pelkey, and G. W. Evans, Jr. The organization has a membership at present of one hundred and twenty. Those who officiate at the present time are: Master, Harry Grimm; Monitor, Earl Mallicoat; Secretary, D. A. White; Sentinel, Earnest Anderson; Outside Guard, Elias Anderson; Managers, Emma Grimm Luedemann, Tillie Sieveke, John Robertson.

WYOMING LODGE No. 109, A. O. U. W.—This order was organized March 29, 1877, and elected the following officers: P. M. W., H. H. Green; G. F., W. I. Chamberlain, F. O. Ellison; O., T. R. Marshall; Recorder, M. E. Hurd; Financier, A. M. Loomis; Receiver, W. J. Brainard; G., C. C. Horton; I. W., E. B. Wherry; O. W., L. W. Norton. The local lodge and organization was kept up for several years and was then discontinued. There are yet several members who keep their policy good by remitting to the home office, but the local order is an organization of the past.

WYOMING CHAPTER No. 397, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—This charter was granted October 25, 1906, the following being the charter members: Kate Bronson, Iva Chamberlain, Desso Cooley, Hattie Clawson, Adelia Dellit, Elsie Dellit, Elva Franks, Fannie Franks, Sarah Kegley, Pearl Rogers, Jennie Schaefer, Lucy Tourtellot, Hazel Waite, B. H. Chamberlain, I. Pelkey and R. W. Waite. Iva Chamberlain was selected as W. M., Robert Waite as W. P., and Elva Franks as A. M. The present officers are: W. M., Mrs. Maude Stoffel; W. P., Mrs. J. W. Waite; A. M., Mrs. Gertrude Swordes; Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Clawson; Treasurer, Dr. E. N. Stoffel; Con., Mrs. Katherine Richardson; Ass't Con., Mrs. Francis Wilcox; Adah, Mrs. Pearl Rogers; Ruth, Hazel Waite; Esther, Mrs. Janet Waite; Martha, Mrs. Ida Pealer; Electa, Mrs. Hat-

tie Myers; Warder, Mrs. Daisy Overley; Sentinel; Israel Pelkey; Marshal, Mrs. Katherine Bronson; Chaplain, Mrs. Alta Brown; Organist, Mary Pealer.

Royal Neighbors of America, Hiawatha Camp No. 1143.—This insurance and fraternal organization was chartered September 19, 1898, with the following charter members: Mary E. Newell, S. C. Newell, Ethel Shapland, Chas. Rummel, Luretta Rummel, Amy L. Shaffer, J. W. Kirkpatrick, Louie J. Krouse, Edw. Allen, Libbie Countryman, D. A. White, Wm. Palman, Ophelia S. Wescott, I. H. Smith, Isabel Smith, Lizzie Mader, Mary Barrett, Jennie Schaefer, Minerva Wherry and W. S. Patterson. The first officers were: Oracle, Luretta Rummel; V. O., Mrs. D. A. Wherry; P. O., Mary E. Barrett; Chancellor, Mary E. Newell; Recorder, Isabel Smith; Receiver, Libbie Countryman; Marshal, Lizzie Mader; I. S., Ophelia Wescott; O. S., Jennie Schaefer; Physician, Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick; Managers, Mary E. Newell, D. A. White and Jennie Schaefer. The Neighbors now number fifty-two and hold regular meetings, the social features being well provided for. The present officers are: Oracle, Jennie Schaefer; V. O., Lauretta Rummel; P. O., Lizzie Mader; Chancellor, Mary Newell; Recorder, Arminda Bender; Receiver, Lucy Milner; Marshal, Lizzie Anderson; I. S., Una Guthrie; O. S., Alice Propst; Physicians, Dr. B. H. Chamberlain and Dr. R. H. Spence; Managers, Celista Mallicoat, Maggie Field, Lizzie Behnke.

Modern Woodmen of America, Wyoming Camp No. 183.—This flourishing insurance society was chartered April 20, 1886, and was organized on April 7, 1886, with the following charter members: E. M. Babcock, F. J. Bennett, G. W. Chaloupka, R. W. Coates, E. A. Fuller, A. W. Hepler, C. W. Leamon, J. C. McDonough, S. C. Newell, O. H. Peck, D. D. Priaulx, E. A. Sibley, D. A. White, D. F. Wherry and J. T. Wherry. The following officers were the first to officiate: Consul, E. M. Babcock; Advisor, W. I. Chamberlain; Clerk, A. W. Hepler; Banker, Frank Bennett; Escort, D. D. Priaulx; Watchman, J. C. McDonough; Sentinel, O. H. Peck. The lodge now numbers one hundred and eighty members and are a sturdy lot of fellows. An annual picnic and field day has been held very successfully for several years to which the public was invited and the gatherings at which resembled a fourth of July celebration. The officers who now preside are: Consul, W. O. Parks; Clerk, Wm. Wilker; Banker, J. N. Swordes; Escort, D. A. White; Watchman and Sentinel, Walter Houle; Physician, J. H. Guthrie; Managers, S. C. Newell, Peter Eichhorn and C. W. Mallicoat.

Highland Nobles, Elliot Castle No. 10.—This fraternal insurance organization was founded May 27, 1904, with the following officers: Protector, Chas. Saxon; P. P., D. F. Wherry; Counsellor, D. R. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, E. S. Saunders; Evangelist, Jas. Lindsey; Guard, Lee Paul; Sentinel, Chris Anderson; Escort, R. H. White; Physician, Dr. R. H. Spence; Warden, Robert Elwood; Trustees: S. H. Brainard, C. E. Wherry and W. O. Shaffer. The castle meets when business requires. The officers for the year 1909 are: Protector, Chas. Saxson; Counsellor, D. R. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Brodersen; Evangelist, J. F. Cohoon; Guard, Chris Anderson; Sentinel, A. W. Anderson; Physician, Dr. R. H. Spence; P. P., W. W. Bronson; Escort, S. H. Brainard; Trustees, J. F. Cohoon, John Womancha and W. O. Shaffer. The present membership is about fifty.

Court Columbia Circle, Elliot Circle No. 10 was organized February 14, 1902, with the following officers: President, A. W. Hepler; Vice-President, Jas. Lindsey; Secretary, L. M. Barrett; Treasurer, J. F. Cohoon; Overseer, D. F. Wherry; Prelate, E. S. Saunders; Inside Guard, Lee Paul; Outside Guard, S. C. Newell; Trustees, S. H Brainard, R. H. White and J. S. Brownell. This organization continued in existence for only a few years, the last meeting shown by the record being on March 3, 1904. Many of the members joining in the organization of the Highland Nobles in May of the same year, 1904.

Rose Lodge No. 50, Iowa Legion of Honor.—Was instituted November 15, 1879, with charter members as follows: J. W. Bronson, C. H. Collins, H. B. Enos, E. B. Wherry, A. P. Norton, J. R. Graft, D. Blim, J. W. Milner, F. O. Ellison, O. E. Countryman, J. N. Perry, P. R. Bradshaw, J. B. Wherry, C. C. Horton, E. S. Taylor, T. H. Wherry, W. I. Chamberlain and P. D. Swigart. The first officers were: President, F. O. Ellison; Vice-President, P. D. Swigart; Recording Secretary, T. H. Wherry, Financial Secretary, E. S. Taylor; Treasurer, C. C. Horton; Chaplain, P. R. Bradshaw; Usher, A. P. Norton; Doorkeeper, O. E. Countryman; Sentinel, Dan Blim; Managers, J. B. Wherry, W. I. Chamberlain and J. W. Milner. The removal of members has reduced the lodge so that regular meetings are no longer held. In August, 1899, the lodge room was sold to the Woodman lodge. The last officers were: President, George Loudermilch; Secretary, R. Fishwild.

Knights and Ladies of the Golden Precept.—This organization was instituted July 8, 1896, with the following officers: President, J. J. Bender; Vice-President, Mrs. A. D. Williams; Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Brainard; Treasure Keeper, Israel Pelkey: Capt. of Guards, C. B. Gridley; R. Guard, Bert McMillan; L. Guard, L. S. Wariner. This society flourished for a few years and about three or four years ago, ceased to be an organized society in Wyoming. In its footsteps came The American Patriots, and there is no longer an organized society of this order in Wyoming.

WYOMING BUSINESS ROSTER, OCTOBER, 1909.

The ordinary necessities of life can be secured from the shelves and counters of the business houses of Wyoming. The merchants keep a clean and up-to-date stock of goods, and sell them as low as is consistent with reasonable business principles. The merchant with the longest continuous service in the same business is E. M. Babcock, who began his labors in the drug business in April, 1878, in the same building where he is at present located. He is one of the substantial business men of the town, and has also served either as mayor or as a member of the town council, with faithfulness and ability for over one-half that period. With but few exceptions, the business roster has changed completely during the past ten years.

C. B. Price, successor to H. N. Fordham, dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes.

W. O. Shaffer, clothing and shoes.

E. M. Babcock, drugs, medicines, wall paper, stationery, jewelry, clocks and watches repaired, paints.

Citizens' Bank: Cashier, P. S. Jansen; Assistant Cashier, C. J. Ingwersen.

M. B. Winnard, dry goods, groceries, shoes, (closing out).

First National Bank: Cashier, A. A. Vaughn; Assistant Cashier, J. S. Robertson.

A. M. Loomis, Postmaster; Zella Biglow, Assistant Postmaster.

C. A. Reade, restaurant, meals and fruits.

C. W. Graham, shelf and heavy hardware, and stoves, paints.

Jas. R. McQuown, barber.

Dairy and Produce Company, A. F. Parsons, manager.

Elmer Benadom, "Candy Jim," candy kitchen, ice cream.

John Neitzel & J. L. McDonald, pool and billiard hall.

Star Printing Company, E. R. Marshall, manager.

Attorneys: W. I. Chamberlain, N. W. Hutchins, R. M. Corbit.

Physicians: R. H. Spence, B. H. Chamberlain, Aileen B. Corbit, J. H. Guthrie. M. H. Calkins, M. D., died September 27, 1909.

A. W. Peck, groceries and crockery.

Farmer's Mutual Telephone Company, A. W. Peck, central operator.

Peerless Printshop, L. F. Pealer, manager.

T. B. Nichols, boot and shoe repairing. (Mr. Nichols died November 5, 1909).

Carpenters: W. J. Brainard, E. S. Pealer, George Loudermilch, John H. Hanson.

D. R. Johnson, monuments and marble works.

W. G. Krouse, machine shop and repair work, blacksmithing.

John Jenkins, wagon and carriage repair shop, light blacksmithing.

C. B. Larkey, horses bought and sold.

Henry Siler & J. L. Cave, livery and feed stable.

J. C. Bohm, merchant tailor.

Jas. Inglis & E. N. Wilcox, harness, agricultural implements.

F. L. Harrington, successor to W. J. Beckwith, furniture and undertaking.

W. B. Brown, barber, eye glasses fitted.

Hotel Williams, H. D. Stahle, landlord.

Warner Drug Company, successor to City Pharmacy, drugs and medicines.

Wm. Wilker, shelf and heavy hardware, paints, stoves.

J. C. Kettlesen, successor to H. W. Kettlesen, dry goods, groceries.

W. N. Morse, successor to S. J. Mosier, restaurant, meals, fruits in season.

E. E. Myers, successor to S. F. Schaefer, meat market.

Miss Cynthia Hunnicutt, milliner.

Florence and Iva Mader, Mader Sisters, millinery and supplies.

C. S. Ames and C. B. Larkey, livery and feed stable.

E. N. Stoffel, dentist.

Insurance Agents: W. S. Garrison, Geo. W. Fields, Jr., G. W. Evans, C. C. Overley, R. M. Corbit, W. H. Tourtellot, special agent Hartford.

Wyoming Telephone Company, Miss Hattie Eichhorn, central operator.

J. N. Swordes, depot agent.

Home Lumber Company, R. L. Seneff, manager; lumber, cement, coal.

L. W. Butler, lumber coal, cement, feed.

Jas. Inglis, stock buyer and cattle dealer.

Methodist church: H. E. Wilcox, pastor; Presbyterian church, W. H. Ilsley, pastor, resigned October 1, 1909; United Presbyterian, C. F. Hoffman, pastor; German Lutheran church, Paul Clemen, pastor, resigned.

F. E. Russell, photographer.

W. W. Bronson, veterinary surgeon.

Potter Canning Factory, A. L. Potter, proprietor.

Potter, blacksmith.

George Fields, Sr., nursery supplies.

Drays: H. W. Behnke, Robert McCalmant.

W. C. George, shoe repairing, carriage trimming.

Wyoming Journal, W. I. Chamberlain, editor and publisher.

Mrs. C. B. Gridley, boarding and lodging.

J. H. Guthrie, optician; eyes treated, glasses fitted.

F. M. Grindrod, builder of cement walks, and other cement work.

Ed. Hernon, stone mason; Adney Atkins and John Finch, plasterers.

E. L. Barber, real estate; Dakota, Texas and Canada lands.

H. W. Behnke, proprietor ice house.

B. G. Milner, painter and paper hanger.

Walter Houle, painter and paper hanger.

OFFICIAL ROSTER (WYOMING.)

1873—Mayor, M. H. Calkins; Recorder, T. E. Patterson; Treasurer, E. Perkins; Marshal, L. V. Brainard; Street Commissioner, J. W. Milner; Trustees, B. H. White, D. L. McDaniels, S. W. Johnson, T. M. Wilds and W. J. Brainard.

1874—Mayor, M. H. Calkins; Recorder, C. S. Gilbert; Treasurer, J. B. McGrew; Marshal, J. H. Countryman; Street Commissioner, J. W. Milner; Assessor, L. F. Hartson; Trustees, S. W. Johnson, B. H. White, D. L. McDaniels, T. M. Wilds and W. J. Brainard.

1875—Mayor, J. W. Waite; Recorder, T. E. Patterson; Treasurer, W. T. Fordham; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Assessor, A. B. Holmes; Trustees, D. L. McDaniels, W. J. Brainard, T. M. Wilds, S. W. Johnson, Lansing Hoyer.

1876—Mayor, J. A. Bronson; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, A. B. Holmes; Trustees, W. H. Holmes, A. M. Loomis, M. H. Calkins, W. J. Brainard and O. L. Thompson.

1877—Mayor, J. A. Bronson; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, O. M. Watson; Assessor, Ashael Bronson; Street Commissioner, William Ireland; Trustees, W. J. Brainard, A. M. Loomis, A. E. Spitzer, T. R. Marshall and H. Arnold.

1878—Mayor, A. E. Spitzer; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, W. T. Fordham, Assessor, A. Bronson; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Trustees, J. A. Bronson, J. Waite, Sr., L. Hoyer, C. S. Gilbert and H. Arnold.

1879—Mayor, R. S. Williams; Recorder, A. L. Trumbull; Treasurer, C. C. Horton; Assessor, A. Bronson; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Trus-

tees, A. E. Spitzer, A. E. Allen, F. O. Ellison, S. W. Johnson, A. M. Loomis and Hiram Arnold.

1880—Mayor, R. S. Williams; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, Robert Somerby; Assessor, A. Bronson; Trustees, J. B. McGrew, A. E. Allen, A. M. Loomis, A. E. Spitzer, F. O. Ellison, S. W. Johnson.

1881—Mayor, F. O. Ellison; Recorder, W. H. Hamilton; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Somerby; Trustees, J. A. Bronson, John Alexander, D. Stuart, S. W. Johnson, A. E. Spitzer.

1882—Mayor, F. O. Ellison; Recorder, J. W. Waite; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Somerby; Trustees, J. W. Milner, A. M. Loomis, C. C. Horton, D. Stuart, John Alexander, J. A. Bronson.

1883—Mayor, W. I. Chamberlain; Recorder, J. W. Waite; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, L. J. Richards, A. D. Williams, J. A. Bronson, A. M. Loomis, J. W. Milner and John Alexander.

1884—Mayor, W. T. Fordham; Recorder, A. A. Vaughn; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, J. A. Bronson, H. S. Rising, A. M. Loomis, J. W. Milner, L. J. Richards and A. D. Williams.

1885—Mayor, W. T. Fordham; Recorder, A. A. Vaughn; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, R. S. Williams, A. G. McGrew, E. M. Babcock, A. D. Williams, J. D. Rhodes and H. S. Rising.

1886—Mayor, W. T. Fordham; Recorder, A. A. Vaughn; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallet; Trustees, J. D. Rhodes, J. T. Paul, R. S. Williams. A. G. McGrew, E. M. Babcock and H. S. Rising.

1887—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, H. N. Fordham; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees—Jas. Mallicoat, J. H. Schamel, J. D. Rhodes, J. T. Paul, A. G. McGrew, R. S. Williams.

1888—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, H. N. Fordham; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, A. P. Norton, G. W. Halsey, E. M. Babcock, J. D. Rhodes, Jas. Mallicoat and J. T. Paul.

1889—Mayor, F. L. Hodgeman; Recorder, H. N. Fordham; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, J. D. Harrington; Trustees, H. P. Johnson, J. A. Ashcraft, A. P. Norton, G. W. Halsey, E. M. Babcock and Jas. Mallicoat.

1890—Mayor, A. A. Vaughn; Recorder, H. N. Fordham; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, John Schamel, A. W. Hepler, A. P. Norton, A. M. Loomis, J. A. Ashcraft, E. M. Babcock.

1891—Mayor, H. N. Fordham; Recorder, J. W. DeWitt; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer; R. Fishwild; Trustees, J. D. Rhodes, Jas. Mallicoat, M. J. Mullet, A. M. Loomis, A. W. Hepler and J. A. Ashcraft.

1892—Mayor, H. N. Fordham; Recorder, D. A. White, Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, Reynold Fishwild; Trustees, A. W. Hepler, Hiram Arnold, John D. Rhodes, James Mallicoat, Jerome Mullet and A. M. Loomis.

1893—Mayor, A. M. Loomis; Recorder, D. A. White; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, S. F. Schaefer, F. L. Hodgeman, A. F. Dellit, H. Arnold, J. D. Rhodes and A. W. Hepler.

1894—Mayor, E. M. Babcock; Recorder, D. A. White; Assessor, L. M. Barrett; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, A. F. Dellit, Walter James, S. F. Schaefer H. Arnold, A. W. Hepler and F. L. Hodgeman.

1895—Mayor, E. M. Babcock; Recorder, D. A. White, Assessor, L. M. Barrett; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, O. E. Countryman, J. D. Rhodes, S. F. Schaefer, Walter James, A. F. Dellit and F. L. Hodgeman.

1896—Mayor, E. M. Babcock; Recorder, D. A. White; Assessor, Geo. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, S. F. Schaefer, Geo. Bronson, J. D. Rhodes, A. F. Dellit, Walter James and A. W. Hepler.

1897—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, J. E. Rossiter; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone, Treasurer; R. Fishwild; Trustees, A. F. Dellit, H. N. Fordham, J. D. Rhodes, Geo. Bronson, S. F. Schaefer and Jas. Stephenson.

1898—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, J. E. Rossiter; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, I. Pelkey, J. D. Rhodes, A. F. Dellit, W. I. Chamberlain, S. F. Schaefer and H. N. Fordham.

1899—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, J. E. Rossiter; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, F. H. Thomas, J. H. Schamel, I. Pelkey, A. F. Dellit, J. D. Rhodes and H. N. Fordham.

1900—Mayor, E. S. Saunders; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, H. N. Fordham, S. H. Brainard, I. Pelkey, J. H. Schamel, F. H. Thomas and J. D. Rhodes.

1901—Mayor, E. S. Saunders; Clerk, D. A. White, Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, J. F. Cohoon, J. W. Waite, S. H. Brainard, F. H. Thomas, H. N. Fordham and J. H. Schamel.

1902—Mayor, J. W. Morse; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, W. O. Shaffer, J. L. Bell, J. F. Cohoon, H. N. Fordham, J. W. Waite and S. H. Brainard.

1903—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, E. M. Babcock, J. L. Richardson, J. F. Cohoon, W. O. Shaffer, A. W. Hepler and J. W. Waite.

1904—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, Jerry Woodyard, W. H. Mallicoat, E. M. Babcock, J. L. Richardson, A. W. Hepler and W. O. Shaffer.

1905—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, A. N. Reade, Jerry Woodyard, J. L. Richardson, A. W. Hepler, W. O. Shaffer and E. M. Babcock.

1906—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, G. W. Field, Jr.; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, E. M. Babcock, A. W. Hepler, W. O. Shaffer, Jerry Woodyard, J. L. Richardson, A. N. Reade.

1907—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, G. W. Field, Jr., Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, John Jansen, E. N. Wilcox, E. M. Babcock, A. W. Hepler, J. L. Richardson and W. O. Shaffer.

1908—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, Geo. W. Field, Jr.; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, C. J. Ingwersen, J. L. Richardson, E. M. Babcock, John Jansen, E. N. Wilcox and W. W. Bronson.

1909—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, G. W. Field, Jr.; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, E. M. Babcock, C. J. Ingwersen, J. L. Richardson, John Jansen, E. N. Wilcox, W. O. Shaffer.

THE TOWN OF ONSLOW.

The town of Onslow is located in the northwest part of Wyoming township, and in the northeast part of Madison township, being in both townships, the main street of the town being the dividing line of the townships. This is one of the most wideawake business towns in the county, and now has a population of three hundred or more. The town enjoys the patronage of one of the richest farming communities of the county. The nationality of the inhabitants is largely American. The people are a home-loving and domestic class, and their hospitality and sociability are well known. A number of fine residences have been built in recent years, which, with well kept lawns, nicely painted buildings, and a substantially built and well filled business district, gives the town an air of prosperity and comfort.

The history of the town began in the spring of 1871, when the first building was erected where the meat market now stands. E. M. Franks, one of the early settlers in Wyoming township, and a large and influential land owner, was the founder. The town owes much to the enterprise and business sagacity of its founder. The town was platted into lots and blocks by E. M. Franks July, 1871.

As stated the first building was erected in the spring of 1871 where the meat market now stands. The building was erected by E. M. Franks, and was used as a general store by the firm of Dilrance & Lytton, composed of John W. Dilrance and Wm. Lytton. The lumber for the building was sawed at Farm Creek by the saw mill of M. C. Walters & Son. The goods for the store were hauled overland from Dubuque. A man named Sparks had the first drug store. Stevens & Battles were the first to put in a stock of hardware. Wm. Lytton was the first to be commissioned by Uncle Sam to receive and distribute mail. Sam Conley was the first to put into practical and tangible form the idea of rest for the weary and hungry traveler, and erected the hotel on the corner north of where C. Brulo's harness shop now stands. This building burned July 3, 1895. John Cole erected the first blacksmith shop in Onslow June, 1871. Mr. Cole is yet in possession of the same shop, and during six days of the week the music of his anvil can be heard from early morning until evening, having been engaged in the same occupation in the same place for nearly forty years. Mr. Cole began work July 5, 1871, by shoeing a team for P. G. Abrams. Joe Long was the first to prepare for carpenter work in the erection of a carpenter shop now the property of Chase Bros. The first Sunday-school and the first preaching services were held in the depot. The first dwelling was erected by Wm. Troy, and is now a part of the residence or J. O. Hutton. A number of other residences were started about the same time. H. P. Benton had the first lumber yard.

The first child born in Onslow was Jennie Chase, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Chase. Miss Chase was later Mrs. Ves Underwood and died in Kansas about two years ago. George Bedell was the first boy born in Onslow.

The Midland Division of the North-Western Railway was completed through the town in the fall of 1871. The first freight train east out of town was in September, 1871, and with other freight, carried six car load of stock, M. M. Franks, now the hardware merchant in town, and his older brother, S. G. Franks, now a prosperous farmer living near Wyoming, accompanied the stock to the Chicago

market. This shipment marked the beginning of the stock shipping business from this section of the county.

The town of Onslow was named after the governor of Maine.

ONSLOW IN 1872.

In October, 1872, *The Anamosa Eureka* contained the following reference to the business interests in Onslow:

"J. S. Stacy is erecting a large frame building to be occupied by C. M. Sanborn as a dry goods, grocery and notion store.

John Sems is erecting a building which he will occupy as a tailor and clothier.

Messrs. Lytton & Keenan, dealers in dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes. Battles & Spurr, dealers in dry goods, groceries, stoves, lumber, etc.

H. P. Benton & Co., dealers in lumber, shingles, also dealers in grain. Beach & McCrea, of Chicago, dealers in grain.

Titus & Walters are erecting a wagon and carriage manufactory with a blacksmith shop attached.

J. C. Sparks, dealer in drugs and medicines, paints, oils, wall paper, books and stationery.

John Cole, blacksmith.

Jas. Ralston, star boot and shoe store. J. Maracheck, boots and shoes.

N. B. Noyes, agricultural implements and heavy hardware.

J. M. Alexander, agricultural implements.

J. M. Paul, physician.

Mrs. J. M. Alexander, millinery and dress goods.

Geo. N. Ford, watchmaker and jeweler in Sparks drug store.

A. deHaven, painter.

George Chase & Bro., painters and carriage makers.

Charles H. Leffingwell, harness maker.

Samuel Conley, landlord hotel.

Onslow Cheese Factory, C. S. & C. L. Gilbert, proprietors.

Rock L. Bedell, telegraph operator.

The omnibus runs three times daily between Onslow and Wyoming. The line is owned by Waldo, Deniston & Atkins.

Onslow at first was called Franksburg, but Mr. Franks having had a shipment of goods delayed because they had been sent to Franksburg, Minnesota, by mistake, determined that this should not happen again, and the name Onslow was given to the new village, being named after the governor of Maine.

THE ONSLOW VISITOR.

On July 4, 1895, *The Onslow Visitor,* the first newspaper published in Onslow, made its appearance under the ownership and management of Fred H. Arnold, now a real estate dealer in Philip, South Dakota, and a son of Hiram Arnold, for several years the sheriff of Jones county. In harmony with the spirit of the day of its appearance, *The Visitor* appeared in red, white and blue

colors. It was a small size four-sheet publication, and while it only lived a few months, the publication showed enterprise and ambition. About three months later, this weekly publication was sold to Harry Davis, who published the paper a short time, and then moved the plant to Center Junction and conducted a paper for a few months. This same eight by twelve press which was used in the publication was the same one used by the notorious R. B. Curtis, at Center Junction, and also at Anamosa. This press is now owned by A. W. Peck, in Wyoming. The business interests of Onslow realize the need of a newspaper, though none have made the effort since the days of *The Visitor.*

THE FIRE RECORD.

The town of Onslow has met with several severe reverses. The town had scarcely started when in 1873, fire destroyed several buildings. Again in the spring of 1879, the Sutton hardware store was destroyed by the flames. On July 3, 1895, the hotel building burned.

The most destructive fire in the history of the town occurred in the early morning of October 23, 1897. In some unknown manner, the fire started in the basement of M. M. Franks hardware store, and quickly spread, consuming the two-story brick block occupied by Lamey Bros., general store and M. M. Franks hardware store; also the steel covered building of Stuart & Seals, furniture, and two frame buildings occupied by Henderson Bros., meat market and A. Woodyard, restaurant. The estimated loss was over twenty thousand dollars with insurance of about one half that amount. The death of John W. Lamey on November 2d and S. L. Gilbert on November 21st, was attributed to this fire, the former a member of the firm of Lamey Bros, died from an overdose of cocaine while figuring on the store invoice, the latter, was the first to discover the fire, and by over exertion, and suffocation from smoke combined with a severe cold contrated at the same time, was unable to recover and succumbed on the date named.

In 1899, the Onslow Bank building and the millinery store building on the west side of main street were burned.

The last serious fire was on February 28, 1906, when the residence of Mrs. E. W. Spooner, including the telephone switchboard, the barber shop, residence and photograph gallery of J. W. Wanicheck and the agricultural implement building and contents of M. B. Walters, were burned.

Notwithstanding these reverses, the business portion of town is today better and more substantially built than ever before. The east side of Main street seemed to have been marked by the fire demon, and the courage and enterprise of the business men in building larger and better, shows their confidence in the business prosperity of the town.

The first plat of the town as stated, was by E. M. Franks in July, 1871. The next plat was of Frank's Addition in April, 1874. In September, 1878, Organ's Addition was platted. Sokol's Addition became a part of the town in March, 1889, and in November, 1901, Brown's Addition became a part of the corporation of Onslow.

THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

In the year 1888, the village had outgrown its infancy and longed to put away childish things and assume the garments of cityhood. The village was authorized to become an incorporated town in that year and on July 10, 1888, the first election was held in the lumber office of F. J. Sokol. The officers elected were: Mayor (unanimously), F. J. Sokol; recorder, W. H. McKean; trustees: Lochiel Johnson, J. M. Paul, J. W. Battles, J. E. Curttright, S. L. Gilbert and Dr. Alex McKean. On July 12th of the same year, the council elected J. W. Lamey, treasurer. F. J. Sokol was reelected mayor the following March, receiving forty-seven out of the forty-eight votes cast.

The municipal family is a happy one. The affairs of the town are wisely and economically conducted, and as a result the tax levy is as light or lighter than any town in the county. There is no corporation indebtedness. The town is building substantially, its street crossings being of concrete, and its streets well graded and in the worst places, macadamized. A neat council room now serves as a meeting place for the town council and other municipal gatherings for the transaction of business.

The history of 1879 in referring to the business interests of Onslow, states that "there is one large general store, one hardware store, two drug stores, one grocery store, one furniture store, one agricultural implement store, one lumber yard, one grain elevator, one confectionery store, one millinery store, one art gallery, two blacksmith shops, two wagon and repair shops, one cheese factory, one livery stable, one hotel, one meat market, one harness shop, two doctors, one dentist, one lawyer and one saloon."

The Onslow saloon was drowned in the prohibition wave of 1882. Since that date there has been no saloon in the town.

BUSINESS ROSTER—1909.

The present business roster is quite complete in all that is necessary to supply all the ordinary necessities of life. A large amount of business is transacted yearly as seen by the freight receipts hereinafter shown. There are two general stores—one the Onslow Mercantile Company, incorporated, and the other, Will Holtz and Martin Carstens, under the firm name of Holtz & Carstens; one hardware, Franks & Son; one lumberyard, building material and coal, M. M. Franks and E. M. Franks, under the firm name of Franks & Son; T. H. Lightfoot, furniture and undertaking; N. B. Noyes, groceries and notions, also postmaster; E. H. Knittle & Co., drugs and wall paper; Lynch Bros., meat market; Harry Hall, restaurant; Jessie McKinnon, restaurant; Chas. Brulo, harness and buggies; M. B. Walters, agricultural implements; Nick House, barber, also pool room; R. L. Greiser, landlord Onslow Hotel; Mrs. Effie Miller, millinery; Will Sears, blacksmith; John Cole and Lee Hanson, blacksmiths; Chase Bros., Geo. Chase and Deb Chase, carpenters and builders; T. T. Tebo, general contractor, building mover; Bert Hall, livery and feed stable; Johnston Bros., O. C. Johnston and T. B. Johnston, stock buyers; R. C. Walters, cashier Onslow Bank; Bert

Curttright, painter and paper hanger; C. A. Rowe, station agent; Mrs. G. S. Paul, telephone central; Dr. E. H. Knittle, physician.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Onslow postoffice was established November 20, 1871. The first man to represent Uncle Sam was John Paul. He was followed by Wm. Lytton, May 8, 1872, H. V. Van Dusen, March 4, 1878, N. B. Noyes, September 20, 1878, (seven years), M. M. Franks, November 11, 1884, J. W. Battles, November 30, 1885, John Paul, May 10, 1889; Wm. H. McKean, July 13, 1893, N. B. Noyes, the latter appointed June 18, 1897, being the present incumbent, who altogether has been postmaster during about one-half the time since the town was started. January 1, 1902, the first rural mail route was started, Lochiel Johnson being the mail carrier; H. H. Roberts, the present mail carrier, being appointed March 1, 1904. C. A. Hutton is the mail carrier on route number two.

THE ONSLOW CHEESE FACTORY.

In the zenith of its prosperity, this dairy institution was a source of considerable revenue and enjoyed a large patronage. It has been stated locally that this was the first cheese factory in the county but this statement is an error. The Ross Cheese Factory established at Bowen's Prairie in the spring of 1867, was the first cheese factory in Jones county, and the Onslow Cheese Factory was the second, having been established at Wyoming in the spring of 1868.

The following reference from Wyoming appeared in *The Monticello Express* of July 23, 1868, in regard to this cheese factory: "The cheese factory erected here last spring by C. S. Gilbert, of Painsville, Ohio, is doing a heavy business in the way of manufacturing cheese. They have already between five and six hundred on the shelves, and have sold over one hundred. You have but to taste the quality of this cheese to know that he manufactures an article every way equal to the best western reserve. Mr. Gilbert is a young and energetic man, and has spared no pains and expense in erecting his factory and for convenience and cleanliness in every department, cannot be surpassed in this country, and his labors are beginning to be richly rewarded as is demonstrated by the amount of orders he is receiving daily. The management of the factory is entirely under the supervision and control of Mr. A. L. Smith of Geauga county, Ohio, who has been connected with the cheese making business for a number of years, and knows just how to make good cheese."

S. L. Gilbert, later became associated with C. S. Gilbert in the cheese making business. The building in Wyoming was located across the road directly east of where the residence of R. M. Heasty now stands. In the spring of 1871, the cheese factory was moved to its location one fourth of a mile north of Onslow in Madison township. In the early '80s, C. S. Gilbert became insolvent, and the business was then carried on by S. L. Gilbert. After the death of Mr. Gilbert, the property passed into other hands and was conducted intermittently for several years and later abandoned as a cheese factory. In the year 1907, the building was moved onto the premises of Robert Streeper and is now included in a barn, erected that year by Mr. Streeper.

THE ONSLOW SAVINGS BANK.

One of the most important institutions in Onslow at the present time is the bank. Without it, the commercial interests of the town would be seriously crippled, and the business roster of the town would be lacking. It is not only a source of convenience to the entire community, but it also gives backbone to the enterprise and commercial development of the place, and lends strength and stability to the material growth of the town.

The first bank in Onslow was called The Onslow Bank, and was a private institution organized August 27, 1893, by J. T. Chandler and C. P. Manwaring, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. The bank was located in a small building which stood near the site of the present bank building. April 1, 1895, C. P. Manwaring retired leaving Mr. Chandler the sole proprietor.

J. T. Chandler continued to operate the bank until July 1, 1901, when he disposed of his banking interests to C. L. Niles and F. J. Sokol, who continued the business under the same name of the The Onslow Bank.

No change was made in the institution until September, 1903, when the present bank was organized as The Onslow Savings Bank by the following substantial men; C. L. Niles, F. J. Sokol, W. J. McCready, Nicholas Holtz, Melvin Spencer, O. C. Johnston, T. B. Johnston. The bank was chartered with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, which was increased to twenty thousand dollars in January, 1909.

In the spring of 1899, the bank building caught fire from an adjoining building and was totally destroyed. The funds of the bank however were uninjured. Work was begun immediately for the erection of a new structure, and on November 20, 1899, the present substantial brick building was occupied.

It will be interesting to note the growth of the bank during the past six years, in the matter of deposits. On September 15, 1903, the total deposits were $61,417.19; September 15, 1904, $73,627.02; September 15, 1905, $95,955.53; September 14, 1906, $107,830.61; August 31, 1907, $137,493.51; August 31, 1908, $129,207.96; August 31, 1909, $142,157.07.

The present officers and directors of the bank are: president, C. L. Niles; vice-president, F. J. Sokol; cashier, Roy C. Walters; Melvin Spencer, Clifford L. Niles, O C. Johnston, T. B. Johnston, Paul Paulsen.

THE DEPOT.

The railroad station is the gateway of transportation to and from the outside world, and the business transacted through this clearing house of commerce, is a reliable index of the amount of business transacted annually in the town and community.

Onslow is situated in the midst of a stock growing and crop raising country. No grain is shipped out, but instead, grain and feed are shipped in to be fed to the stock on the farms in the surrounding country. During the year 1908, there were two hundred and nine carloads of cattle and hogs shipped from this station to Chicago. The freight receipts during the same year were $7,200.00, for freight received; and for freight forwarded, the receipts were $8,400.00; ticket sales,

$1,994.00, making the total depot receipts for the year in round numbers, $17,594.00. C. A. Rowe has been the station agent for the past fourteen years, and his courteous and obliging treatment of the people has added to the popularity of the railroad.

THE ONSLOW SCHOOL.

The cause of education has always received attention in Onslow. From the date when the town history began to cast its shadow in the twilight of the year 1871, the children of school age in the vicinity were given instruction in readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic.

The first school taught in Onslow was not a public school, but was a select or private school taught by Miss Addie Walters, a daughter of M. C. Walters, of Clay Mills, in the fall and winter of 1871. She was paid for her services by the parents of the children whom she taught.

The first public school was taught in the spring of 1872, by Miss Sadie Doxsee, in a building located where T. H. Lightfoot's residence now stands. The building used for the school is now a part of Mr. Lightfoot's residence.

The school district at that time was a part of the sub-district No. 3, of Wyoming township. At an election held June 13, 1874, the Independent District of Onslow was organized by the election of three directors, viz.: president, N. B. Noyes; secretary and treasurer, John Seimers and J. L. Doxsee.

By vote of the electors at an election held July 3, 1874, the consolidation of the Onslow school district was complete, and on July 17, 1874, the history of the present Onslow school began with the election of S. L. Gilbert, J. W. Battles, and John V. Smith, as directors, who organized by electing a president, secretary and treasurer respectively in the order named.

The school building was erected and located on the ground now occupied by Mrs. David Sim as a residence. In 1878, an addition was added and from this date, two teachers were required to properly instruct the children in the fundamentals of education.

This building served its purpose until the year 1898, when the present modern school building was erected and another teacher added to the teaching force. Provision was made in the new building for four rooms, and when the growth of the attendance demands it, another teacher can be added without delay.

The school has always maintained a high grade of excellence. Many of the graduates, and others who did not complete the course, have attained considerable prominence in scholarship and in intellectual ability. The district is in excellent condition politically and financially.

The following men have served the district as directors at different times, some serving continuously for a number of years. S. L. Gilbert, J. W. Battles, J. V. Smith, J. L. Doxsee, A. Clark, J. M. Paul, John Seimers, C. W. Sutton, D. V. Walters, H. Crosly, Zach Organ, A. N. Reade, F. J. Sokol, Wm. Lytton, E. W. Spooner, J. B. Lyon, T. H. Lightfoot, W. H. McKean, J. E. Curttright, E. F. Brown, P. J. Coburn, Henry Welch, Ben Johnston, Wincel Bezdicheck, Rudolph Vaughn, W. A. Scott, S. B. Richardson, M. M. Franks, O. C. Johnston, W. H.

Alexander, M. B. Walters, Geo. Miller, R. H. Streeper, Andrew Jansen, H. D. Hall.

The present school board is composed of the following gentlemen: president, O. C. Johnston; M. B. Walters, H. D. Hall, R. H. Streeper, Andrew Jansen; secretary, R. C. Walters; treasurer, T. B. Johnston.

The several secretaries of the school board have been J. M. Paul, John Seimers, J. W. Battles, C. C. Himebaugh, Wm. Paul, T. H. Lightfoot, W. H. McKean, J. A. Paul, W. J. McCready and R. C. Walters.

The several treasurers have been: S. L. Gilbert, John Seimers, J. V. Smith, W. S. Hall, Lochiel Johnson, J. T. Chandler, and T. B. Johnston.

We have been unable to secure the complete list of principals of the Onslow schools. However, the list given is correct from 1888. J. J. Billingsly, 1888-1889; J. D. Hullinger, 1889-1890; J. M. Davis, 1890-1891; F. E. Lenocker, 1891-1892; A. L. Franklin, 1892-1893; J. C. Magee and John E. Cameron, 1893-1894; A. W. Albertson, 1894-1895; Dan R. Perkins, 1895-1896; Fred Williams, 1896-1897; W. C. Cummings, 1897-1898; L. Buchanan, 1898-1899; C. D. Walrod, 1899-1903; Frank Fowlie, 1903-1905; Hugh Mossman, 1905-1906; R. W. Fellows, 1906-1907; C. E. Williams, 1907-1908; G. W. Dunham, 1908-1909; B. S. Moyle, 1909. Miss Grace Maple, the present primary teacher, has filled this position continuously since September, 1890. In fact, she has been and is now an invaluable teacher and an indispensable fixture in the life of the school. The parents have unlimited confidence in her, and the children believe in her as they would their own mother. She has now completed almost twenty years of conscientious and useful service, and has well earned historic reward. Miss Bessie Tow is the present intermediate teacher.

The first class to receive diplomas of graduation was in 1890. The next class to graduate was in June, 1900, at the close of the second year after the erection of the new school building. The following is the complete list of the graduates:

1890—Mabel McKean-Biglow, Mae Brulo-Overly, Amy Underwood-Johnston, Lou Reade-Neelan, Jennie Smith-Bender, Jessie Reade-Arnold, Lizzie Paul-Irwin, Lottie Chase, John Sokol, Louis Curttright, Lester Curttright.

1900—Pearl Welch-Gray, Vera Paul, Josie Klima-Stelzer, Theresa Mackrill-Utley, Edna Richardson-Moreland, Laura Coburn, Ella Horton, Ed. Franks.

1901—Leila Welch, Lura Johnston, Lura Vaughn, Florence Maple, Bessie McQuown-Richardson, Albert McQuown, Roy Streeper.

1902—No class this year, on account of course of study having been extended.

1903—Carrie Miller.

1904—Wilford Streeper, Stanley Livingstone, Ruth Spooner, Ida Cole-Millsap, Blanche Orr, Edna Livingstone-Owen, Victoria Fowler.

1905—Jennie Streeper, Jessie Garside, Lizzie McMaster, Eddie Beck, Ira Johnson, Elmer Coburn.

1906—Amy Streeper, Thomas McMaster, Oliver Spooner, Blanche Hamilton, Voyle Paul, George Overholt, Jessie Hilburn.

1907—Carrol Lightfoot, Audrey Alexander-Davis, Ada Streeper, George French, Belden Dennison, Alice Green, Rex Spooner.

1908—Clifford French, Verna Brulo-French, Carrie Mackrill, Mary Coburn, Mabel Jeffries.

1909—Grace Miller, Hazel Schlomer, Elma Greiser, Adah Walters, Roy Beck.

The first year of the high school course of study includes Latin, Algebra, Civics, Physical Geography, Rhetoric and Commercial Geography. The second year includes, Latin Algebra, Geometry, General History, English Literature, American Literature. The last year includes, Cæsar, Physics, Geometry, Review American History, Cicero, Solid Geometry, Higher Arithmetic. Seven book reviews are also required during the course.

ONSLOW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of the movement that resulted in the organization of this church is so closely related to that of the Bethel church in Clay township, that the reader is referred to that history for additional information.

In November, 1871, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Cedar Rapids met with the people of the community at the home of John Paul, one and one-half miles southeast of Onslow, and finding the way clear, proceeded to organize the Presbyterian church of Onslow. The committee from Presbytery who assisted in the organization consisted of Rev. J. G. Cowden, and Mr. Fitzgerald, a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church of Andrew, Jackson county.

The following persons entered into this organization and were the charter members of the church: John Paul, Mrs. Margaret Paul, Mrs. Sarah Woodyard, Mrs. Frances Paul, Mrs. Grace Tasker, Mrs. Sarah Franks, John Sim, Mrs. Rachel Sim, Robert W. McCready, Mrs. Ellen McCready, Mrs. Isabel Smith, Mrs. Mary J. Tasker. All of these members were received by certificate from other churches. Robert W. McCready was elected ruling elder. Of these charter members, all have gone to their reward except John Paul and his daughter Mrs. Sarah Woodyard, yet living in Onslow.

For a time they continued to worship in the residence of Mr. Paul, the kindness, generosity and hospitality of "Uncle John" and "Aunt Margaret" being of the genuine and whole hearted kind. Rev. J. L. Wilson was the first minister, being at the same time located on the Scotch Grove and Bethel charge. In 1872, the church secured the services of Rev. A. K. Baird of Wyoming, a kindly man of Orthodox views and Scotch accents, and the place of worship was changed to the depot in the new village of Onslow. In that year, the present building was erected at a cost of two thousand, two hundred dollars, and dedicated in November, 1872.

For a number of years the church was connected in the same pastoral charge with Wyoming, but in the incumbency of Rev. Henry Cullen, about the year 1883, the connections were changed so that Onslow and Bethel were made one charge, and this arrangement has remained satisfactorily to the present time.

The following ministers have served in the pastoral work of the church: Revs. J. L. Wilson, A. K. Baird, John Rice, Chas. W. Treadwell, A. B. DeLong, Geo. M. Lodge, A. B. Goodale, Henry Cullen, Alexander Scott, John A. Hahn, Philip Palmer, Jas. R. McQuown, P. A. Tinkham, S. B. McClelland.

The following have served the church as ruling elders: R. W. McCready, David Sim, W. T. Cameron, Alexander McKean, John G. Krouse, Samuel G. Hutton, Preston J. Coburn, Samuel Graham, Alexander Campbell, William

J. McCready, Henry F. Paul, Thomas J. Corbit. Of these, Mr. McCready, Mr. Sim, Mr. McKean and Mr. Campbell, have been called to their home to receive the welcome plaudit "well done."

Three hundred and twenty-seven persons in all have enjoyed the full membership of the church in these years and been helped on their earthly journey to the better land. The church has been greatly prospered and in the various departments of the Ladies' Missionary Society, the Ladies' Guild, the Sabbath-school, the Christian Endeavor Society, has been, and continues to be, a busy factor in the community.

The organization of the church at the present time is as follows: Pastor, Rev. S. B. McClelland; trustees, W. J. Corbit, O. McDaniel, James Forsythe, W. C. Paul; treasurer, R. C. Walters; session: moderator, S. B. McClelland; clerks, S. G. Hutton, W. T. Cameron and T. J. Corbit.

Sabbath-school: Superintendent, Miss Jessie Brown; secretary, Miss Jennie Streeper; organist, Miss Amy Streeper; assistant organist, Mrs. S. B. McClelland; teachers: Charlotte Chase, T. J. Corbit, S. B. McClelland, Jessie Brown, Amy Streeper, Mrs. S. B. McClelland, Mrs. Jeanette Sim, Mrs. T. J. Corbit.

Women's Missionary Society: President, Mrs. S. B. McClelland; vice-president, Mrs. Lydia V. Lyon; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Flora M. Franks; secretary of literature, Miss Jessie Brown.

Ladies' Guild: President, Mrs. W. C. Paul; vice-president, Mrs. Hattie Lamey; secretary, Mrs. Beth Knittle; treasurer, Miss Cora French.

Y. P. S. C. E.: President, Miss Jessie Brown; vice-president, Mrs. May Fostler; secretary, Miss Cora French; treasurer, Miss Grace Maple; organist, Miss Amy Streeper; assistant organist, Miss Lura Johnston.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic church in Onslow was built about the year 1874. The membership came largely from outside territory, quite a number coming from Hale, some from Scotch Grove and Clay. No services have been held in the church for over ten years. The members are scattered and those remaining in the neighborhood, have become affiliated with other churches of the same denomination. The building was torn down in the summer of 1909 and moved to Baldwin.

THE ONSLOW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The building which is now used by the Methodist society was first erected on the south side of the road two and a half miles west of Onslow on the Onslow and Center Junction road about the year 1868. The history of the church while at this place has been obliterated, and not until 1872, do we have any record.

On February 24, 1872, a petition was presented to the Second Quarterly Conference, asking for the removal of the church building from its location in North Madison to the new village of Onslow, but the Conference refused to grant the petition.

The beginning of the work at Onslow was made during the pastorate of Rev. S. Y. Harmer, who was on the Center Junction Circuit from 1872 to 1874.

In the Quarterly Conference of November 24, 1874, a motion was passed to drop the work at Onslow for a time, but the reports of salary receipts continue on the record without interruption, and from this fact, it has been concluded, the work was maintained.

In the year 1877, the class at North Madison was disbanded and the work there discontinued. Permission was given the class at Onslow to move the church building to the village, and in that year the building was placed in its present location.

The first record of the membership of the Onslow class was made by W. N. Chaffee, and when he left the charge in 1876, the class numbered twenty-one. The first record of officers is in connection with the moving of the church from North Madison to Onslow, the officers being elected August 25, 1877, as follows:

Trustees—A. Clark, J. M. Paul, S. L. Gilbert, J. Paul, D. Walters; steward, L. G. Ransom; class leader, S. L. Gilbert.

The present membership of the church number forty-five with the following officers: Trustees: J. O. Hutton, A. A. Garnett, N. B. Noyes, J. Z. Mackrill and H. H. Roberts; steward, Mrs. Helen Lamey; class leader, N. B. Noyes; Sunday school superintendent, Geo. Dunham; president of the Ladies Aid Society, Mrs. Mae Overly.

The list of pastors who have served this church are the same as the list as found in the History of the Methodist Episcopal church at Center Junction.

The church keeps its property in good repair. Regular services are maintained on every alternate Sunday morning and evening. The church is in the Center Junction circuit, and the pastor at Center Junction is also the Onslow pastor. The members are devoted to their church and its auxiliary societies and are loyal in the support of the church benevolences and in the maintenance of the moral standard of the community.

THE ONSLOW MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This local company was organized about 1902, and it was soon found to be an absolute business necessity. Several country lines were built, all connecting with the central at Onslow. At present there are about eighty telephones in town and on the five country lines, all connecting with the switch board in the central office over the Onslow Mercantile Company's store. Miss Edith Spooner was central for several years, and by her prompt and courteous service did much to popularize the telephone company. The present officers are: president, T. H. Lightfoot; vice-president, M. B. Walters; secretary, L. E. Brown; treasurer, Harbison Orr; directors: J. W. Orr, Nick Holtz, Jas. Hamilton, Robert Scroggie and J. H. Byerly. Mrs. G. S. Paul is the faithful central operator. The Iowa Telephone Company's lines connect with the Onslow Company's switch board.

The Jones County Telephone Company also have a telephone in Onslow, the central being in the drug store.

THE PRISCILLA CLUB.

This is a ladies society organized for social improvement on February 3, 1904, with the following charter members: Miss Lizzie Russell, president; Mrs. R. D.

Cooley, secretary; Miss Ella McMaster, Mrs. Hattie Lamey, Mrs. Maggie Hall, Miss Isabel Smith, Mrs. Beth Knittle, Mrs. Mary McCready, Mrs. Maggie Mackrill, Mrs. Carrie Fowlie, Mrs. Carrie Daugherty, Miss Grace Maple.

The club meets every two weeks at the homes of the members. Those who have become members since organization and have now ceased being members are: Nettie Paul Miller, Bertha Paul Stimson, Sadie Paul Thomas, Mrs. Olive Paul, Daisy Bottomstone Lyons, Mrs. Jos. E. Orr. The present membership numbers twelve as follows: Mrs. Beth Knittle, president; Mrs. R. D. Cooley, secretary; Mrs. Hattie Lamey, Mrs. Maggie Hall, Miss Isabel Smith, Miss Grace Maple, Miss Ella McMaster, Mrs. Eli Streets, Mrs. Julia Russel, Mrs. Mate Sears, Mrs. Hilah Hutton, Mrs. S. B. McClelland.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

Onslow Lodge, No. 398, I. O. O. F. This is the oldest fraternal order in town and was organized August 3, 1879, with the following officers and charter members: N. G., D. A. Walters; V. G., J. S. Campbell; secretary, H. V. Haddock; F. S., D. W. Smith; treasurer, W. F. Dagwell. The lodge meets weekly and numbers forty-five members. The following are the present officers: N. G., Frank Overly; V. G., S. W. Clark; recording and financial secretary, T. H. Lightfoot; treasurer, Geo. Chase. T. H. Lightfoot has been financial secretary continuously during the past twenty-seven years, and during that time he has been absent at only seventeen roll calls of the lodge and during the past nine years he has been present at every roll call. This faithfulness is worthy of reward.

The Odd Fellow Lodge is in a prosperous condition. During the summer of 1895 the society erected the present Opera House and lodge room, the dedication exercises being on October 3d of that year. The building is thirty-two by eighty feet, the first floor has a sixteen foot ceiling and is used for an opera house, the second floor with a twelve foot ceiling being the lodge room. The building is frame, with steel siding, imitation brick and complete cost over three thousand dollars.

Onslow Rebecca Lodge, No. 46. This lodge was organized about fifteen years ago. The lodge now has twenty-two members with the following officers: N. G. Mae Overly; V. G., Mae Fostler; secretary, T H. Lightfoot; F. S., Miss Lura Johnston; treasurer, Hilah Hutton.

Onslow Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America, No. 2120. This camp was organized December 18, 1893, with the following officers and charter members: C., O. C. Johnston; W. A., Will Alexander; A., S. G. Hutton; clerk, F. M. Byerly; esc., W. Bezdicheck; S., J. K. Johnston; managers: T. B. Johnston, Jos. Orr, A. E. Chase; watchman, B. Connell; Jos. W. Curry, Jas. Smith, A. E. Chase, Ross Bohler, Carl Michaels, J. H. Byerly, Thos. W. Hamilton, Francis M. Byerly, Emory Leggett, Orlando Conley and J. E. White. The lodge now numbers sixty-two members with the following officers: C., T. H. McMaster; adv., P. J. Hansen; clerk, Frank Overly; banker, J. M. Carsten; esc., E. B. Byerly; W., J. W. Smith; S., F. M. Byerly.

Rose Camp No. 719, Royal Neighbors of America. This flourishing order was organized June 24, 1897, with the following charter members: Louisa J.

Warren, Lizzie E. Silsbee, Laura E. Byerly, Amy E. Alexander, Mary E. Welch, Addie M. Woodard, Lena L. Vaughn, Josephine Bezdicheck, Mary J. Livingstone, Alice Chase, Phurby Overholt, Kate Cooley, Carrie E. Wasson, Sadie Bohler, Nettie Halsey, Lillie Garside, Josie Ribbon, Jennie Smith, Amy Johnston and Nancy D. Paul. There are twenty-two members at present with the following officers; Oracle, Janey Smith; V. O., Lucy McMaster; P. O., Amy Alexander; chan., Lillie Garside; recorder, Alice Chase; receiver, Mary Johnston; M., Hattie Chatterton; I. S., Laura Byerly; O. S., Laura Smith; managers: Jennie Meade, Mary Carsten, Sarah Orr.

Onslow Lodge No. 232, Mystic Workers. This lodge was organized December 7, 1899, with the following officers: P., R. H. Streeper; M., J. J. Paul; secretary, Jos. Bluth; banker, R. C. Walters; warder, Grant Streeper; sentinel, Lee Paul; watchman, John Lozier. There are one hundred and sixty-one members at this time and the following officers: P. Maggie Jeffries; M., Maimie Rowe; secretary, W. F. Overly; banker, R. C. Walters; warder, M. L. Fostler; sentinel, C. A. Hutton; marshal, H. G. Reade. This is the largest lodge now in town.

The American Patriots Lodge, No. 63. This lodge is the successor to the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Precept lodge which had been organized December 9, 1901. There are a number of members at present, though no regular meetings are held. S. E. Lightfoot is president and T. H. Lightfoot, secretary.

Iowa Legion of Honor, No. 78. This order was organized several years ago, the early records not being available to secure the exact date. There are only a few members and no regular meetings are held. H. F. Paul is president and N. B. Noyes is secretary.

A Good Templars Lodge was organized in January, 1895, with thirteen members. Regular meetings were held for a few years and quite a little interest manifested. It was a beneficial organization, but later the interest waned and the society was discontinued.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

One of the best musical organizations ever in town was the children's cornet band organized by J. W. Wanicheck. Mr. Wanicheck was also the instructor. This band was organized about 1905. Onslow had another cornet band organized about 1890 under the leadership of J. D. Hullinger. The Wanicheck Orchestra composed of Mr. Wanicheck and his wife and children and organized about 1904, met with remarkable success. None of these organizations now exist.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF ONSLOW.

1888—Mayor, F. J. Sokol; recorder, W. H. McKean; treasurer, J. W. Lamey; trustees: Lochiel Johnson, J. M. Paul, J. W. Battles, J. E. Curttright, S. L. Gilbert and Dr. Alex. McKean.

1889—Mayor, F. J. Sokol; recorder, W. H. McKean; treasurer, W. S. Hall; trustees: J. M. Paul, T. H. Lightfoot, P. G. Abrams, J. W. Battles, J. E. Curttright, S. L. Gilbert; assessor, Geo. Chase.

1890—Mayor, F. J. Sokol; recorder, J. W. Lamey; treasurer, W. S. Hall; assessor, W. H. McKean; trustees: J. W. Battles, J. B. Lyon, P. G. Abrams, S. L. Gilbert, T. H. Lightfoot, J. M. Paul.

1891—Mayor, F. J. Sokol; recorder, J. W. Lamey; treasurer, W. S. Hall; trustees: E. E. Brown, O. C. Johnston, M. M. Franks, J. B. Lyon, J. M. Paul, T. H. Lightfoot.

1892—Mayor, O. C. Johnston; recorder, J. W. Lamey; treas., W. S. Hall; trustees: Geo. Chase, F. J. Sokol, J. B. Lyon, E. E. Brown, M. M. Franks, H. D. Hall; assessor, J. A. Paul.

1893—Mayor, O. C. Johnston; recorder, J. W. Lamey; treas., W. S. Hall; trustees: O. McDaniel, W. H. H. Reade, J. M. Paul, E. E. Brown, Geo. Chase, F. J. Sokol.

1894—Mayor, O. C. Johnston; recorder, C. P. Manwaring; treasurer, J. T. Chandler; assessor, J. A. Paul; trustees: W. A. Mackrill, H. D. Hall, O. McDaniel, Geo. Chase, W. H. H. Reade, F. J. Sokol.

1895—Mayor, O. C. Johnston; recorder, Jos. Orr; treas., J. T. Chandler; trustees, J. B. Lyon, M. M. Franks, E. E. Brown, W. A. Mackrill, H. D. Hall, O. McDaniel.

1896—Mayor, M. M. Franks; recorder, W. H. McKean; treas., J. T. Chandler; assessor, J. A. Paul; trustees: J. K. Johnston, S. L. Gilbert, J. B. Lyon, T. H. Lightfoot, H. D. Hall, W. A. Mackrill.

1897—Mayor, M. M. Franks; recorder, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; trustees: H. D. Hall, C. Brulo, E. E. Brown, J. B. Lyon, S. L. Gilbert, J. K. Johnston.

1898—Mayor, J. W. Wanicheck; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; trustees, J. F. Jebson, J. M. Paul, H. D. Hall, J. B. Lyon, C. Brulo, J. K. Johnston.

1899—Mayor, J. W. Wanicheck; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees: J. K. Johnston, Ira Stimson, J. F. Jebson, H. D. Hall, C. Brulo, J. M. Paul.

1900—Mayor, H. D. Hall; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees, J. B. Lyon, E. E. Jeffries, C. Brulo, Geo. Chase, Ira Stimson, J. M. Paul.

1901—Mayor, S. B. Richardson; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees: J. B. Lyon, J. M. Paul, E. E. Jeffries, Ira Stimson, T. B. Johnston, M. B. Walters.

1902—Mayor, H. D. Hall; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., R. C. Walters; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees: Jas. Forsythe, W. A. Henderson, J. B. Lyon, M. B. Walters, J. M. Paul, T. B. Johnston.

1903—Mayor, H. D. Hall; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., W. J. McCready; trustees: T. B. Johnston, M. B. Walters, Jas. Forsythe, J. B. Lyon, W. A. Henderson, J. W. Wanicheck.

1904—Mayor, W. J. McCready; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., W. J. McCready; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees: W. A. Henderson, T. B. Johnston, W. F. Overly, J. W. Wanicheck, J. B. Lyon, Jas. Forsythe.

1905—Mayor, W. J. McCready; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., W. J. Mc-

Cready; assessor, W. H. McKean; trustees, W. A. Henderson, Jas. Forsythe, J. B. Lyon, W. F. Overly, J. W. Wanicheck, T. B. Johnston.

1906—Mayor, W. C. Paul; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., W. J. McCready; assessor, H. Orr; trustees: J. B. Lyon, J. J. Spoo, E. E. Brown, M. B. Walters, W. F. Overly, T. B. Johnston.

1907—Mayor, W. C. Paul; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., R. C. Walters; trustees: T. B. Johnston, W. F. Overly, M. B. Walters, Jos. Orr, J. B. Lyon, E. E. Brown.

1908—Mayor, W. C. Paul; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., R. C. Walters; assessor, R. W. Russell; trustees: Jos. Orr, W. F. Overly, J. B. Lyon, E. E. Brown, M. Spencer, J. O. Hutton.

1909—Mayor, W. C. Paul; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., R. C. Walters; assessor, R. W. Russell; trustees, J. B. Lyon, T. B. Johnston, J. O. Hutton, W. F. Overly, M. Spencer, B. F. Walters.